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In Refectorio Coll: Omn: & Anim: Oxon.

THE LIVES

Of those eminent ANTIQUARIES

JOHN LELAND,
THOMAS HEARNE,
AND
ANTHONY à WOOD;

WITH

An authentick Account of their respective WRITINGS and PUBLICATIONS,

FROM

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

In which are occasionally inserted,

MEMOIRS relating to many eminent PERSONS, and various Parts of LITERATURE.

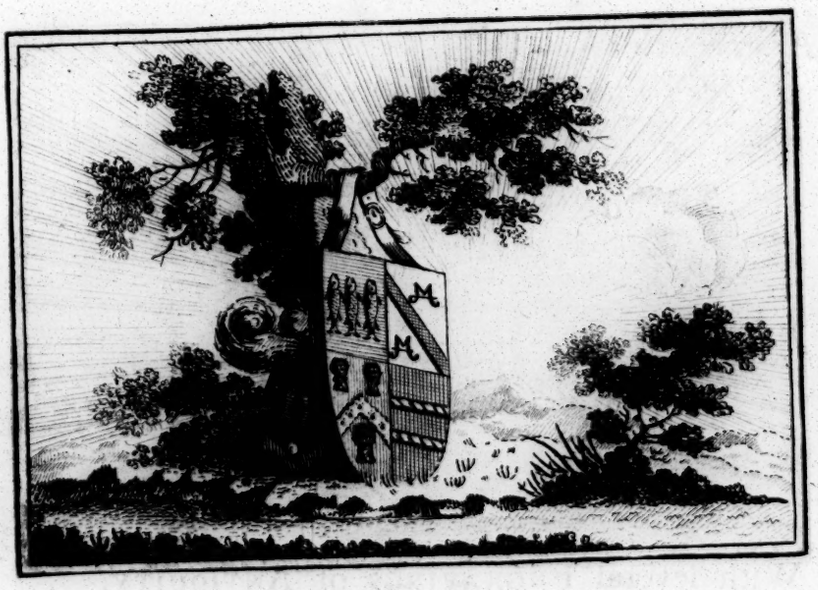
ALSO,

Several ENGRAVINGS of ANTIQUITY, never before published.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

OXFORD:
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And JOSEPH POTE, at *Eton College*.
M DCC LXXII.



PART I.

Containing the LIFE of

JOHN LELAND, Antiquary,

In the Reign of King HENRY VIII.

To which is added,

I. The Antient Treatiſe of LELAND's New Years Gyfte to K. HENRY, with the Commentaries of J. BALE, firſt printed in the Year MD.XLIX.

ALSO,

II. A ſummary Account of the ſaid J. BALE, ſometime Biſhop of OSSORY, in *Ireland*.

PART II.

The LIFE of

Mr. THOMAS HEARNE,

With ſeveral ENGRAVINGS of ANTIQUITY.

To the READER.

DISTINCT Prefaces being prefixed to the ſubſequent parts of this publication, the Editor more immediately intereſted in this Firſt Part has the leſs to obſerve; and it will in brief be only remarked, that the perſonal hiſtory of a man devoted to ſtudy, or a ſingle employ, does not afford matter of great moment, or admit of thoſe ſtriking events that commonly engage general attention. The ſcene of action is of a different kind, and by their literary connexions they are beſt known to the world: In this view our author, the ſubject of preſent conſideration, requires particular regard. The life of LELAND *may, in ſome degree indeed, be ſaid to have been active, but it was of a nature confined and laborious, not diverſified with a ſufficient variety of objects to gratify the ſpirit of public curioſity, but an arduous taſk, ſpent in ſilent unremittting attention, that rather enervated the faculties of the mind, and overpowered the ſtrength of conſtitution.*

Literary diſquiſitions are in general both profitable and commendable; the life of a recluſe admits of benefit by the conſideration of his writings; and from obſervation on coeval authors, new light is thrown out on ſeveral parts of literature,

literature; former errors are alſo frequently rectified. Inſtances of this nature will be found in the courſe of the following pages. Theſe could not be paſſed over in ſilent neglect; the juſtneſs and propriety of theſe literary ſtrictures, however, is ſubmitted to the deciſion and candour of the learned and attentive reader.

BALE'S Treatiſe, *or* LELAND'S New Years Gyfte *to K.* Henry VIII. *with* BALE'S Commentaries, *is a ſingular acquiſition to every lover of venerable antiquity. It muſt not be omitted, that the revival of this antient monument of literature is owing to the favour of a learned Gentleman, who moſt obligingly furniſhed the copy from his very curious and extenſive library. The Editor, in reſpect to this part, has only to aſſure the public, that this antient and rare Treatiſe is printed* literatim *with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs.*

In a volume where the above Commentator makes ſo material a part, and is ſo frequently introduced, it would appear an inexcuſable omiſſion not to make particular mention of BALE, *the friend and fellow-labourer of* LELAND. *The ſame purſuit was the end of their joint induſtry: if one, under the patronage of his Prince, had greater opportunities to collect and preſerve the antient monuments of national literature, the other was a diligent and zealous volunteer in the ſame laudable and beneficent employ; for this reaſon, a ſhort account is added of this venerable*

venerable Biſhop, and ſome particulars reſpecting his perſon and writings are more impartially conſidered.

There is a pleaſure in acknowledging favours received; this Advertiſement, therefore, cannot conclude without obſerving, that in a ſcarcity of materials, this firſt part, or the Life of LELAND, *has received ſingular benefit from the indulgent and kind communication of Gentlemen, whoſe names the Editor is not at liberty to mention. In reſpect to this work in general, the public at the ſame time is to be acquainted, that to the favour of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *are owing the greater part of the Engravings of Antiquity in theſe volumes. Acknowledgment is alſo due to ſeveral Gentlemen of that learned body, who moſt obligingly ſuperintended and directed the ſubſequent parts of this literary publication, and whoſe notes and remarks on the Lives of* WOOD *and* HEARNE *give grace and ornament to the whole work.*

It remains only to obſerve farther, that the writer of this firſt part, or LELAND'S *Life, undertook the taſk with diffidence, can with truth ſay he has given diligent attention to the ſubject, and who alone is reſponſible for whatever inaccuracies or miſtakes may be found in this part of theſe volumes.*

JUNE 4, 1772.

THE LIFE OF JOHN LELAND, ANTIQUARY.

JOHN LELAND, or LAYLONDE, an eminent Engliſh Antiquary, was born in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, in the city of London[a]; but in what pariſh, or even year, is uncertain[b].

It

[a] *Was born in the city of London.*] *Londinum natale ſolum.* Iterum, *Civis Londinenſis ſum.* Vide *Itinerary*, vol. ix. Edit. *Oxon.* 1770. p. xliv. 92.

Item.

Mantua Virgilium genuit, Verona Catullum,
Patria Londinum eſt urbs generoſa mihi.

Leland ipſe, in Encomiis &c.

[b] *In what pariſh or year, &c.*] If conjecture may, in this caſe, be allowed to have any weight, it is likely LELAND was born where he died, in the pariſh of St. Michael le Querne, London; it being ſaid, "He there lived in a houſe of his [1] own," which might be the dwelling-houſe of his parents, and deſcend to him on their deceaſe. The regiſter of this pariſh has been ſearched; which, though of antient date, and well preſerved, is not early enough to give any light in this particular. In reſ-

 peĉt

[1] Hearne's Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

It may be proper to premiſe, before we proceed farther, that there was an other *John Leland*, who flouriſhed more early, in the time of King Henry VI. This *Leland* was a great Grammarian, and taught *Literas humaniores* at Oxford, near the Church of St. Fridiſwid [c]. *Pitſæus* [d] ſays, he was *tum in verſu, tum in proſa multo elegantior, et in omni Latinitate purior, terſior, nitidior, quam ferebat illius ætatis communis conſuetudo*, "As well in verſe as proſe more elegant, pure, and poliſhed in the Latin Tongue than the cuſtom of that age commonly afforded;" inſomuch that this riming hexameter was made to his commendation,

Ut Roſa flos florum, ſic Leland Grammaticorum [e].

This *Leland* died at Oxford, and was there buried, April 29th, 1428 [f]. It no where appears that theſe *Lelands*

pect to the year, it may, from many circumſtances of his life, be concluded, that LELAND was born A. D. 1506, or 1507, the latter part of the reign of king Henry VII. in the month of September, as himſelf noteth:

IN NATALEM DIEM.

Hæc eſt feſta dies, qua primum vidimus illa
Sideribus picti. lumina clara poli.
Hæc lux alma quater ſenis natalibus Idus
Septembris reparat, &c. Encom. *ut ſupra.*

[c] De S. Fridiſwida ejuſq Coenobio vide *Dugdale Monaſt. Anglic.* vol. 1. p. 93.

[d] De Scriptoribus Britannicis, 4to. *Par.* 1619.

[e] Vide etiam *Weaver's Funeral Monuments*, Pag. 693.

[f] He is ſaid to have wrote two Treatiſes, *viz.*

1. *Declamationes partim Latin. partim Græc.*
2. *Tractatum de Generibus.* Vid. *Pitſæum ut ſupra.*

Lelands were of the ſame Family; but, as our Author was always called *Lelandus junior*, and the former *Lelandus ſenior et Grammaticus*, it may, with good reaſon, be granted, that this nominal diſtinction, notwithſtanding the diſtance of time, was given them, as well on account of a family connexion, as alſo to diſtinguiſh their perſons and abilities in learning[g]. However, as nothing certain offers to clear up this point, it is only to be obſerved, that our Author, LELAND, in his infancy, was deprived of his parents; and that this loſs was, in a great meaſure, made up to him by the kindneſs of Mr. Thomas Myles, a Favourer of learning at that time, and not unlikely a near relation, or, at leaſt, an intimate friend of his parents. He took the youth under his protection; and continued him, if not at firſt placed him, under the tuition of William Lillye, the famous Grammarian, and firſt Maſter of St. Paul's School[h]. He alſo maintained him at his own expence; and, in due time, for his improvement in academical learning, entered him at Chriſt's College, Cambridge[i]. Of this

[g] LELAND might alſo be called *Lelandus junior*; to diſtinguiſh between him and a brother of the ſame name. *Vide infra* Patent. Edv. vi.

[h] St. Paul's School was founded by Dr. *Colet*, Dean of that Cathedral, A. D. 1510. and *Lillye* was appointed firſt Maſter of that new Foundation. Dean *Colet* died September 16, 1519. *Lillye*, February 1522. *Knight*'s Life of *Colet*.

[i] *Chriſt's College, Cambridge.*] Teſtis optimus eſſe poſſum, ut qui Grantæ, in Collegio Chriſti nomini ſacro, bonis artibus operam dederim. *Leland ipſe* in Scriptor. Britann. cap. lvii. De Sigeberto rege.

Society, Mr. Fuller ſays, he was Fellow[k]. He afterwards removed to Oxford; and, it is ſaid, was many years reſident in All-Souls College, where he proſecuted his ſtudies with great aſſiduity, and improved himſelf, not only in the Greek and Latin Tongues, but in the Saxon and Welch, the antient languages of his country.

The great kindneſs of Mr. Myles in providing for him in his infant ſtate, and other particulars here mentioned relating to his education in the two Univerſities,

[k] *Of this Society* Mr. Fuller [2] *ſays he was Fellow.*] Fuller gives the preceeding note, for ſaying LELAND was Fellow of Chriſt's College. That he ſtudied in this College, as alſo at All-Souls College, Oxford, is not doubted; but rather as an independant Member, as was then cuſtomary, of both Societies; but it no where appears he was, at any time, Fellow of Chriſt's or any College, in either Univerſity. In an old Proctor's Book in the Univerſity of Cambridge, D^s. LELOND occurs, paying his fees for the Degree of A. B. An. D. 1522. This probably was our Author, as this firſt Degree was frequently then granted in the early part of life: on this, and the above quotation, Fuller might ground his opinion that he was Fellow of Chriſt's College. LELAND may be reckoned, at this time, ſixteen years of age; and, after he had taken this Degree, go to Oxford. This correſponds with what is related by Th. Caius, who was choſen Fellow of All-Souls College, in the Year 1525, that LELAND was in that College; Wm Burton, Author of the Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, notes alſo, that LELAND ſtudied at All-Souls College [3]; but, as he was not on the Foundation, his name does not appear regularly entered in the College Books.

[2] *Appendix to* Church Hiſtory, p. 90.

[3] *Vide* Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſ. & *infra* Corallarium vitæ Joh. Lelandi a G. Burton.

Univerſities, and his future ſtudies, are gratefully acknowledged by LELAND in the following verſes

AD THOMAM MILONEM

Dicerer a cunctis merito ingratiſſimus eſſe
Si non laudaret Te mea Muſa, MILO.
Tu me vel teneris annis utroque parente
Orbum accepiſti, vel pietate mera.
Tu me informandum ſtudiis melioribus uſque
Curaſti: inſtructor Lillius ille fuit.
Cujus ab induſtri cura didicere Britanni,
Facunde pubes ingenioſe loqui.
Tu me Socraticos Juvenem poſt inter alumnos
Qua nitet eximie Granta beata, locas.
Deinde etiam Iſiacum petii feliciter urbem
Extincto Iceno Principe morte meo.
Poſtremo Henrici Regis mihi gratia multum
Profuit Octavi, munificæque manus.
Hinc mihi facta domus ſtudioſa Lutetia ad unguem
Doctos qua colui ſedulus urbe viros:
Budæum, Fabrum, Paulum Æmiliumque, Ruellumque
Æternis plane nomina digna cedris,
Pro quibus ô meritis ceſſabit fundere ſummo
Lucifer ante ſuum clarus ab axe jubar,
Impiger & fluctus odio delphinus habebit,
Æquoreaſque ferox urſus amabit aquas
Quam, MILO *chare, tuum labatur pectore noſtro*
Nomen quod pietas perfovet ipſa ſinu.

In Encomiis &c. *ut ſupra.*

It will not be foreign to the preſent purpoſe to obſerve here, that, in this, and the preceeding ages of Barbariſm,

Barbariſm, learning was at a low ebb; and, that the language of Greece, was rather confined to its own eaſtern borders of Europe. On the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks, in the middle of the fifteenth century, and the ſubverſion of their empire, the Greeks withdrew from their country, and ſettled chiefly in Italy, where they publiſhed many works in their native tongue. By theſe publications, and their common tuition, they reſtored the Grecian language, which had been loſt in the weſt for ſeveral ages[l]. This revival of Greek, by the happy influence of theſe exiles, ſoon ſpread itſelf in Italy, France, and ſome parts of Germany, but had not yet reached the more northern ſituation of Britain. On the contrary, notwithſtanding the many noble foundations in the kingdom, learning was confined to the Latin Tongue, and the antient Greek Writers were read in that language only; inſomuch, that it is obſerved, "ſuch was the infelicity of thoſe times, that the Greek Tongue was not taught in the Grammar Schools, nor ſcarce underſtood even in the Univerſities[m]; but was rather held unneceſſary, and diſcouraged by a prevailing maxim in education, *Cave a Græcis, ne ſias Hæreticus*[n].

In

[l] *Vide* Foſter's Eſſay on Accent and Quantity. *Second Edition, Eton,* Printed by *J. Pote,* 1763. p. 216.

[m] *Vide* Knight's Life of Dean Colet. p. 14.

[n] Hujuſmodi ſtolidiſſimas nugas inculcant auribus adoleſcentium in ſecretis confeſſionis, *Cave a Græcis,* &c. *Ibid.* ex Eraſmi Adag. tom. 2. p. 933.

In this low ſtate of literature it appears, from their reſpective lives, that Grocyn[o], Linacre, Colet, Lillie[p], and other ſtudious men of the age, went abroad in ſearch of that knowledge they could not acquire at home. This was early noticed by Aldus, the famous Roman Printer, in a dedication to M. Muſurus, a learned Grecian, prefixed to an edition of Statius, printed by him[q]; where, ſpeaking of the reſidence of many Strangers in Italy, he ſays, *Habemus Grocinum Sacerdotem, & Thomam Linacrum (Medicum) Britannos; Viros undecunque doctiſſimos, qui olim Florentiæ, ſub Demetrio Chalcondyla, Græcis literis incubuerunt*[r].

Italy and France, were now the ſeat of Greek learning; and Foreigners, from all parts, reſorted to thoſe Countries in purſuit of their Studies. Thus we read, that not only our own Countrymen, but many learned men alſo of the age, from Germany and Holland, left their native homes in ſearch of this new knowledge, now daily increaſing in the weſt

[o] The learned Grocyn was the firſt that profeſſed, or publickly taught the Greek tongue in Oxford[4]. The firſt Profeſſorſhip for the Greek language in that Univerſity was founded by Cardinal Woolſey[5].

[p] *Vide* Wood's Athen. Bayle's Dictionary, Tanner's Biblioth. Britann. Hibern. &c. *ad locos.* [q] *Venet.* 1502.

[r] *Vide* Foſter *ut ſupra.* p. 210. *Vide* etiam ejuſdem *M. Muſuri* Epiſt. Eleg. ad P. Leon. x. cum verſione & notis. *Ibid.* p. 403.

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[4] *Vide* Biograph. Britann. *ad loc.* Fiddes's Life of Woolſey, p. 201.

[5] Granger's Biograph. Hiſtor. vol. 1. p. 65. Fiddes *ut ſupra.* p. 204.

weſt of Europe; among many others, Eraſmus ſpent three years at Paris, in the ſame purſuit, and applied himſelf cloſely to the Greek language[s]. Our Author LELAND was alſo one of our own Countrymen that took the ſame road; and, for his farther improvement in literature, went into France[t], and ſtudied at Paris, under the famous Francis Sylvius[u]; and, by the converſation and inſtruction of the celebrated Budæus, Faber, Paulus Æmilius and Ruellus, he not only perfected his former ſtudies in the Greek, and Latin Tongues, but alſo acquired great knowledge in the French, Italian, and Spaniſh Languages. He alſo improved his natural diſpoſition to Poetry; and after ſpending ſome years in theſe profitable ſtudies, and the acquaintance of theſe learned men in that country, he returned into his own,

Tranſactiſq; ibi perutiliter aliquot annis,
In Patriam tandem, Muſis comitatus, abivit[x].

On his return to England, he entered into Holy Orders, and was eſteemed a moſt accompliſhed ſcholar.

[s] Jortin's Life of Eraſmus, vol. 1. p. 20.

[t] *Went into France.*] It is moſt likely LELAND went to France, on an exhibition of K. Henry viii. as it was, according to Fuller[6], "the faſhion in his reign to ſelect promiſing pregnancies, yearly, out of the Univerſities, and to ſend them abroad at the King's expence." This royal appointment, without doubt, LELAND alludes to in the preceeding verſes to his firſt great patron *Milo*.

Poſtremo Henrici Regis, &c. ſupra, p. 5.

[u] Balæus de Scriptor. Britann. fol. *Baſ.* 1559. p. 671.

[x] Pitſæus de Script. Britann. *ut ſupra.*

[6] Church Hiſtory, p. 340.

ſcholar. He ſoon became chaplain to King Henry VIII. and this Prince gave him the rectory of Poppeling, named alſo Popering, and Pepling, in the marches of Calais: He was afterwards appointed library-keeper to the King, and, by a commiſſion[y] under the Broad-Seal, Ann. Dom. 1533, in the 25th of his reign, he was appointed the King's Antiquary; the firſt, and indeed the laſt, that bore that honourable office. By this commiſſion he was appointed[z] to ſearch after "England's Antiquities, and peruſe the libraries of all cathedrals, abbies, priories,

C

[y] Wood's *Athen.*—This Royal Commiſſion was iſſued before the diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, and probably with a view to preſerve their Archives &c. The leſſer Monaſteries were not diſſolved till the 27th Henry VIII. The larger were diſſolved the 31ſt. of the ſame King. *Vide* Statutes Hen. VIII. *ad annos.*

[z] *By this Commiſſion he was appointed &c.*] This Commiſſion of K. Henry is declared by LELAND, in his New Years Gift to that Prince hereafter mentioned. Mention is alſo made of the ſame, by the ſeveral Hiſtorians of the Age, among the memorable events of that King's reign. The Editor would willingly, on the preſent publication, have given this Commiſſion at large, but the moſt diligent attention to procure this ſingular Appointment has proved fruitleſs. Rymer has it not in his Fœdera, nor is it in the Records of the Tower, the Chapel of the Rolls, or other the uſual repoſitories of the Grants of the Crown under the Broad-Seal. The Office of the Privy-Seal, or the Kings Sign Manual, has been applied to, but no public Papers remain in that Office prior to the Reſtoration of Charles II. except a few Grants in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. With the ſame view, the Muſæum, the Lambeth, and Weſtminſter libraries

priories, colleges, &c. as alſo all places wherein records, writings, and ſecrets of Antiquity were repoſited". He had alſo an honourable ſtipend allotted him, to enable him to proſecute the ends of this new commiſſion; and, on the 12th of July, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536, he obtained a ſpecial diſpenſation[a] to keep a curate at Popeling, and make his reſidence in England, or elſewhere at his pleaſure.

Being now at full liberty, he purſued the natural bent of his genius, and entered upon this arduous undertaking with an unuſual willingneſs. He travelled through the ſeveral parts of the kingdom, taking a particular account of the cities, towns and villages of each county; taking notice alſo, and deſcribing the ſituation, ſoil, and courſe of the rivers, and diſtance of miles, with wonderful exactneſs. He alſo ſet down, and took account of, the ſeveral caſtles, religious houſes, and other public and private buildings,

libraries have alſo been examined, but with the like ill ſucceſs: It is therefore concluded this Commiſſion lays dormant in private hands, and muſt be left to ſome future event to bring it to light: unleſs, as the Editor is induced to believe, on the reverſe of affairs, and the revival of Church Influence on the acceſſion of Q. Mary to the Crown, this Commiſſion of K. Henry was deſtroyed, that no memorial might remain of a royal Appointment, ſo grating to the ill-judged bigotry of the times: And probably, if our Author himſelf had not been deprived of life, by a phrenzy of the mind, he had now fallen a ſacrifice to the phrenzy of ſuperſtitious zeal, and his Papers have periſhed with him.

[a] This Royal Diſpenſation is inſerted in the *Appendix*, N. 1.

buildings, with the ſeveral manors and families of beſt note reſident therein; their anceſtors, inter-marriages, and burial-places.

This immenſe labour he continued for ſeveral years (ſix) without intermiſſion: and, "that he might fully diſcharge the duties of his commiſſion, being perſuaded it would conduce much to the honour of the nation, and the benefit of learning," he was ſo inquiſitive in his remarks, that not content with this general deſcription of the kingdom, he inſpected the libraries, the windows, and other monuments of Antiquity, belonging to the ſeveral cathedrals, monaſteries, convents, *&c.* therein. And wherever he heard there were any footſteps of Roman, Saxon, or Daniſh buildings, he went in ſearch of them[b], and took particular notice of the Tumuli, Coins, and Inſcriptions he every where met with. In his travel his labour was prodigious; for, "he gave himſelf the trouble, not only of inſpecting the books and MSS. he met with, but of taking exact catalogues, and tranſcribing from them whatever paſſages he judged might ſerve to give any manner of light to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the kingdom[c]".

It may be proper to obſerve, that LELAND, ſoon after his return to England, renounced Popery. And it certainly is an argument of ſound judgment, that, notwithſtanding a well diſpoſed zeal for the reformation

[b] Hearne's Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. 1. [c] *Ibid.*

mation of religion, the ſuperſtitious parade, and the more pernicious errors of that Church, he ſaw, with concern, the havock, that the diſſolution of the monaſteries had made of the antient monuments of learning; and that, if it was not remedied, they would all periſh: whereupon he wrote a letter to Cromwell, earl of Eſſex[d], prime miniſter, and the King's vice-gerent in eccleſiaſtical affairs, dated July 16*th*, wherein "he intreats him to give him aid and aſſiſtance in bringing to light many antient Authors, and in ſending them to the King's library, who, he knew well, had no little eſteem for them".

In this laborious taſk, our Author never loſt ſight "to bring owte of deadlye darkneſs into livelye lighte" whatever might anſwer the purport of his commiſſion, and the intent of his royal maſter. To this end, he made diligent ſearch into the very bowels of Antiquity, and "travelled as wele on the ſea coaſts, as in the midland parts of the kingdom." But to ſpeak in his own words, in an Addreſs to the King[e], in the 37th year of his reign, Ann. Dom. 1546. he preſents "That being inflamed "with a love to ſee thoroughly all thoſe partes of "youre opulente and ample reaulme, yn ſo much "that al my other occupations intermitted, I have ſo

[d] Wood's Athen. *ad locum*.

[e] This Addreſs to K. Henry, under the Title of a New-Year's Gyfte here mentioned, was early printed with a large Com-

"ſo travelid yn yowr dominions booth by the Se "Coſtes, and the midle partes, ſparing nother labor "nor coſtes, by the ſpace of theſe vi. yeres paſte, "that there is almoſte nother Cape, nor Bay, Haven, "Creke or Peere, River or confluence of Rivers, "Breches, Waſchis Lakes, Meres, Fenny Waters, "Montaynes, Valleis, Mores, Hethes, Foreſtes, "Chaſes, Wooddes, Cities, Burges, Caſtelles, princi- "pale Manor Placis, Monaſteries, and Colleges, but "I have ſeene them; and notid yn ſo doing a hole "worlde of Thinges very memorable."

He moreover declares to his Majeſty, "That by "his laborius yourney and coſtely enterpriſe, he "had conſervid many good Autors, the which other- "wiſe had been like to have periſchid, of the which, "parte remayne yn the libraries of yowr royal "palacis, parte alſo yn my cuſtodye, whereby (he "ſays) I truſte right ſhortely ſo to deſcribe your "moſte noble reaulme, and to publiſche the ma- "jeſte, and the excellent actes of yowr Progeni- "tors; that al the worlde ſhaul evidently perceyve "that

Commentary, and an Epiſtle dedicatory to K. Edward VI. A. D. 1549, by J. Bale, a very learned Writer of that age, and ſtudious in the Antiquities of his Country, of whom frequent mention will be made hereafter. This Addreſs of LELAND has been formerly printed, and of late, more correct, by Mr. HEARNE, in the *Itinerary*, vol. I. The rare and ancient Copy abovementioned, with Bale's Commentary &c. will be here reprinted entire, [ad calcem] as a valuable acquiſition in literature, and a proper Appendage to the life of our Author.

"that no particular region may juſtely be more "extollid then yours for trewe nobilite and vertues "at al pointes renoumed."

In this manner does our Author render to his royal Maſter an account of his proceedings, and the happy effects of his commiſſion. In the courſe of his travels, that is, in the year 1536, LELAND received a letter from his intimate acquaintance and friend, Dr. J. Bale, mentioned in the laſt note: In this letter, Bale takes notice of his great abilities, and encourages him to proceed in his arduous undertaking; he alſo offers him his ready aſſiſtance in whatever he thought him able to eaſe, or forward, his labours[f].

In the continued removal of LELAND from one part of the kingdom to another, the recommendation of friends, and gentlemen of intereſt in the ſeveral counties, was both profitable and neceſſary, for his better inſtruction and accommodation. Mr. HEARNE, in the place referred to[g], gives a copy of one

[f] Vide infra *Balei Epiſt. ad Lelandum.*—This Epiſtle of Bale is in Latin, and altho' it be publiſhed elſwhere[7], it cannot be omitted in this life of our Author; it is, however, of too great a length to be inſerted in this place, without interrupting the narrative, it is therefore referred to a more diſtant part of this Work[8], that we may more regularly proceed.

[g] *Itinerary*, vol. 4. p. 164.

[7] *Itinerary*, vol. 2. p. 22.

[8] Vide *Appendix*, N°. 11.

one recommendatory letter on his going to Bury in Suffolk, which, as a ſpecimen of others of the like nature, is here inſerted.

A Letter written in behalf of mr. LELAND.

"In right hearty manner I commend me on to yow. And where as Maſter Leylande at this præſente tyme cummith to Byri to ſee what bookes be lefte yn the Library there, or tranſlatid thens ynto any other corner of the late monaſtery, I ſhaul deſier yow upon juſt conſideration right redily to forder his cauſe, and to permitte hym to have the uſe of ſuch as may forder hym yn ſetting forth ſuch matiers as he writith for the King's Majeſte. In ſo doying ye ſhaul bynde me to ſhow on to yow at al tymes like gratitude: for if I were preſent at this tyme with yow I wold gladly my ſelfe fulfil his honeſte requeſte. Thus fare ye wel this IX. of Novembre at Barnewelle."

Notwithſtanding "the darkneſs of former ages, and that many evidences of hiſtory were deſtroyed in the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter"[h], it is remarked by Bale[i], and other antient writers, that this nation "abounded with the moſt worthy monuments of Antiquity, laid up in monaſteries, in the hands of unprofitable Cloddes". However, if they then lay mouldring in duſt and obſcurity,

[h] Lowth's Preface to the life of Wickham Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.
[i] *Vide infra*, Commentary and Preface.

obſcurity, the ſame rev^d. writer complains "that in turnynge ouer of the ſuperſtycyouſe monaſteryes ſo lytle reſpecte was had to theyr lybraryes". He farther adds "it was to be wiſhed that the profytable corne had not ſo vnaduyſedly, and ſo vngodly peryſhed with the vnprofytable chaffe, and that many who purchaſed theſe ſuperſtycyouſe manſyons had reſerved thoſe lybrary bookes" and not put them to the moſt ignoble purpoſes; "a thyng hyghly to be lamented of all them that hath a naturall loue to theyr Contrey, eyther yet to lerned Antiquitye"[k].

The application of LELAND to Cromwell abovementioned was without doubt to prevent this abuſe, for tho' he had preſerved many good Authors and valuable remains of Antiquity, which had otherwiſe periſhed, the torrent of the times prevailed; and by an indiſcreet zeal, avarice[l], or other bad diſpoſitions, the libraries, on the ſuppreſſion of the monaſteries, became the object of plunder, to the great damage of antient learning and knowledge; for beſides the general devaſtation at home, numbers of our antient Hiſtorians,

[k] *Ibid.* variis in locis.

[l] Covetouſneſſe (*ſays* Bale) was at that tyme ſo buſy aboute pryvate commodite, that publyque wealthe in that moſt neceſſarye and godly reſpecte (the libraries) was not any where regarded. *Epiſtle dedicatory to K. Edw.* VI. Again,

K. Henry, as at one clap, ſuppreſſed all monaſteries, perſwaded thereto by ſuch, as under a goodly pretence of reforming Religion, preferred their private reſpects and their owne enriching before the honour of Prince and Countrie, yea before the glory of God himſelfe. *Weavers Funerall Monuments*, pag. 730.

Hiſtorians and national Records were carried abroad to the ſhame and ſcandal of the times. This neglect was not unnoticed by Foreigners, and "the ſtrange "and miſerable havock made of books, and other "precious monuments of learning, induced many "young ſtudents, from Germany eſpecially, to come "into England, who took advantage of the times, "and returned home with many books out of the "public libraries, and publiſhed them at the preſs "of Frobenius[n] and other Printers".

This national injury LELAND particularly takes notice of in his letter to Cromwell above-mentioned. "—It would be a great profit to ſtudents, and ho-"nour to this realm; whereas, now the Germans "perceiving our deſidiouſneſs and negligence, do "ſend daily young ſcholars hither, that ſpoileth "them, and cutteth them out of libraries, returning "home, and putting them abroad as monuments of "their own[o] country". But to return to our Author.

King Henry was truly ſenſible, of the indefatigable induſtry and labour of his Antiquary, and amply rewarded him. After he returned from his ſix years travel, he preſented him, April 3d. in the 33d. year of his reign, Ann. D. 1542, to the rich

[n] Hearne's Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

[o] Wood's Athenæ *ad locum*. Bale alſo greatly laments the general deſtruction of books at this time, and the exportation of libraries, which he ſays "is a horrible ſhame to England among foreign nations". *Preface to his Comment.* infra.

rectory of Haſely in Oxfordſhire, in the dioceſe of Lincoln[p]; and, the year following, the King gave him, by the name of JOHN LELAND, ſcholar, and the King's chaplain, a canonry or prebend of King's College, now Chriſt Church College in Oxon[q]; and alſo, about the ſame time, the prebend of eaſt and weſt Knowle, near to Saliſbury in Wilts.

Ann. 1545, Henry 34, the College in Oxford was ſurrenderd to the King; and, on the diſſolution of that houſe, the canons had penſions allowed them for their ſupport and maintenance. "LELAND had none "allotted to him, but was otherwiſe provided for"; and moſt probably the prebend of eaſt and weſt Knowle was given him on this diſſolution, as a mark of royal favour, and that he might not depend on the uncertainty of an annual ſtipend.

This largeſſe and munificence of his royal Patron, is frequently acknowledged by our Author, and, among other, gratefully expreſſed in the following lines.

Antè ſuos Phœbus radios oſtendere mundo
Deſinet, & claras Cynthia pulchra faces:

Ante

p *Haſeley in Oxfordſhire, in the dioceſs of Lincoln.*] Vide *Appendix* N°. III.—Oxfordſhire was heretofore a part of the dioceſs of Lincoln. On the foundation of the ſee of Oxford, by King Henry, at this time, the county of Oxford was taken from that large and extenſive dioceſs.—The rectory of Haſely was afterwards, by the Crown, annexed to the Deanery of *Windſor*.

q *Vide* Appendix, N°. V.

Ante fluet rapidum tacitis ſine piſcibus æquor,
Spinifer & nullam ſentis habebit avem:
Antè ſacræ quercus ceſſabunt ſpargere ramos,
Floráq; ſollicitâ pingere prata manu:
Quàm, Rex dive, tuum labatur pectore noſtro
Nomen, quod ſtudiis portus & aura meis.

In Encom.

Fuller[r] gives the following rude tranſlation of theſe verſes.

The Sun ſhall ſooner ceaſe his ſhine to ſhow,
And Moon deny her lamp to men below;
The rapid ſeas ſhall ſooner fiſhleſs ſlide,
And buſhes quite forget their birds to hide;
Great okes ſhall ſooner ceaſe to ſpread their bowers,
And Flora for to paint the meads with flowers,
Than Thou, Great King, ſhall ſlip out of my breaſt,
My ſtudies gentle gale, and quiet reſt.

LELAND, on his return from the execution of his royal commiſſion through the ſeveral counties of England and Wales, ſettled in the city, and dwelt in the pariſh of St. Michael le querne, London, in a houſe of his own[s]. In this retirement, he devoted his time entirely to digeſt, and bring into form and order, the immenſe papers he had, with ſo great aſſiduity, amaſſed together. In this freſh labour he ſpent other ſix years; and with the like induſtry and inceſſant application, he, not only

[r] *Vide* Church Hiſtory, p. 339. [s] *Vide* Note *b*, pa. 1.

greatly methodized his MSS. but "compoſed di-"vers books[t], which partly he preſented to the King, "and part remained in his own cuſtody".

Mr. Hearne gives us a Letter[u] of LELAND's to a friend abroad: It is indeed without date of the year; but as it is evident LELAND ſtood in need of an able aſſiſtant in his preſent employ; this may, with good reaſon be conjectured, the moſt proper place to inſert it in this account of his life.

A Letter from mr. LELAND *to* mr. Bane.

Mr. Bane,

"I am right glad to hear of your manyfold ſucceſſes in all kindes of good letters. And though ye ſomwhat know Mr. *Dawes* my friend, the bringer of this Letter; yet nevertheleſs I ſhall right heartily deſire you that he, for my ſake, a man of your acquaintance in tymes paſt, may be the more commended, as I may doe the like pleaſure and ſervice here to my ſmall power. I ſhall likewiſe right heartily require of you that ye will helpe Mr *Dawes* as ye may commodiouſly in a thing wherein I have required his diligence: that is to ſay in procureing me at *Lovaine* a toward young man, about the age of xx. years, learned in the *Latine* tongue and verſifying: and that beſide can in the *Greek* tongue *ſine cortice natare*. Such a one I would intertaine *tam*

[t] The books, which LELAND printed, will be mentioned *infra* in the Catalogue of his works.

[u] Vide *Itinerary* vol. 4. p. 162.

tam honeſtis conditionibus, modo candidi mores eruditioni reſponderent, that you would wiſh a right good friend of your's no better. Mr. *Dawes* can tell you the whole circumſtance of my mind in this behalfe. Ye ſee how boldly I uſe you. I pray you be as bold of me. At *London* the XII. of *Novembre*, by all your own at commandment"

Joannes Lelandius.

Whether LELAND ſucceeded in this, or other his endeavours, to engage an able aſſiſtant, it no where appears; but moſt certain one was neceſſary: For tho' he was a perſon of a clear judgment, and of great inſight, to diſcern the difference "between ſubſtantial and ſuperſtituous learning," notwithſtanding theſe and other natural endowments of his mind, it is no wonder this double labour, this augæan taſk, to realize theſe undigeſted heaps, ſhould overpower the ſtrength of his conſtitution, and the ſpirits ſubmit to what nature could no longer ſupport. This was the fate of LELAND; and by this unfortunate event an end was put to his travail, and "a fatal ſtop to the ſatisfaction he was anxious to give his King and[u] Country".

King Henry died January 28th, 1547, and probably the great concerns of ſtate had for ſome time ſlackened the attention of the Court to his labours. The celebrated Mr. Bayle[w] ſuggeſts, that the Court did

[u] *Vide* Hearne's Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

[w] *Vide* Hiſtorical Dictionary *ad locum.*

did not pay LELAND his ſtipend, and gives this as a plauſable reaſon for his misfortune: But a cotemporary writer, who had better opportunity of information than Mr. Bayle, ſays, he was *carnalibus curis alienus, ſuiq; oblitus, honorem ſpernit, ſpernit et divitias*[x]. And indeed to a man ſo entirely abſtracted from the world, pecuniary conſiderations could ſcarce be the object of his views: Beſides, being amply provided for, by preferment in the Church, he had no dependance on the uncertain payment of a ſtipend; nor does it appear, from the circumſtances of his ſtation, that more than the common conveniences of life were either deſired or wanted: The proſecution of his great deſigns fully employed his thoughts, therefore, without ſearching for other cauſe, it may with good reaſon be concluded, that the death of his royal, and benevolent patron, by whom his labours were held in great eſteem, might give a damp to his ſtudies, and affect the mind of a man, weakened by fatigue, and immerſed in papers and retirement, *parvula cella incluſus*[y]. However, to whatever primary or ſecond cauſe his diſorder may be aſſigned, he fell into a deep melancholy, and, in a ſhort time after, was totally deprived of his ſenſes.

The anxiety of his mind at this time, and his great concern for the preſervation of his papers, are ſtrongly expreſſed in the following copy of verſes to Archbiſhop Cranmer; this may be concluded to be

[x] *Vide infra* Balei Epiſt. ad Leland. *Append.* N°. 11.

[y] *Vide* ibid.

be wrote ſoon after the death of K. Henry, when he moſt needed the powerful patronage he here earneſtly intreats

AD THOMAM CRANMERUM, Cantior. Archiepiſcop.

Eſt congeſta mihi domi ſupellex
Ingens, aurea, nobilis, venuſta,
Qua totus ſtudeo Britanniarum
Vero reddere gloriam nitori.
Sed fortuna meis noverca cæptis
Jam felicibus invidet maligna.
Quare, ne pereant brevi vel hora
Multarum mihi noctium labores
Omnes, et patriæ ſimul decora
Ornamenta cadunt, ſuuſq; ſplendor
Antiquis male deſit uſque rebus,
CRANMERE *eximium decus piorum,*
Implorare tuam benignitatem
Cogor: fac igitur tuo ſuëto
Pro candore, meum decus, patronumque,
Ut tantum faveat, roges, labori
Incepto; pretium ſequetur amplum.
Sic nomen tibi litteræ elegantes
Recte perpetuum dabunt, ſuoſque
Partim vel titulos tibi receptos
Concedet memori Britannus ore
Sic Te poſteritas amabit omnis
Et fama ſuper æthera innoteſces.

In Encomiis &c.

His

His diſtemper being made known to K. Edward VI. his Majeſty, in Council, by letters patent, bearing date March 21, Ann. Dom. 1550, granted the cuſtody of him, by the name of John Leland junior, to his brother John Leland ſenior. and for his better ſupport and maintenance, empowered him to receive the profits of the livings of Popeling, and Haſeley, with eaſt and weſt Knowle[z].

LELAND received no benefit from the aſſiſtance of friends, or of medicines, but continued in this ſad ſtate to his death, April 18, 1552. In this interval of time, viz. Ann. 1549, Bale, his intimate acquaintance and friend, publiſhed his Addreſs to K. Henry, with his own annotations or commentary[a] beforementioned, and, on the little proſpect of

[z] *Vide* Patent Edv. VI. *Appendix* N°. V.

[a] This Treatiſe of Bale's is ſaid to be *emprynted at London, by John Bale*, (that is, by his direction, or at his expence) *Anno.* MDXLIX. And in the Preface it is intimated that LELAND's diſorder had then been of three years continuance. This intimation carries with it a ſeeming contradiction, and goes too far back in point of time. The Addreſs to King Henry, was given A. D. 1546, in the thirty-ſeventh year of his reign, at which time, LELAND, from every concurring circumſtance, appears to be in full health, and of ſound underſtanding. King Henry died the year after, viz. January 28, 1547, according to the calculation of England, and it is evident LELAND's misfortune befell him after that King's death, and conſequently at the moſt early period of time, not till the beginning of the year 1548. To reconcile this ſeeming impropriety, and it be granted Bale's Treatiſe was printed, as is here ſet down, in the year

of his recovery, therein laments "this hys eſtate, "boldelye affirminge, that Englande never ſawe a "man to him herin (the national Antiquities) in al "thynges to be compared; for undoubted he was, "in theſe matters, wonderfull and peerleſs, ſo that "as concerninge them, Englande had yet never a "greater loſſe."—But to proceed,

This unhappy event of our Author, and his unfortunate death, was not the private concern of a friend only, but was deemed a national misfortune, greatly bewailed by cotemporaries, and ſucceeding ages; but by no one is LELAND's death more pathetically lamented, then by the learned Dr. Th. Smith [c], which is here inſerted, with an engliſh tranſlation from Mr. Bayle in his Dictionary, "*Proh triſtes rerum humanarum vices! prôh viri optimi deplorandam infeliciſſimamque ſortem! non enim multo poſtquam fidem quod ſuſceperat præſtandi quaſi ſignatis tabellis obſtrinxiſſet, ſive operis promiſſi difficultatibus deterritus,*

 ſive

year 1549. It is a known fact, that the Title, Dedication, Preface &c. are laſt printed of every book, and delays frequently happen after the work itſelf is finiſhed at the Preſs: This may, with good reaſon, be ſuppoſed to be the preſent caſe; for tho' it be ſaid at the end, or laſt page, of the book, to be printed in 1549, theſe preliminary parts, the Dedication and Preface, might not be printed, or the book publiſhed, till the year following, 1550, if not later. This intervening of time being granted, the contradiction ceaſes, and it may be three years, or at leaſt it brings it into the third year in common acceptation of time.

[c] *Vide* Præfat. ad cl. Camdeni vitam. *Lond.* 1691. 4to. p. 29.

ſive immenſis laboribus fatigatus fractuſque, ſive dolore nimio & melancholiâ, quod fructum induſtriæ juſtæque exſpectationi parem nondum percepiſſet, fortê oppreſſus, ſive quacunque aliâ de cauſâ, abalienatæ mentis, nullis, è religione & philoſophiâ, nullis è medicinâ petitis remediis ad priſtinum ſanumque ſtatum revocandæ, ægritudinem perpeſſus eſt; vaſtâ interim obſervationum, quas in Adverſaria ſine ordine & properante calamo, prout ipſi occurriſſent, congeſſerat, mole relicta.——Sad viciſſitude of human affairs! deplorable and wretched condition of the beſt of men! for, not long after he had obliged himſelf, as it were under his hand, to perform what he had undertaken, whether deterred by the difficulties of the promiſed work, or tired and broken with immenſe labours, whether perhaps oppreſſed with too much grief, and melancholly, becauſe he had not found a reward equal to his induſtry, and juſt expectation, or from what other cauſe ſoever, he ſuffered the loſs of his ſenſes, not to be reſtored by any remedies fetched from religion, philoſophy, or medicine; in the mean time, leaving behind him a vaſt heap of obſervations, which he had thrown together in his Adverſaria, without order, and with a haſty pen, juſt as they occured to him."

On the demiſe of LELAND, his papers were ſought after by perſons of the firſt rank and learning in the kingdom, as the greateſt treaſure. K. Edward expreſſed great concern for his loſs; and in order to preſerve his valuable collections, ordered

in

in Council[d], that all due care ſhould be taken to preſerve them from waſte, and falling into improper hands; to that end, his Majeſty committed them to the cuſtody of Sr. John Cheeke, his tutor, and at this time, latin ſecretary of ſtate; making no doubt, as Mr. Hearne expreſſes it[e], a "ſuitable gratuity to his brother, to whom he had granted the cuſtody of him, as is before mentioned, during his great calamity".

By this royal appointment, Sr. John became ſeized of a large part of this great man's writings, which the ſame learned Editor[f] obſerves "he carefully read over, and extracted many things from them, and it is likely would have digeſted, compleated, and publiſhed them, had he not been hindered by the iniquity of the times, occaſioned by the untimely death of K. Edward". On the death of this Prince, Sr. John Cheeke himſelf, fell under great misfortunes, and retired into Germany, and other foreign countries. Before his departure, he gave four volumes in folio, of LELAND'S collections, to Humphrey Purefoy, Eſq;[g] (a relation, and who was afterwards of the privy council to Q. Elizabeth, in the north part of England.) Theſe papers were by his ſon Thomas Purefoy, in 1612, given to Mr. William Burton, a celebrated Antiquary of that time, and Author of the hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire: Mr. Burton got poſ-

ſeſſion

[d] Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. 1. [e] *Ibid.* [f] *Ibid.*
[g] Wood's Athen. *ad locum.*

ſeſſion alſo of eight other volumes of LELAND's MSS. called his ITINERARY, and after making uſe of them, in his hiſtory of that county, he depoſited them before his death, in the year 1632, in the Bodleian library, Oxford[h], as the moſt reſpectable and ſafe repoſitory of theſe valuable monuments of national Antiquity. A large part alſo of LELAND's papers, after the death of Sr. John Cheeke, came into the poſſeſſion of William Lord Paget, Sr. William Cecil, and others, till at length they fortunately fell into the hands of that eminent and diligent collector and preſerver of the national Antiquities, Sr. John Cotton. And in theſe two honourable archives they have happily remained, to the great advantage and emolument of the hiſtory of this kingdom.

Beſides the ſingular uſe made of LELAND's papers by Mr. Burton, abovementioned, in his hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, it is noted by Mr. Wood, and Mr. Hearne, in their reſpective accounts of our Author, before referred to, that Camden in his Britannia, and Sr. William Dugdale, in his hiſtory of Warwickſhire, as alſo in his Baronnage of England, made uſe of LELAND's collections, in their reſpective noble works: To theſe let it be added, that Mr. Hearne[i] obſerves farther, that without doubt, Mr.

[h] Quatuor libros in folio, & ſeptem minoris formæ manu Lelandi pleraque ex parte deſcriptos, in perpetuam ipſius memoriam Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, dono dedit vir cl. Gulielmus Burton. *Smith Præfat. ad cl. Camdeni Vitam.* p. 30.

[i] Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. VII.

Mr. Stowe had LELAND's copious collections before him, when he was writing his ſurvey of London, and frequently quotes him; that Lambard alſo, in his perambulation of Kent, received ſignal ſervice from LELAND's papers. Again, that the rev^d^ Dr. Battely had LELAND's papers conſtantly in his view, when he compoſed his excellent book Antiquitates Rutupinæ[k]. The induſtrious Mr. Anthony Wood[l] ſays, "he began A. D. 1657, to peruſe and run-over all the MS. collections of the great Antiquary, JOHN LELAND, that are repoſed in the archives of Bodlie's Library; he was exceedingly delighted with them, was never weary of them, but collected much from them". Farther, Mr. Daniel King, in his vale-royal of Cheſhire, made the like uſe of LELAND's papers, and quotes him in ſeveral inſtan-

[k] *Compoſed his excellent book*, Antiquitates Rutupinæ.] Printed 1711. 8vo. "This book, ſays Mr. Hearne[9], is written in pure Latin, and beautifully printed, and is an undeniable proof of the Author's excellent judgement and learning, and will be a laſting monument of his profound ſkill in our moſt early Antiquities". The *Antiquitates Rutupinæ, cum Antiquitat. S. Edmundi Burgi in Comitatu Suffolcienſi, nunc primum editæ, ab eodem J. Battely, Archidiac. Cantuarienſ.* was publiſhed by the Author's brother *Oxon.* A. D. MDCCXLV. 4to. This Edition in Quarto (that is, the Copies on royal Paper) is printed with the greateſt beauty and elegance of impreſſion. The Cutts are equally well executed, and contain ſeveral Views of Sandwich, the Iſle of Thanet, and the ſea-coaſt of Kent, alſo the antient monaſtery of St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk, with Coins and other national Antiquities.

[l] *Vide* The Diary of his life, *infra.*

[9] Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. VII.

inſtances[m]; he alſo gives the following copy of verſes of LELAND's which are not found in any printed copy of his writings, and therefore not improperly inſerted here.

"VERSES of Beeſton Caſtle, builded by Ranulph, the third earl of Cheſter, made by JOHN LELAND[n].

Aſſyrio rediens Victor Ranulphus ab orbe,
Hic poſuit Caſtrum terrorem gentibus olim
Vicinis, Patriæq; ſuæ memorabile vallum
Nunc licet indignas patiatur fracta ruinas,
Tempus erit quando rurſus caput exeret altum,
Vatibus antiquis ſi fas mihi credere Vati.

The following double verſion of the prophetic concluſion of theſe Verſes is alſo found in the ſame Author.

JOHN SPEED, *Anglice* thus,

The day will come, when it again ſhall mount his head aloft
If I, a Prophet, may be heard, from Seers that ſay ſo oft.

WILLIAM

[m] *Quotes him in ſeveral inſtances*] 1. Weral (Hundred) deſcribed by JOHN LELAND. *Vale Royal*, pag. 27.—11. The chiefeſt places of Gentlemen in Cheſhire; written out of JOHN LELAND's books. *Ibid.* pag. 54.—Of this Ranulph earl of Cheſter, *Vide* Ibid. pag. 135.

[n] *Vide* Ibid. pag. 97.

WILLIAM CAMDEN.

The day will come, when it again the head aloft
shall heave,
If ancient Prophets, I (my ſelf a Prophet) may
believe".

Farther, the late Mr. Bagford[o] of the Charter-houſe ſays, Holingſhed was beholden to LELAND's papers for many particulars, in his chronicles of England; that Michael Drayton planned his Polyolbion, or poetick deſcription of England, from LELAND's ITINERARY. And laſtly, a modern Anonymous writer[p], treating of the antient religious houſes and their valuations, ſays, "Mr. Speed[q] is the man whom I have chiefly followed, for at the end of his hiſtory of Hen. VIII. he has ſet down that very catalogue

[o] *Vide* Bagford's letter to Mr. Hearne, *Collectan.* vol. 1.—Mr. Bagford alſo in this letter ſays, "I do not in the leaſt doubt but many of LELAND's writings, came into the hands of Reginald Wolfe the Printer (to K. Edward VI.) at whoſe houſe I believe LELAND dyed, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. Michael". *Again*, "I take this Wolfe to have been the firſt projector of the two Tomes of the Chronicles of England (which go under the name of Holingſhed and Harriſon) out of LELAND's papers". *See alſo*, Holingſhed's dedication to Lord Burghley, prefixed to his Chronicles, wherein he ſpeaks of the large acquiſition of papers by Wolfe, tho' LELAND's name is not mentioned.

[p] A Summary of all the religious houſes, with their titles, and valuations, at the time of their diſſolution, *London*, 1717. 8vo.

[q] Hiſtory of Great Britain, *Lond.* 1614. 1632. folio.

logue of them, which was taken by a ſpecial commiſſion, and given unto the King, by that great Antiquary Mr. LELAND, at the time of the diſſolution of the Abbies &c". It is to be obſerved at the ſame time, that Mr. William Burton is in general eſteemed to be the collector of the catalogue of the religious houſes, in Speed's hiſtory: This opinion is rather to be followed, unleſs it be that Burton, whilſt LELAND's papers were in his poſſeſſion, from them made out this account of the monaſteries &c. with their endowments, and gave them to Speed, which, with great probability, may be admitted.

But to conclude; by theſe inſtances of the conſtant uſe different Authors, of the firſt credit, made of LELAND's papers in their imperfect ſtate, it is to be lamented that the Author lived not to have carried his great undertakings into execution himſelf, and to have given "the finiſhing ſtroke[s] to them that might have been expected from ſo exquiſite a hand, and ſkilful an artiſt". It is however evident, that great benefit accrued to the hiſtory of this kingdom by the due execution of the royal commiſſion, and that K. Henry had a right diſcernment in marking the natural diſpoſition of LELAND, who may be juſtly ſtiled the Father of Engliſh Hiſtory, and whoſe Remains (however indigeſted) have been a foundation to all that have ever ſince treated of the national Antiquities; for "out of them, it is obſerved by

[s] Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. VII.

by his friend and commentator[t], men myght fetch moſt wonderful knowledge, which if brought fourth ones into lyght (as he intended) woulde apere one of the greateſt wonders that ever yet was ſeane in this regyon". And now to return to our Author, from this long, but neceſſary, digreſſion.

LELAND, worthy of a better fate, dying, as is ſaid above, on the 18th day of April, 1552, was burried in the pariſh of St. Michael le querne[u] in London, aformentioned: This church then ſtood on the weſt end of Cheapſide, near Sr. Paul's cathedral, and was totally deſtroyed in the general conflagration of the city, A. D. 1666. On the new plan of the city, on this great diſaſter, this church was not rebuilt, but the pariſh was united to Sr. Vedaſt's,

F Foſter-

[t] Bale, *infra*.

[u] *St. Michael le querne*] From the ſingularity of this name, it is thought proper to note, that this church in antient records is called St. Michael ad bladum, i. e. corne, by reaſon at the time the church was founded, here was a corne or kerne° market, corruptly called le querne. This corruption of ſpeech continued, and in future became the common diſtinction of the pariſh.—*Farther*; on the mention of this pariſh, to obviate a ſeeming impropriety in the former part of this life, it is remarked, that the ſearch mentioned *pag.* 1. note *b*, to be made in the regiſter of this pariſh of St. Michael, was not ſo much in reſpect to LELAND's birth, for no pariſh regiſters were kept ſo early; but rather to learn if any information might be gained of the family at any time reſiding in that pariſh.

° *Kerne*] An old Engliſh word ſignifying a Corn Mill or ripened corn. *Johnſon's Dictionary*.

Forſter-lane, in the neighbourhood; a conduit of water was erected on the ſpot where the church ſtood; and on enquiry it appears, that the eaſt end of Pater Noſter-row, was the cimeterey of the old church. This conduit has of late been taken down for the better enlargement of this high-ſtreet of the city[s].

Mr. Stowe, in his ſurvey of London, mentions a monument of JOHN LELAND in this pariſh Church of St. Michael. That a monument was erected in that Church to his memory is not doubted. Pitſæus gives[t] the following copy of verſes as affixed thereon.

Quantum Rhenano debet Germania docto,
Tantum debebit terra Britanna mihi.
Ille ſuæ gentis ritus et nomina priſca
Æſtivo fecit lucidiora die.
Ipſe antiquarum rerum quoq; magnus amator,
Ornabo patriæ lumina clara meæ.
Quæ quum prodierint niveis inſcripta tabellis,
Teſtes tum noſtræ ſedulitatis erunt.

The ſaid Pitts, in the place referred to, makes it a doubt whether theſe verſes were made by LELAND himſelf,

[s] *High Street of the City*] *Cheapſide.* The ancient market mentioned in the preceeding note, probably gave name to this neighbouring high ſtreet of the city; as Corn or other commodities were there ſold *cheap*, or at a lower rate than cuſtomary.

[t] De Scriptor. Angliæ, p. 745. *Vide* etiam *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

himſelf, or by ſome friend in his name. Weaver[u] ſays they were annexed to his monument, as he had it by tradition[w]. The ſame induſtrious Author[x] gives the following inſcription on his grave-ſtone,

Here lieth interred the body of JOHN LELAND, *or* LEYLAND, *Natiue of this honourable Citie of London, brought vp in the Vniuerſities of England and France, where he greatly profited in all good learning and languages: Keeper of the Libraries he was to King* Henry *the Eight, in which Office he chiefly applied himſelfe to the ſtudy of Antiquities; wherein he was ſo laborious and exquiſite, that few, or none, either before or ſince, may bee with him compared: which will beſt appeare by his New-years gift to the ſaid King* Henry, *written in Latine, and tranſlated into Engliſh by his contemporarie companion* John Bale, *and by him intituled,*

The laboryouſe journey and ſerche of JOHAN LEYLANDE *for Englandes Antiquitees, given of him as a New-Yeares gift to Kynge Henry the Eyghte in the thirty ſeventh yeere of his Reygne.*

By the tenour of this inſcription, it has the appearance of being wrote by his friend Bale, who

[u] *Vide* Funerall Monuments, p. 692.

[w] Theſe verſes are printed in the *Encom.* among LELAND's other Poems, they were therefore moſt probably wrote by himſelf, and at his death placed (not wrote) by a friend on his monument.

[x] *Ibid,* p. 688. Vide etiam *Itinerary*, vol. 6.

was this year appointed to the ſee of Oſſory in Ireland: But it cettainly is matter of doubt (if it was truly copied) if it be not of later compoſition, as the orthography ſeems too modern for the age in which LELAND dyed. It is alſo obſervable that this Inſcription on his grave-ſtone ſhould not, according to the uſual cuſtom, give the date of his birth, or death. The latter indeed is ſufficiently known and declared above; in reſpect to the former, if it be admitted that LELAND was born in the year 1506, which from many concurring circumſtances is moſt probable, he muſt at his deceaſe be in the forty-ſixth year of his age.

Having now brought our Author to his grave by the moſt melancholy event to which human nature is ſubject, and at the period of time when the fruit of his worthy labours and induſtry was ripening into maturity, this ſection, or firſt part, cannot be better concluded than by the following verſes of LELAND'S, wherein he expreſſes the doubtfull ſtate of his health, and his purpoſe to proſecute his ſtudies if life continued, or he be not prevented by ſickneſs or other incident.

INSTAURATIO BRITANNICÆ ANTIQUITATIS,

Doctorum genitrix fœcunda Britannia, vatem
Ne te pœniteat me celebrare tuum.
Nam mihi ſi vitæ paucos produxerit annos
Juppiter, et dederit proſperitate frui,

Quæ

Quæ modo ſunt craſſis monumenta obducta tenebris,
Reſtituam Phœbo lucidiora tibi.

Encomiis &c.

Mention would willingly by made here of the family of LELAND, but no traces that can be depended upon are to be met with at this diſtance of time: In the Heralds Office there is found an account of an antient family of this name in the county of Lancaſter; different Bearings of arms of the ſame name occur alſo in other counties[y]: From which of theſe families our Author was deſcended is uncertain, and not material. It is ſufficient, that by his beneficial labours, and the ſingular qualifications of his mind, he raiſed to himſelf a name more honourable than lineal diſcent, and more laſting than braſs or marble. There is to be obſerved one inſtance peculiar to our Author and his family, that there ſhould be living at the ſame time three brothers all of the name of JOHN. The elder before mentioned, to whoſe care under his great misfortune he was committed by K. Edward, our Author himſelf,, and a

[y] *Occur alſo in other Counties*] This account is ſupported by the kind information of Mr. Bigland Somerſet Herald, who in anſwer to the Editor's enquiry writes, "I can find but one Family of LELAND with Arms and Pedigree, which is in an old viſitation of Lancaſhire; it is true, that in the Alphabets of Arms, the name occurs three or four times with different Arms, but as theſe Alphabets refer to no Books of authority containing Pedigrees, there cannot any thing with certainty be deduced from them".

a younger Brother appears from a copy of verſes in the *Encom.* addreſſed *Ad Johannem Fraterculum, inſignem Medicum*[z].

POSTSCRIPT.

"The Editor being in poſſeſſion of the following ſuccinct and judicious account of our Author in MS. cannot but give it a place in the preſent publication, eſpecially as it has not occured to him to be any where in print".

JOHN LELAND had his education in Chriſt's College Cambridge, he thence removed to Oxford, and afterwards went into foreign parts; being a man of great learning and indefatigable induſtry, on his return, he was employed by K. Henry VIII. to ſearch into the libraries, and collect the Antiquities of religious-houſes, at ſuch time as they lay under fear of ſuppreſſion; which work he performed with more than ordinary diligence, ſo was he encouraged thereunto by a very liberal exhibition, which he received annually from the ſaid King; but the King being dead, the lamp of his life became deſtitute of the oyl which fed it, and after it had been in a languiſhing condition, was unfortunately extinguiſhed in 1552. Unfortunately, in regard that he died diſtracted to the great

[z] This ſingulur circumſtance might ariſe from a regard to the elder John Leland, who lived at Oxford, a learned Grammarian of the preceeding Age, and probably the common Anceſtor of our Author and his Brethren. *Vide ſupra*, pag. 2.

great grief of all that knew him, and the no ſmall ſorrow of many who never ſaw him, but only in his painful and laborious writings; which writings being in part by him preſented to King Henry, many came afterwards into the power of Sir J. Cheeke, tutor, and ſecretary for the latin tongue to K. Edward; and though collected principally for the uſe of the Crown, yet on the death of the young King his tutor kept them to himſelf as long as he lived, and left them on his death to Henry his eldeſt ſon, ſecretary to the council eſtabliſhed at York for the northern parts. From Cheeke, but not without ſome intermediate conveyance, four of them came into the poſſeſſion of William Burton of Leiceſterſhire, who having ſerved his turn of them as well as he could, in his deſcription of that County, beſtowed them as a moſt choice rarity upon Oxford Library, where the originals ſtill remain. Out of this treaſury, while it remained in the hands of Cheeke, the learned Camden, was ſupplied with much excellent matter toward his making up his deſcription of the Iſles of Britain, but not without all due acknowledgment to his benefactor, whom he frequently citeth, and very highly commendeth for his pains and induſtry.

SECTION. II.

A farther account of LELAND, *his Character and Writings.*

NOTWITHSTANDING LELAND was eſteemed a man of ſound judgment and great abilities, A. Wood[a] ſays "he was charged with vainglory and ſelf-conceit, by Polydore Vergil, J. Caius, and others. As neither Author is referred to, it is not thought neceſſary to ſearch into the writings of Polydore, after a point of ſo little conſequence. The learned Caius is of greater credit, who ſpeaking of our Author[b] ſays, *Quamvis erat homo doctus atq; diligens, erat tamen in gloriam ſuam nimis effuſus, et plane Mævius aut Suffenus, tantæq; fidei quantum fecit aut ratio aut auctoritas.*

It is no wonder LELAND was not free from cenſure; his renouncing popery, and as it is ſaid[c] "his departure from the antient religion", were ſufficient reaſons to gain him many enemies, in that age of bigotted ſentiment. The diſtinguiſhed favour of his Prince, and his ſingular appointment to a Poſt diſagreable to many, could not but produce ill-will and envy in others; without doubt alſo, in the execution

[a] Athen. Oxon. *ad locum.*

[b] *Vide* Antiquit. Cantab. Academ. *Lond.* 1568, 12mo. lib. 1. p. 36. 40.

[c] Wood *ut ſupra.*

cution of his office, he met with different tempers, and men bred up in cloyſters, were not the moſt favourable to his viſits, or the purport of this new commiſſion. In a ſituation thus critical, great prudence and caution were requiſite, but he might, on frequent occaſions, find it neceſſary to exert himſelf with an air of authority, expreſſive of the importance of the royal appointment: This inforced exertion of power could not fail to raiſe a prejudice againſt him from the ill-affected to an enquiry into their archives and antient records. They, without doubt, were ready to do him every unkind office; and if they could not obſtruct the royal commiſſion, were laviſh in their cenſure and enmity to the Commiſſioner. Farther, In reſpect to the above charge, it may be alſo remarked that the learned Caius[d] himſelf was ſtrongly attached to the

G Popiſh

[d] Dr. J. Caius was an eminent Phyſitian of the ſixteenth century, he publiſhed *De Canibus Britannicis*[1], *De Pronunciatione Græc. et Lat. linguæ*, *De Antiquitate Cantabrigienſis Academiæ*, and other eſteemed Works, in the Latin tongue: He alſo publiſhed a volume of medical works, under the title of *Joannis Caii Britanni Opera aliquot et Verſiones, partim jam nata, partim recognita atque aucta.* Lovan. 1556. 8vo.[2]. This Edition is not mentioned, in the beſt accounts of this Author's Writings[3], as a volume of theſe medical Works, but many of the Tracts it contains, are given as diſtinct publications at the

[1] Hunc Tractatum de canibus cum aliis Autoris opuſculis edid. S. Jebb M. D. *Lond.* 1729. 8vo.

[2] Penes Editorem.

[3] Tanner's Biblioth. *at ſupra*, &c.

Popiſh religion, which LELAND had forſaken, *Religioni pontificiæ addictus erat*[c]; and even in great minds it

the ſame place and year; ſome are omitted, and others are found to be erroneous, and differ from what appears in the volume itſelf. To rectify theſe miſtaken accounts in future is the buſineſs of the preſent note, which tho' it be full long, and may be thought not ſo immediately connected with the preſent publication, will not, it is hoped, be thought improperly introduced on the mention of this diſtinguiſhed Writer, and moſt reſpectable Founder of a College of his name in the Univerſity of Cambridge. The Contents of this volume are,

I. JOANNIS CAII,

De medendi methodo, libri duo, ab ipſo Auctore recogniti atq; aucti. Dedicat. *Viro conſpicuo D. Joanni Maſoni, Equiti Aurato, et apud Cæſaream Majeſtatem Legato.* Lond. 8. Cal. Febr. 1556.

De Ephemera Britannica, liber unus, non ante editus. Dedicat. *Dom. Anton. Perenoto Atrabatenſi Epiſcopo.*

II. GALENI, Caio Interprete,

De libris ſuis Liber unus. Dedicat. *Reverendo Ciceſtrenſ. Præſuli Georgio Deio.*

De ordine ſuorum librorum liber unus.

De ratione victus, ſecundum Hippocratem in morbis acutis, liber unus, non ante editus.

De placitis Hippocratis & Platonis, liber primus.

To this Edition is prefixed a Print of Dr. Caius, accurately cutt in wood, with a large beard according to the cuſtom of the age[4].

[c] Tanner Biblioth. *ut ſupra.*

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[4] Mr. Granger in his Biographical Hiſtory of England p. 122. does not mention this Effigy of Caius among other Cutts in wood. Of this antient ornament of the Face, ſee *ibid.* p. 125.

it has been found, that a difference in religious ſentiment, and the exertion of like abilities have been productive of jealouſy and prejudice, in the moſt learned cotemporaries.

The writings of LELAND, both in verſe and proſe, ſpeak for themſelves, they beſt ſhew how far the charge of Mævius is ſupported; and, whatever ill-treatment he received, free him from caſting cenſure on others; unleſs, nothing moved at their enmity, from a ſingular diſpoſition and ſuperiority of mind, he diſregarded their ill-will, for Pitſæus[f] ſays, *Odium in odio habuit.*

It muſt not paſs unnoticed, that his Commentator[g] alſo obſerves "there be dyverſe whyche (by report of hys enemyes, as Polydore Vergyle, and others,) ſaye, that he wolde neuer have ſet fourth, ſuche thynges as he promyſed, affirmynge hym to be a vaynegloryouſe perſonne, whyche woulde promyſe more than euer he was able or intended to perfourme". On which Bale[h] remarks, "I muche do feare it that he was vaneglorYouſe, and that he had a poetycall wyte, which I lamente, for I judge it one of the chefeſt thynges that cauſed hym to fall beſydes his ryghte dycernynges". LELAND certainly was of an exalted genius, and lively imagination, probably beyond what the ſtrength of his conſtitution would bear, in the double capacity

[f] De Scriptor. *ut ſupra.*
[g] Bale's Preface, *infra.* [h] *Ibid.*

capacity of aſſiduous labour, and poetic compoſition: but his misfortune is before better accounted for; and the vain-glory here mentioned by his friend, was not a boaſt of ſelf-conceit or preeminence before others in private life, but the high ſoarings of his Muſe, which he fears affected him; In this he might claim preheminence, and had no equal of the age in latin verſification; but in his private ſtation, the ſame friendly writer, who knew him well, elſwhere clears him from vain-glory, and ſays *ſcio te eſſe modeſtiſſimum hominem*[i]. The learned Dr. Smith[k], before mentioned, alſo gives the following judgment of our Author, and his great deſigns, "*Vir minime vanus, et omni procul oſtentatione profitetur, ſe multa & magna——quæ infinitam illius induſtriam, ſolertiamq; et excelſæ mentis, ad maxima quæq; aſpirantis, præclariſſimas cogitationes conatuſq; abunde teſtantur, moliri,* This writer without any vanity or oſtentation profeſſes, that he has in hand many, and great undertakings, which abundantly prove his very great induſtry and diligence, and the excellent thoughts and attemps of his lofty and aſpiring mind."

Between LELAND, and Polydore Vergil, there ſeems to have been no good underſtanding. Polydore was an Italian, ſent into England the beginning of the ſixteenth century, by Alexander VI. to collect the annual tribute at that time paid to the Pope, called Peter-pence, "he did not want genius

[i] Epiſt. ad Leland. *infra.*

[k] Præfat. ad cl. Camdeni vitam, p. 29.

genius or learning"[l], and ſo far recommended himſelf to the nation in general, that he was made Archdeacon of Wells, A. D. 1507[m]. He wrote the hiſtory of England, at the deſire of K. Henry VIII. This hiſtory is ſaid to be injurious to the nation, and faulty in many reſpects[n]; and the above mentioned learned J. Caius ſays[o] "it was certainly true, that to prevent a diſcovery of the many errors of his hiſtory, Polydore collected and burnt a greater number of antient hiſtories and manuſcripts than would have filled, and loaded a waggon". An Act ſo flagitious and deſtructive to religion and learning, could not but raiſe the juſt indignation of our Author, whoſe great zeal, on the contrary, was to

[l] Bayle's Diction. *in voce.*

[m] Le Neve's Faſti Eccleſ. Anglic.

[n] Polydorus, ut homo Italus, in rebus noſtris hoſpes, et neque in republica verſatus, nec magni alioqui, vel judicii, vel ingenii, pauca ex multis delibans, et falſa plerumque pro veris amplexus, hiſtoriam nobis reliquit, cùm cætera mendoſam, tum exiliter ſanè, et jejune conſcriptam. *Cl. D. Henr. Savilii Præfat. ad Rerum Anglicar. Scriptores.*

Iterum, *De Eodem*, Nominis Britannici gloriam non ſolum obfuſcare, ſed etiam Britannos ipſos mendaciſſimis ſuis calumniis infamare totis viribus conatur, *Humph. Lhuyd in Deſcript. Angliæ.*—Vide etiam *Wood Hiſt. & Antiq. Oxon.* 1. 36.

[o] Ne aliquando intelligerentur errores, fama percrebuit, atque etiam cognitum et compertum certò eſt, tot hiſtoricos noſtros vetuſtos et manuſcriptos immani ſcelere igni commendaſſe, quotne plauſtrum quidem poſſet capere atq; ſuſtinere. *I. Caius de Antiquit. Cantab. Academ. lib.* 1.[5]

[5] *Vide etiam* Fuller's Church Hiſtory, lib. v. p. 198.

to preſerve theſe venerable monuments of national hiſtory. It muſt therefore be allowed a ſtriking evidence of a candid and liberal mind in LELAND, that notwithſtanding he held in abhorrence ſo atrocious a deed, and was Polydore's ſevereſt enemy, "he acknowledged him to be the moſt accompliſhed writer for elegance and clearneſs of ſtyle that the age afforded"[p], tho' he gained no credit as an hiſtorian[q].

By theſe inſtances of candour and liberality, the charge of vain-glory muſt be conſidered as the ſudden flights (as Bale above obſerves) of a poetical wit, of a mind intoxicated with the waters of Helicon, the common attendant on the Muſes. In our

[p] *Vide* Bp. Nicholſon's Engliſh Hiſtorical Library. *Etiam* Lelandi Comment. in Cygneam Cant. *voce* Iſis. *Itinerary* vol. IX.

[q] *Gained no credit as an hiſtorian.*] Among other falſifications of Engliſh Hiſtory, Polydore Vergil attacked Jeffrey of Monmouth's hiſtory of Prince Arthur. LELAND vindicates the authority of this antient Britiſh writer, under the title of *Aſſertio inclytiſſimi Arturii, Regis Britanniæ*, publiſhed *Lond.* 1544. Mr. Hearne has prefixed *Johannis Lelandi Antiquarii Codrus, ſive Laus et Defenſio Gallofridi Arturii Monumetenſis contra Polydorum Vergilium.*——De Codro (i. e. P. V.) Lelandus, "Forſitan aliquis dixerit, Quis hic eſt Codrus! Huic ego hominem depingere non gravabor: Eſt peregrinus, et hoſpes glorioſus ſimul ac curioſus, ut qui ſua jactet, noſtra autem audita potius quam intellecta pro arbitrio tractet".—Hiſtoriam majori confidentia quam rerum cognitione aut lectione inchoavit et conſummavit". *Collectan.* vol. V.

our days, a poet[r] of the firſt rate ſays of himſelf, "I confeſs there was a time I was in love with myſelf, and when I had made an epic poem, and panegyrics on all the Princes of Europe, I thought myſelf the greateſt genius that ever was". This may, in like manner, be conſtrued vain-glory and ſelf-conceit, by the prejudiced, to the great merit and fame of this eminent writer of the preſent age.

Beſides his poetic flights, one inſtance indeed is to be met with, where our Author anſwers to a charge on his veracity with great ſharpneſs of expreſſion, and may be thought to ſpeak of himſelf with an air of ſuperiority and boaſting. This paſſage, which relates alſo to that antient ſtructure London Bridge, at preſent the ſubject of public attention, will be referred to in a note[s]. And in reſpect to LELAND, it appears from what has been obſerved in the foregoing pages, and the ample *Teſtimonia* that follow, that he was an extraordinary perſon, beyond the common cuſtom of the age: He was not only a "diligent ſearcher into Antiquity himſelf, but a favourer and lover of all that applied themſelves to that ſtudy: He was eſteemed by the generality of ſcholars of his time an excellent Orator and Poet, learned in the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spaniſh, Britiſh, Saxon, Welch, and Scotiſh

[r] Pope's Preface to his Works.

[s] *Vide* Commentar. in Cygneam cantionem, voce *Pontifices*. Itinerary, vol. 9. p. 92.

Scotiſh[t] languages", inſomuch that it may be truly ſaid he was, as is obſerved before, not only the Father of Engliſh Antiquity[u], but Nature's great gift, the honour and boaſt of his country, *illuſtre totius Britanniæ lumen*[w]. With theſe ſingular qualifications, without doubt he had a quick ſenſe of his own merit and ſufficiency, and that the demeanour and management of himſelf was more fitted to the greatneſs of his mind, than his private ſtation.

It is moſt extraordinary and cannot be paſſed by unnoticed, after what is obſerved above, and the general concurrence of ages, that the learned Dr. Smith, whom we have before quoted to our Author's commendation, ſhould charge LELAND with want of judgment, and the knowledge of languages[x], and could not give due commendation alſo to Camden, but

[t] Wood's Athenæ.—*Iterum*, "Communi eruditorum ſuffragio Lelandus orator facundus, poeta elegans, antiquarius curioſus, atq; in linguis Græca, Latina, Gallica, Italica, Hiſpanica, Britannica, Saxonica, Wallica et Scotica maxime verſatus inclaruit". *Tanner Biblioth.* ſupra.

[u] "He (LELAND) was the firſt that turned the eyes of the kingdom upon that part of learning, and let it be ſaid, to his immortal honour, what he did was faithful, what he deſigned was glorious". *Gibſon's Life of Camden, prefixed to the* Britannia.

[w] Tanner *ut ſupra.—Iterum* "Non ſolum urbis Londinenſis, verum etiam totius Britanniæ lumen, decus, et ornamentum ſingulare". *Pitſæus* ut ſupra.

[x] Ille (Camdenus) longe ante viſos Lelandi codices, melioribus ſubſidiis, ne dicam acriori judicio, & linguarum peritiâ, quâ eguit Lelandus, ad idem opus adornandum inſtructus. *Præfat ad Camdeni vitam*, ut ſupra, p. 30.

but at the expence of his great predeceſſor in the Antiquities of his Country, to whom he, at the ſame time ſays, Camden himſelf acknowledges great obligation and aſſiſtance[y]. Dr. Smith obſerves more juſtly, that LELAND's MSS. were confuſed, incoherent, digeſted in no order, that they want poliſhing, and are a mere inanimate body[z]. Bp. Nicholſon alſo, after honourable mention of our Author[a], which will be inſerted hereafter in the *Teſtimonia*, ſpeaks but ſlightly of LELAND's papers, and ſays "they are dry and ſapleſs". The learned Biſhop alſo flings out ſome reflections that ſeem pointed more at Mr. Hearne[b] than LELAND, whoſe induſtry he in the ſame place commends, and ſays, "he was an ornament to K. Henry's reign". LELAND's collections were always known to be *labores incepti*, begun not completed. In that light he mentions them himſelf, in his addreſs to Archbiſhop Cranmer[c], intreating the favour of that Prelate's protection of his indigeſted papers. In this imperfect ſtate they have been

[y] Collectanea hæc (id eſt MSS. Lelandi) ſe vidiſſe ſponte faſſus eſt Camdenus, e quorum lectione, ſi quid opis inde ſibi accreviſſet, illud gratus agnovit. *Smith Præfat.* ut ſupra.

[z] Non irritabo Lelandi manes ſi dixero totum opus, mire confuſum, diſtractum, nulloq; ordine digeſtum, limam ubique deſiderare, et tanquam corpus exſuccum, exſangue, animaq; deſtitutum proſtare. *Ibid.*

[a] Engliſh Hiſtorical Library.

[b] Dr. Nicholſon and Mr. Hearne had different ſentiments, both in reſpect to the religious and civil Eſtabliſhment of public affairs, when they publiſhed their reſpective Works.

[c] *Supra*, pag. 23.

deemed a national treaſure, and the ground-work of the Hiſtories and Antiquities that have been ſince publiſhed; "they have always been conſulted by our beſt Antiquaries[d], and their authority is looked upon and cited as equal if not ſuperior to any, in points that concern the ſubject of Antiquity". That LELAND lived not to work his own Mine, and to raiſe the building on his own foundation, has been conſtant matter of concern. On his misfortune, his papers became the object of preſervation; "the heavenly Father graunt the conſervation of them ſays[e] Bale". They were preſerved by royal order, tho' by ſucceeding events they became ſcattered and diſperſed abroad, as is before noted. Many detained, or ſecreted for private uſe, in a courſe of years no doubt were loſt, and others that were preſerved, were not free from damage[f] by the common accidents of time: "Pity it is, ſays Fuller[g], LELAND's worthy collections were never made

[d] *Vide* Hearne's Pref. to the *Itiner.* vol. 1.

[e] *Commentary* infra.—*Again*, "May his Works come to light.—Bleſſed be that man, which ſhall ſet the worthy work abroad, and contrary-wiſe curſed be he for ever and ever that ſhall in ſpyght of this nacyon ſeek thereof the deſtruccyon". *Ibid.*

[f] *Not free from damage*] Mr. Hearne obſerves they had taken wet, and ſuffered greatly by the accident of time and frequent removal; and that it was with difficulty ſome paſſages were made out, being remarks and notes only to be improved by him (LELAND) afterwards: But I got over all theſe difficulties, and was able, tho' not without trouble, to tranſcribe and account for even the hardeſt paſſages. *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

[g] *Church Hiſtory* l. 6. pag. 339.

made public: and ſome juſtly to be praiſed in preſerving them, may as juſtly be taxed for envy in ingroſſing ſuch monuments of Antiquity". The moſt intelligent and beſt acquainted in theſe ſtudies have conſtantly joined in the wiſh that theſe national MSS. might not reſt in their ſilent depoſitaries, but be brought forth for public uſe and benefit.

The learned Dr. Tanner, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, had once formed a plan for publiſhing LELAND's papers, but, diverted by other ſtudies of national Antiquity, the deſign was dropt[h]. The trouble of the undertaking was evident, the execution doubtful: In this ſtate they continued the deſire, rather than the expectation, of the public. At length the arduous taſk was undertaken by the late Mr. Thomas Hearne of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Animated with LELAND's ſpirit and love of Antiquity, he triumphed over every difficulty, and after more than a century and a half had paſſed, collated and publiſhed theſe valuable remains of our Author, with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs and accuracy[i]. The induſtrious Editor (whoſe life makes

[h] Anno MDCXCIII. Schema editionis omnium Johannis Lelandi operum divulgavit; quod tamen propoſitum nunquam ad finem perduxit. deinde anno MDCXCV *Notitiam Monaſticam* publici juris fecit. *Præfat. ad cl. Tanneri Biblioth. Britann. &c.* p. 12

[i] "I have followed LELAND's original with the greateſt fidelity.

a ſubſequent part of theſe volumes) at the ſame time declaring "he looked upon it to be one of the greateſt happineſſes of his life, that by publiſhing and preſerving Mr. LELAND's *Itinerary*, he had been able to do honour to the learned Author, and ſervice to the common good of learning"[k].

AFTER this general account of our Author and his papers, it is proper to make more particular mention of his Writings, both in print and MS. The ſeveral Authors who are ſo frequently mentioned in the foregoing pages, Bale, Pitts, A. Wood and others, give each a catalogue of LELAND's collections. Bp. Tanner has of late given a like catalogue more perfect and enlarged. This account therefore is here the rather followed, and what additions have ſince become neceſſary are inſerted.

LELAND's WRITINGS, printed and MS.

NÆNIÆ in mortem Thomæ Viati equitis incomparabilis. Lond. 1542. 4to. *et cura* Th. Hearne *in Itiner.* vol. II. *Oxon.* 1711, 1745, 1770.

Genethliacon illuſtriſſimi Eadverdi principis Cambriæ, ducis Coriniæ, & comitis Palatini. Lond. 1543. 4to. *Et cum notis* Th. Hearne *Itiner.* vol. IX. *Oxon.* 1712, 1745, 1770.

Syllabus

fidelity.—I take it to be the moſt ſatisfactory way to follow ſuch ſort of originals with all poſſible exactneſs". *Hearne's Preface to the Itinerary* vol. I.

[k] *Ibid.* Preface, vol. IX.

Syllabus et Interpretatio antiquarum dictionum, quæ paſſim per libellum, lectori occurrunt, ibid.

Aſſertio inclytiſs. Arturii regis Britanniæ, Lond. 1544 4to. *et cura* Th. Hearne, *una cum Lelandi Codrus, ſive laus & defenſio Galloſridi Arturii Monumetenſis contra Polydorum Vergilium.* Collect. *Oxon.* 1715. Lond. 1770.

Elenchus antiquorum nominum. Ibid.

Nænia in mortem ſplendiſſimi equitis Henrici Duddelegi Somarigani, Inſulani, Verovicani. Lond. 8vo. 1545. *et a* Th. Hearne *in Roſſi Warwic. Hiſtoria.* Oxon. 1715, 1745. *iterum in* Itiner. vol. II. *edit. Oxon.* 1770.

Bononia Gallo-maſtix in laudem feliciſſimi victoris Henrici VIII. *Anglici, Francici, Scotici, Hibernici, Carmen elegiac.* Lond. 1545. 4to. *et a* Th. Hearne, *Collect.* Oxon. 1715. Lond. 1770.

ΚΥΚΝΕΙΟΝ ΑΣΜΑ. *Cygnea Cantio.* Lond. 1545. 4to. 1558. 12mo. *et cum notis* Th. Hearne, *Itiner.* vol. IX. *Oxon.* 1712. 1745, 1770.

Commentarii in Cygneam Cantionem indices Britannicæ antiquitatis locupletiſſimi. Ibid.

ΕΓΚΩΜΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ, *Laudatio pacis*, Lond. 1546. 4to. *et a* Th. Hearne, *Collect.* Oxon. 1715. Lond. 1770.

Strena Henrico octavo oblata. A New-years gyfte geven to K. Henry VIII. in the 37th. yeare of hys raygne, *Lond.* 1546. 4to. *iterum cum commentar. & annotationibus* Joan. Bale, *Lond.* 1549. 8vo.[1] *Extat. abſque Balei commentar. a* Th. Hearne *in Itiner.*

[1] Bp. Tanner in this place ſays, the firſt Edition of LELAND's

Itiner. vol. 1. *Oxon.* 1770. 1745, 1770. *Etiam et in Rodolph Brooke* Diſcovery of errors, &c. *Et in Weever* Funeral Monuments, p. 688.

Principum ac illuſtrium aliquot et eruditorum in Anglia virorum, Encomia, Trophæa, Genethliaca et Epithalamia. a Th. Newton, *Ceſtreſ edit.* Lond. 1589. 4to. *Quibus acceſſere ejuſdem Newtoni Encomia.* Iterum *a* Th. Hearne *in Collect.* Oxon. 1715. Lond. 1770.

Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis, edidit Ant. Hall, *Oxon.* 1709. 2 tom. 8vo.[m]

An Itinerary throughout moſt part of England and Wales, *edit.* a Th. Hearne, *Oxon.* 1710. *ſeq. annis*

LELAND's New-years gyft was printed in the Year 1549. and again *ex Editione Joh. Balei,* Lond. 1599 This is a miſtake in both inſtances; the firſt Edition was printed in the year 1546. The Edition of Bale, with his Commentaries or Declarations, and *a Regyſtre of the Names of Englyſh Wryters, &c.* was publiſhed in the year 1549, not 1599. The learned Biſhop was led into this error by too cloſely following the *Catalogus Biblioth. Bodleianæ*, edit. *Oxon.* This Edition of Bale's, through the overſight of the Editor, or the Preſs, is there ſaid to be printed in the year 1599 but the copy referred to is of the above date 1549, and no ſubſequent Edition was printed in 1599, before which time Bale was dead.—*This New-years gyft, with Bale's Commentary compleat (as is before mentioned) makes part of the preſent Volume.*

[m] Hoc opus magna diligentia, cura et labore congeſſimus atq; adeo in tomos quatuor digeſſimus, ne Britanniæ noſtræ, *(ſic orig.)* fama tot eruditorum et elegantium Scriptorum deperiret. *Leland ipſe in Comment. ad Cygneam Cant.* voce *Hunfridus.* Itinerar. vol. IX. p. 72.

annis. 9 vols. 8vo. *Editio altera,* Ibid. 1745. *iterumq; aucta,* ibid. 1770.[n]

Collectanea de rebus. Britannicis. edid. Th Hearne, 6 vol. 8vo. *Oxon.* 1715. iterum, *Lond.* 1770.[o]

Cedrus, ſive laus & defenſio Gallofridi Arturii Monumetenſis, cum Aſſertione inclytiſſimi Arturii, regis &c. ſupra.

Collectanea de Britannia, ejuſq; populis et moribus, deſumpta ex antiquis et recentioribus Autoribus. MS. Cotton. Julius C. 6.

A Record of ancient hyſtoryes, in Latin *Geſta Romanorum, autore (ut ſupponitur) Joanne*[p] *Lelando.*

King Henry VIII's declaration of war againſt the Scots.[q]

The life of Fulke Fitz-Warren, collected by JOHN LELAND.[r]

Tetraſ-

[n] To theſe Editions of the *Itinerary*, printed at *Oxford*, are added many detached Peices on various ſubjects of Literature, not elſewhere printed. *Vide* Appendix, N°. VI. Theſe Treatiſes of Literature are much improved by Mr. Hearne in the laſt Edition of the Itinerary, 1770.

[o] To this Edition *Lond.* 1770. *Accedunt varia de rebus Anglicanis Opuſcula nunc primum edita.*

[p] Tranſlated by R. Robinſon, *peruſed, corrected and bettered, Lond.* 12mo. 1577. Sexies impreſs. uſque ad ann. 1601.

[q] *Vide* Craigii *Scotland's Soveraignty aſſerted.* p. 9.

[r] "I have ſent my lord Carew *The Life of Fulke Fitz-Warren*, collected by JOHN LELAND, which I promiſed his Lordſhip at my laſt being at London". *D. Henr. Bourchier Camdeno.* Vide *Camdeni Epiſt. a Th. Smith*, p. 218. This Life of Lord Fitz-Warren is probably loſt among other of LELAND's Papers.

Tetraſtichon Johannis Lelandi de Mona inſula.[s]
Tetraſtichon Lelandi in Hectorem Boëthium.[t]
Dialogus cui titulus Antiphilarchia. *Interlocutores Philalethes et Tranotes. Cap.* 45.[u]
Moriades, ſive, Charitæa corona.[w]

Ex Baleo & Pitſæo.

Sales & jocos, lib. 1.
In declamationes Quinctiliani, lib. 1.
Panegyricon ad Cardinalem, lib. 1.
In coronatione Annæ, lib. 1.
Epigrammata quædam, lib. 11.
Funebre carmen, lib. 1.
Commentarius in Martialem, lib. 1.
Errores ex Polydoro, lib. 1.
Ex Hectore Boëthio lib. 1.
De titulo regis ad Scotiam, lib. 1.
Dictionarium Britannico-Latinum, lib. 1.
Pygmeomachiam, lib. 1.
Ad Annam Clivenſem, lib. 1.
De pontificibus Brytanniæ, lib. 1.[x]
Pro pace inter Papam & Cæſarem, lib. 1.
De inſulis Britanniæ.[y] *lib.* 6.

De

[s] *Vide* Ortelii Theatrum orbis terrarum. *Antv.* 1592. fol p. 13.
[t] *Vide* Humph. Lluidi Epiſt. de Mona, *in fine.*
[u] In MSS. Norwic. *More* 58.
[w] Librum hujus tituli Lelando adſcribit Weever *Funeral Monuments*, p. 507. Tanner *ut ſupra*—Carmen, non librum, conſtat, *Vide* Collect. vol. v. p. 132.
[x] *Vide* Comment. in Cygneam Cant. voce *Ant. Beccus.*
[y] *Vide Ibid.* vocibus *Portunia* & *Vecta.*

De imperio Anglorum in Scotos, lib. I.
De nobilitate Britannica lib. III.[z]
Vita Sigeberti regis, lib. I.[a]
De Academiis Britannicis, lib. I.[b]
De origine & incremento in Britannia literarum, lib. I.[c]
Antiphilarchia in Pighium, lib. I.[d]

Beſides the ſeveral writings of LELAND here enumerated, he declares to King Henry, in his New-years gift, that he had ready prepared a large work intituled *De Antiquitate Britannica, ſive, Hiſtoria Civilis*[e]. It alſo appears he had made large collections towards the Antiquities of London.

Nulli nota magis domus eſt ſua, quam mihi certe
Omnia Londini[f] *ſunt Monumenta mei.*

I Theſe

[z] Opus quod ſcripturus ſum & editurus. *Leland. Comment. in Cygn. Cant.* voce *Mons dives.*

[a] Balæus adfirmat ſcripſiſſe Lelandum librum peculiarem de *Vita Sigeberti*; cum mihi plane conſtat, hanc unicam eſſe Sigeberti vitam Lelandianam quæ a nobis nunc primum edita eſt. *Anth. Hall*, in editione *Comment. de Scriptor. Britannicis a* Joan. Lelando. edit. *Oxon.* 1709.

[b] Opuſculum quod ſum propediem editurus. *Leland. Cygn. Cant.* voce *Granta.* [c] *Ibid.* voce *Iſidis Vadum.*

[d] Bp. Tanner recounts ſome ſmaller pieces (chiefly MSS.) ſaid to be wrote by LELAND. Vide *Biblioth. Britann.* &c. ad loc.

[e] This worke I intende to divide yn to ſo many bookes as there be Sheres yn Englande, and yn Wales, ſo that I eſteme that this volume wille enclude a fiftie bookes. *Vide* New-years Gyfte.—*Hujus præclari operis ſæpius meminit Lelandus in libr. de Scriptor. Britann.* Ant. Hall. *ut ſupra.*

[f] *Vide* Itinerary vol. IX. p. 92.—Dolendum eſt ſane Auctoris Collectanea de Londino periiſe. *Ibid.* not.

These large collections of national history have been long since lost to the public. In like manner has perished also the *Quadrate Table* on silver, and *Description of England*, which he, in the same place, mentions to be published in twelve months. The use Mr. Stow made of the latter collection of the above papers is before remarked[g]; and Mr. Bagford[h] observes "that they were the foundation and descriptive part of the Survey of London, set forth by that industrious Editor". The former large work *De Antiquitate Britann.* or, *Historia Civilis*, gave rise to some disquisitions which will be mentioned hereafter; it shall suffice for the present to insert here the following verses of our Author, respecting the fate of his writings.

POSTERITATIS AMOR DUBIUS.

Posteritatis amor mihi perblanditur, & ultro
Promittit libris secula multa meis.
At non tam facile est oculato imponere, nosco
Quam non sim tali dignus honore frui.
Græcia magniloquos vates desiderat ipsa,
Roma suos etiam disperiisse dolet.
Exemplis quum sim claris edoctus ab istis,
Quî sperem Musas vivere posse meas?
Certe mî sat erit præsenti scribere seclo,
Auribus & patriæ complacuisse meæ.

Encom.

This

[g] Pag 29.
[h] Letter to Mr. Hearne, *Collectan.* vol. 1.

This catalogue of LELAND's Writings cannot be more properly ended than by the following remark of Bale in his Commentary on the New-years Gift. "SE what worthy travayle this learned man hath taken here, for the many folde commodytees of hys naturall contrey, as a naturall frynde to the ſame. Fyrſt he peruſed the profytable monumentes of thys great nombre of olde wryters, and by the ſerche of them, his ſtudyouſe harte was enflamed to procede yet farther. For after he had redde them over, he toke upon hym a verye laboryouſe journey over all the realme every waye, both by ſee, and by lande, by the ſpace of vj. yeares that he might knowe the coſtes therof, as wele by practyſe as by ſpeculacyon, and therby geve inſtruccions to other. Marke herin his laborioufe and fruteful doinges, and ye ſhall fynde him no leſſe profytable to us, in the deſcrypcion of this particular nacyon, than were *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptholome*, and other Geographers to their peruſers, in the pyćturinge out of the univerſall worlde. No ſmal dyſcommodyte were it now to this lande, yf theſe his worthy labours ſhould after any yll ſort periſhe. For out of them myght men of ſondry occupienges fatch moſt wonderful knowledge for their neceſſary affayres every where. Conſydre a multitude of thinges here named, yf all their ſpecialtees were broughte fourth ones into lyght, as he hath collected them together, it woulde apere one of the greateſt wonders, that ever yet was ſeane in this regyon".

SECTION III.

The Account of LELAND'S *Papers continued.*

IT was early apparent that in the diſperſed ſtate of LELAND'S papers they were the object of plagiariſm: the firſt and principal charge of this kind was brought by Mr. Ralph Brooke, Yorke Heralde[i], againſt the learned Mr. Camden, after the Britannia was a fourth time publiſhed, in the year 1594[k]. In the concluſion of this work, Brooke addreſſes Mr. Camden in theſe words, "To the ende the worlde may knowe with whoſe plumes you have fethered your neſt I have hereunto annexed a New-yeeres gyft to K. Henrie the eight by that worthy and learned Engliſhe Antiquarie maiſter JOHN LEYLAND, by which it may appeare vnto the indifferent reader, who was the firſt author and contriver of this late borne *Britannia*, either he whoſe name is cleane razed and blotted out, or you that have both taken the tytle and whole credite thereof to yourſelf". This charge is alſo alluded to in the following Verſes, which Brooke publiſhed in the ſame volume.

LEY-

[i] *Vide* A Diſcoverie of certaine errovrs in the much commended Britannia, *Lond.* 1599. *Reprinted* ibid. 1723, 4to.

[k] The firſt Edition of the *Britannia* was publiſhed in Latin in the year 1586. 8vo.

LEYLAND'S ſuppoſed Ghoſt.

AM I deceau'd? or doth not Leyland's *ghoſt,*
Complayne of wrong ſuſtayned after death;
As Virgils Polidore *accuſd his hoſt*
The Thracian *King for cruel breach of fayth,*
And treaſurs gaynd, by ſtopping of his breath?
Ah greedie Gardian *that t'inioye his goods,*
Didſt plunge thy princelie Ward *into the floods.*
Am I deceau'd? or doth not Leyland's *ſpirit*
Complaine with ghoſtes of Engliſh Notaries;
Whom Polidor Virgil *robd of merit,*
Bereft of name, and ſackt of Hiſtories,
While (wretch) he rauiſht Engliſh Libraries?
Ah wicked Book-theefe whoſoeuer did it:
Should one burne all, to get one ſingle credit?
Am I deceau'd? or doth not Leyland's *ſpirit*
Make hue and crye, for ſome Booke-treaſure ſtelth,
Riffling his workes, and razing name and merit,
Whereby are ſmothered a prince-giuen wealth,
A learned wryters trauayle, witts and health:
All theſe he ſpent to doe his cuntrie pleaſure:
Oh ſaue his name, the world may know this treaſure.
I am deceau'd, for Leyland's *ghoſt doth reſt*
From plaints and cryes with ſoules of bleſſed men:
But Heauen and humane Lawes cannot diſgeſt
That ſuch rare fruicts of his laborioufe penn
Came *to be drowned in ſuch a thankles* Denn.
And therefore heauen and all humanitie doth ſue,
That Leyland *dead, may have his titles due.*

Theſe

Theſe verſes are again inſerted by Mr. Fuller in his Church Hiſtory[l], who ſays, "like a two edged ſword, they cut on both ſides; plainly at Polydore Vergil, but obſcurely at a later plagiary, complained of for plundering LELAND, which if the reader cannot conjecture, I will not tell, ſuch the honour I bear to his admirable performances, though herein not to be excuſed". Mr. Hearne gives them a place alſo in his publications[m], but at the ſame time makes this obſervation, "Mr. Camden ought not to be reckoned amongſt the plagiaries that are reflected on in theſe verſes".

Mr. Camden publiſhed in latin a ſpirited anſwer to this attack of the Herald[n], but as the *Diſcoverie of Errovrs*, for the moſt part, related to the deſcents and alliances of many of the antient families of the realme; the reply is alſo chiefly confined to that part of the charge, and little notice is taken, or mention made, of the deſcriptive part of the Britannia, alluded to in the above verſes. Mr. Camden, to uſe his own words, ſays, *Partem hujus regni longe maximam perluſtravi, ſcriptores patrios, alioſq; hiſtoricos ſtudioſe volvi et revolvi, atq; ex archivis plurima quæ in rem videbantur mihi deſcribenda curavi*[o]. Dr. Smith and Bp. Gibſon

[l] Book v. p. 198.

[m] Itinerary vol. iv.

[n] This Anſwer was firſt printed at the end of an Edition of the *Britannia* in 1600. Reprinted with *Brooke's Diſcoverie*, *Lond.* 1723. 4to. [o] *Ibid.*

Gibſon[p] undertake to remove the charge of plagiariſm from Camden; but as this ſubject is foreign to the preſent writing, the reader, deſirous of farther information, is referred to thoſe learned Biographers, and will determine his ſentiment according to his own judgment: It will be only obſerved here, that as both theſe eminent and worthy collectors of national hiſtory laboured in the ſame vineyard, no wonder they produced like fruit, and that ſimilar mention of perſons and places do occur in their reſpective works, without a charge of plagiariſm; Bp. Gibſon acknowledges[q] Camden had ſeen LELAND's Itinerary, or journey thro' England, and ſays, "that he made uſe of it is plain, becauſe he has told us ſo in ſeveral parts of his book"; ſparingly with leave however, is LELAND mentioned in the Britannia[r], and his name ſcarce occurs in the deſcriptive

[p] *Vide* Camdeni vitam, *ut ſupra.* Bp. Gibſon's life of Camden prefixed to the *Britannia.* [q] *Ibid.*

[r] A. Wood ſays "Camden tho' now and then he doth mention his Author LELAND, yet he made conſiderable uſe of his collections in the compoſing of his Britannia". *Vide* Camden's Life, *Athen. Oxon.* ad loc.—It may properly be remarked farther, that references to LELAND are more frequent in Bp. Gibſon's Edition of the Britannia, than in the work itſelf. This is owing to the Biſhop's own Additions, and to the many interpolations, chiefly from LELAND's papers, made in a former tranſlation, firſt publiſhed by Wm. Holland, A. D. 1611. Theſe innovations the Biſhop thought a liberty in no wiſe to be allowed, and therefore expunged them from the

ſcriptive parts of the ſeveral counties of the kingdom, in which our Author had chiefly travailed, and had ready, plenty of matter to publiſh[s]; which "worke[t] he intended to divide yn to ſo many bookes as their be Shires in England and Wales", as is before mentioned[u]. LELAND's collections were the acknowledged ground-work of many of the moſt eſteemed hiſtories after his time; and certainly it had been greater cauſe of complaint, and more blame-worthy in the induſtrious Author of the Britannia, in the more early days, if he had overlooked, and not availed himſelf of, the like benefit of information from LELAND's papers, and every other aſſiſtance he could acquire, towards

the Author's Text, and inſerted them as notes at the bottom of each Page, in his new tranſlation, printed A. D. 1695. *Vide* Preface to the Britannia.

[s] *See* The New-years Gift.

[t] De Antiquitate Britannica, ſive, Hiſtoria Civilis, *Vide ſupra*, pag. 57.

[u] *Vide* Ibid. *not.* — Beſides this large work *de Antiquit. Britann.* Bp. Nicolſon ſpeaking of LELAND, ſays, "Among the many voluminous writings he left behind him, thoſe that have relation to the deſcription of England, are his *Itinerary*, and *Cygnea Cantio*. The latter is a poetical piece of flattery, or panegyrick on K. Henry, wherein the Author brings his Swan down the river Thames from Oxford to Greenwich, deſcribing (as ſhe paſſes along) all the Towns, Caſtles and places of note within her view: And the names of theſe being ſomewhat different from what former writers had uſually given them; therefore, in a Commentary on this Poem, he brings in a great deal of the antient geography of this Iſland. *Hiſtorical Library*, ad loc.

towards the better perfecting his great and noble undertaking: Both Authors, therefore, may receive joint praiſe and commendation, and be held in honour for their reſpective labours in the ſervice of their country, without dimunition of merit from the latter, however he might be benefited by the collected remains of the former.

How noble ſoever the deſign, and beneficial the publication, the works of theſe Authors have proved, Dr. Plot of the Univerſity of Oxford, and an eminent writer of the laſt century [x] obſerves, "that notwithſtanding the commendable ſervice done to the commonwealth of learning; firſt by the indefatigable travels of JOHN LELAND, and upon his foundation, a ſuperſtructure, added by Camden and others, he is perſwaded conſiderable additions might be made concerning the hiſtory and antiquities of England". In the plenty of harveſt the moſt diligent reaper leaves room for the induſtrious gleaner; the ſame in literature. Bp. Gibſon (to omit other inſtances) could find large materials to add to the Britannia; and the many great and elaborate publications of late, in Hiſtory, Antiquity, and every branch of Science, fully prove the mine is inexhauſtible, and

[x] *Vide* An Account of an intended journey through England and Wales for the diſcovery of Antiquities and other curioſities, in an Epiſtle to the revd. Dr. John Fell Dean of Chriſt Church, Oxon. publiſhed from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, by Mr. Hearne in the *Itinerary*, vol. ii.

the more the vein is followed the orre increaſes; well therefore might Dr. Plot ſay, that on proper encouragement he would reaſſume the labours of theſe his great predeceſſors, and "take a journey through England and Wales, and did not doubt but a fair new building might be erected from what they had paſſed by". The ability and readineſs of this eminent Philoſopher and Antiquary to execute this new undertaking are unqueſtionable by the noble ſpecimens he has given the publick, in his hiſtories of Oxfordſhire, Staffordſhire, and other publications of natural hiſtory of the beſt eſteem. The plan of this ſcheme, or intended journey, is ſet forth at large in the above epiſtle, to which the reader is referred: At what time this epiſtle was wrote to the revd. and truly eminent Dean of Chriſt Church, does not appear, it being without date, nor was the deſign proſecuted. Dr. Fell died A. D. 1686, Dr. Plot, 1696.

To conclude this chapter of our Antiquary and his writings, it is farther to be obſerved, that LELAND, amidſt his great attention to the national antiquities, neglected not the duties of his profeſſion; he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the holy ſcriptures and the Fathers of the Church. Theſe he diligently read over and compared with the antient copies; among others, he is ſaid to have collated and prepared for the preſs an edition

of

of *Tertullian* more correct than any before extant[a].

It alſo appears that an ancient MS. of LELAND's has long remained in the Bodleian Library, unnoticed in any account of our Author yet publiſhed. This Tract is intituled,

Certayne Queſtyons wyth Awnſweres to the ſame, concernynge the myſtery of Maconrye.

The original is ſaid to be the hand-writing of K. Henry VI. and copied by LELAND by order of his highneſs (K. Henry VIII.) If the authenticity of this ancient monument of literature remains unqueſtioned, it demands particular notice in the preſent publication, on account of the ſingularity of the ſubject, and no leſs from a due regard to the royal writer, and our Author, his tranſcriber, indefatigable in every part of literature: it will alſo be admitted, acknowledgment is due to the learned Mr. LOCKE, who, amidſt the cloſeſt ſtudies, and the moſt ſtrict attention to human underſtanding,

[a] Non ſolum res patrias, ſed etiam externas illuſtravit, et ab humanis ad divinas ſcientias proceſſit, ſacras enim ſcripturas diligenter legit, quas ut rectius intelligerit ſanctos Eccleſiæ patres interpretes adhibuit, et in eo ſtrenue laboravit, ut ex antiquis doctoribus aliqui correctius et caſtigatius in lucem emitterentur; inter cæteros curavit ut Tertullianus emendatius quam unquam prius, typis fuerit excuſus. Pitſæus *de Script. Britan.* ad loc. & infra.

ing, could unbend his mind in ſearch of this ancient treatiſe, which he firſt brought from obſcurity in the year 1696. This appears by his letter to a noble Lord, which, with the Treatiſe itſelf, will be here printed entire [b], together with the explanatory notes of that great and eminent philoſopher.

[b] *Vide* Appendix N° VII.

SECT.

SECTION IV.

LELANDI VITA,

Et de illo

TESTIMONIA,

Ex variis Auctoribus, tam antiquis quam neotericis.

Johannes Baleus *Centuriis. Cent.* 8. *fol.* 671.

JOannes Lelandus Antiquarius, inclytæ Londinenſis urbis indigena, omnium, quos præterita ætate Britannia nutrivit, rerum ſuarum ſtudioſiſſimus, patriam omnem exquiſitiſſimis laboribus adornavit. De ejus ingenii & doctrinæ amplitudine non eſt quod hîc dicam, quum opuſcula plura, tam proſa quam carmine ab ipſo feliciter edita, in omni diſciplinarum genere Græce & Latine, atque in multis aliis linguis eruditiſſimum fuiſſe teſtentur. Sub Sylvio quodam Lutetiæ Pariſiorum ſtuduit: & alibi locorum, ſub præceptoribus ſemper optimis. Antiquitatis Brytannicæ fervidus amator, ac diligentiſſimus perſcrutator, vetera totius inſulæ monumenta, magna ubique induſtria & cura perluſtravit, ac quaſi ex ſilice flammam diſquiſivit, ut ipſam illuſtraret. Incognita locorum & rerum ex nimia vetuſtate vocabula prima per antiquos ac fide dignos authores revocavit: &

quo

quo facilius intelligerentur, tam originalibus quam nunc uſitatis explicuit illa nominibus. Exoletos ſeu ab uſu remotos, atque adeo in oblivione pene ſepultos, Brytannicos authores, hic ſolus reſuſcitavit, ut dignam haberent ex ſplendidis factis & ipſi memoriam. Nihil præterea omiſit, ex aliarum nationum ſcriptis aut linguis, quod ad natalis ſoli ornamentum quoquo modo faceret: quaſi ad communem ejus tum commodum tum decorem fuerit natus. Compoſuit Lelandus adhuc adoleſcens, Muſarum amore flagrans, plurima. Quod ex ſubita mentis deturbatione, cerebri vitio, furore, triſtitia, vel alio quocunque immoderato animi affectu, in amentiam aut phreneſim inciderit, lugere certe debet, quiſquis patriæ ſtudium inter virtutes connumerat. Obiit Londini, vir (ut Sigiſmundus Gelenius ſcribit) feliciori valetudine dignus, anno ſalutis noſtræ 1552. die 18. Aprilis, ſub rege Eduuardo ſexto.

G. Burtoni *Corollarium* * *Vitæ Johannis Lelandi.*

JOannes *Lelandus* cum, poſt multos annos in optimis ſtudiis navatos in *Anglia* & partibus tranſmarinis, tam doctrinæ & eruditionis, quam religionis ſinceræ teſtimonia edidiſſet, ſereniſſimus rex *Henricus* octavus hæc ſæpe & ſedulo animadvertens, elegit hunc in numerum Scholarium, annuiſque ſtipendiis donavit; in

* Id eſt Additiones ad Vitam *Lelandi Balæanam*, auctore *Guilielmo Burtono, Lindlaco*; qui Collectanea & Itinerarium *Lelandiana* dono dedit Bibliothecæ *Bodleianæ*. Ant. Hall.

in collegio *Chriſti* in *Cantabrigia*, ubi bonis artibus operam dedit[y]; poſt *Oxonii* in collegio Omnium Animarum, ut accepi per *Thom. Allein* Aulæ *Glouc. Oxon.* Cumque inter cæteras naturæ animique inſignes dotes ardentem fervorem, inſitumque genium in ſcrutandis & indagandis antiquis, & arcanis obſervaſſet; ex ſpeciali gratia & mero motu anno regni ſui 25. anno 1533. diploma ei regium conceſſit, per quod liceret per omnia regna & ditiones ſuas ſpatiari, & antiquitates omnes, ſcripta, recorda, archiva, & quæcunque monumenta notatu digna in ſingulis bibliothecis, collegiis, ſodalitiis, clauſtris, cœnobiis, baſilicis, monaſteriis, aliiſque locis quibuſcunque diligenter & fideliter rimari & perſcrutari. Mandato cujus propoſitum ſuſcepit iter, & per ſpatium ſex annorum per univerſas fere *Angliæ* partes non ſine labore gravi & ſumptibus maximis peregrinatus eſt: quo tempore, ut de ſe in epiſtola quadam, dicto regi *Henrico* ſcripta, ipſemet teſtatur: "nullum fuit per univerſum hoc regnum promontorium, portus vel ſinus, flumen, rivus, fluxus aquarum, æſtus, lacus, incurſio undarum, palus, mons, vallis, planities, ericetum, foreſta, ſaltus, ſylva, civitas, municipium, burgum, caſtellum, oppidum, villa, pagus, collegium, cœnobium, abbatia, monaſterium, ædes, manerium, prædium, vel locus aliquis notatu dignus, quem ille non vidit, & quæcunque ibidem obſervanda eſſent non annotavit."

Quibus

[y] *Vide* Sigeberti Anglorum regis vitam a Lelando, in lib. de Scriptor. Britann. ab A. Hall, edit. *Oxon.* 1709. pag. 82.

Quibus in locis & quam longe profectus eſt, hæc Collectanea ſatis demonſtrabunt. Quæ omnia, ſicut in animo plane eſſet, vellet analytice in partes ſuas diſtribuiſſe; primumque intendit in magna tabula chorographica totum regnum *Angliæ* una cum inſulis adjacentibus delineaſſe, topographicamque deſcriptionem eidem inſeruiſſe; & nomina antiqua, *Britannica*, *Romana*, & *Saxonica* modernis ſtationibus applicaſſe: poſt in 50 libris ſecundum numerum comitatuum, ſingulas antiquitates, monumenta & hiſtoricas enarrationes deſcripſiſſe, demonſtrando origines, ortus, incrementa & facta memoranda cujuſlibet civitatis, caſtelli & oppidi in qualibet provincia; tunc deſcriptionem inſularum *Britannicarum*, & ultimo tres libros nobilitatis *Anglicæ* adjunxiſſe. Quæ ſingula in epiſtola quadam eidem regi *Henrico* dedicata ſic perficere promiſit. Sed cum hoc rude chaos & pergrandis acervus digerendus & in ordinem methodicum redigendus eſſet, num vel ſui diffidentia non perficiendi hæc magna quæ pollicitus eſt, laborans; vel terrore immenſitatis tantæ & tam vaſtæ molis devictus, confuſo & vitiato cerebro è poteſtate mentis ſuæ decidit, & phrenetica mania anno 1552. 6. Ed. (quod lugendum ſane) expiravit. Quod cum regi *Edwardo* ſexto innotuiſſet, (neque enim tanta viri delituit dignitas, utpote cui non multum antea Genethliacon ejus dedicaſſet) præcepit *Joanni Cheke* militi, didaſcalo ſuo, ut illico bibliothecam ejus ſpecularetur; & omnia ejus opera manuſcripta ei referret:

referret: quæ omnia idem *Joannes Cheke* mandato regis ſecum abduxít, & penes ſe retinuit. Poſt mortem domini *Cheke* plurima eorum devenerunt ad honoratiſſimos *Willelmum* Baronem *Paget*, & *Willelmum Cecil*, Baronem de *Burghley*, maritum ſororis dicti *Joannis Cheke*. Hæc tantum quatuor volumina in manus reverendiſſimi *Humfredi Purefey*, conſanguinei mei, nuper de conſilio illuſtriſſimæ *Elizabethæ* reginæ in partibus Borealibus inciderunt ex dono dicti *Joannis Cheke*, à cujus filio *Thoma Purefey* ego dono accepi 1612.

Joannes Pitſæus *de Scriptoribus Britann.* Paris 1619.

JOannes Lelandus ad ſenioris differentiam junior appellatus, Londini natus, et ab annis pene teneris ad bonarum literarum ſtudio nutritus, ita præclaras animi dotes et ingenium quod ei natura dederat præſtantiſſimum, liberalibus primum artibus, deinde omnibus melioribus ſcientiis inſigniter excoluit; ut ſucceſſu temporis evaſerit doctiſſimus, fueritq; tandem non ſolum urbis Londinenſis, verum etiam totius Britanniæ, lumen, decus & ornamentum ſingulare,——Accepta ab ipſo rege honorata commiſſione et largo viatico A. D. 1534. totam Angliæ regionem peragrare incepit; celebriores quaſque totius regni bibliothecas excuſſit; In qua peregrinatione, ut ipſe in Strena fatetur, integrum ſexennium poſuit. Cum librorum lectione, locorum inſpectionem ita acurate conferens, ut dili-

gens et perſpicax hominis ingenium nihil melioris notæ fugere poſſet. ſupra qua re librum ſcripſit, & regi Strenæ loco obtulit.——Sic veterem patriæ gloriam ſuis ſcriptis renovavit, et quaſi inter mortuam ex oblivionis ſepulchro reſuſcitavit. Huic itaque induſtrio viro acceptam habemus multorum virorum gloriam conſervatam, res geſtas a vetuſtatis tenebris ereptas, poſteritati conſecratas, &c.—Non ſolum res patrias ſed etiam externas illuſtravit, et ab humanis ad divinas ſcientias proceſſit. Sacras etiam ſcripturas diligenter legit, quas ut rectius intelligeret, ſanctos Eccleſiæ patres interpretes adhibuit; et in eo ſtrenuè laboravit ut ex antiquis doctoribus aliqui correctius & caſtigatius in lucem emitterentur. inter cæteros curavit, ut Tertullianus emendatius quam unquam prius, typis fuerit excuſus.—Illud ſane vehementer dolendum, quod hic vir præclarus, et optime de patria meritus, pontificiam deſeruit religionem. *Quod multum deplorat* Pitſæus *his verbis* "Perfidorum ſuaſionibus, et regis vel timore vel favore fuerit adductus, ut poſtremis fere vitæ ſuæ diebus in fide claudicare cæperit. qua labe facta ſunt noviſſima hominis pejora prioribus. nam conſcientiæ remorſus felix illud ingenium tam infeliciter torſit, ut id penitus extinxerit; unà videlicet cum fide labefactata labefactavit intellectum, et paulatim in delirium incidens, mortuus[z] eſt amens".

Vita

[z] The concluſive part of this Extract is inſerted, but cannot paſs without a remark that it is erroneous in fact.

LELAND

Vita LELANDI *ab* Ant. Hall, *in edit. de Scriptor. Britann.* Oxon. 1709.

JOhannes *Lelandus*, Antiquarius, natus eſt *Trenovanti*, principe *Britanniarum* civitate. De tempore ejus ortus non poſſum recte computare. conjectura tantum eſt, illum circiter annos poſtremos *Henrici*, ejus appellationis ſeptimi, lucem adſpexiſſe. Ab ipſis pueritiæ annis, animum erga litteras mire propenſum ſemper habuit Hanc bonam in puero indolem *Thomas Milo*, ingeniorum fautor eximius, (parentes enim in ipſa pæne infantia amiſerat) exoſculatus eſt, & illum *Guilielmo Lilio*, nobili *Trenovantum* grammatico, educandum docendumque tradidit. Præfuit is eo tempore ſcholæ ad fanum *Pauli*, quod *Londini* celeberrimum eſt, à *Johanne Coleto*, viro incomparabili, paulo ante erectæ; &, inter primos, noſtræ gentis homines puritatem utriuſque linguæ perdocuit.

II. Sed alia ætas alia poſcebat ſtudia, cum igitur per annos maturos licuit, *Grantam Girvio-*

LELAND in the early part of his life renounced Popery: The inſinuation of his motive to abjure the errors of that church, and the inference *Pitts* draws reſpecting LELAND's great misfortune are alſo diſingenuous, of a forced conſtruction, unſupported by any authority; they are therefore rather to be deemed the *dixit* of Prejudice, than of a candid Writer. Neither is this the only inſtance of the partiality and falſification of this Author in his Writings. *Vide* Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*—*Biograph. Britann.* &c. *ad locos.*

rum, felicium ingeniorum altricem, ſtudendi gratia, profectus eſt. Ibi, in collegio *Chriſti* nomini ſacro, ſtudio eloquentiæ & bonarum artium totus plane inflagrans, magnam ex aſſidua in litteris exercitatione gloriam ſibi comparavit: tum præterea eadem opera omnes veneres, lepores, delicias, ac poſtremo gratias linguæ *Latinæ* tam alte coimbibit, quam cuiquam vix credibile.

III. Cum vero per aliquot annos liberales artes apud *Grantanos* edidiciſſet, *Iſidis Vadum*, antiquiſſima ſimul & famoſiſſima totius inſulæ noſtræ Academia, illi præ oculis obverſabatur. Poſſidebat illa eo tempore, atque adeo hodie poſſidet, ingentem antiquorum exemplarium vim, quorum erat indagator curioſiſſimus. Illuc igitur cum perveniſſet, in collegio *Chichelegano*, ut & loco ad ſtudia opportuno, & bibliothecæ *Hunfridinæ* vicino, ſedem ſibi figendam eſſe ſtatuit. Hac factum ratione plane optima, ut omne genus litteras in *Iſidis* gymnaſio, tanquam è pleno quodam ſcaturientis ſcientiæ fonte, ita hauſit, ut variarum cognitione rerum contemporaneos ſuos omnes non modo æquaverit, verum etiam longo ſuperaverit intervallo.

IV. Inter hæc viderat, ut erat judicio plane acerrimo, aliquid ſibi deeſſe ad circulum eruditionis: nempe penitiorem *Græcæ* linguæ cognitionem. Quam ut plenius & purius hauriret, famoſam *Pariſiorum* Academiam, id quod ego ex e-

jus

jus operibus colligo, petiit. Illic *Jacobo Fabro, Stapulenſi, Guiliemo Budæo, Gallorum* id temporis doctiſſimo, *Paulo Æmilio*, hiſtoriographo, *Joanni Ruellio, Dioſcoridis* interpreti & elegantiſſimis de *Natura Stirpium* libris celeberrimo, aliis innotuit. Præter cæteros tamen *Franciſco Silvio, Ambiano*, rhetore & grammatico clariſſimo, familiariſſime uſus eſt.

V. Domum tandem reverſus, lingua *Græca, Latina, Italica Gallica, Hiſpanica* plenus, ſacra Theologi munia ſuſcepit, & invictiſſimo Regi *Henrico* octavo à ſacello factus, ita Principi erudito carus eſſe cœpit, ut illum non modo bibliothecæ ſuæ præfecit, verum etiam magnifico ANTIQUARII titulo liberaliſſime donavit. Unus eſt inter *Anglicæ* ſcholæ proceres, virorum eruditorum ſemper feraciſſimæ, qui ad tanti nominis faſtigium conſcenderit:

——Habeat ſecum, ſervetque ſepulchro.

VI. Jamque clades infanda omnibus omnium monachorum cœnobiis imminebat. cum ecce *Lelandus* regio diplomate munitus, atque amplo viatico donatus, miſſus eſt, ut univerſas per totam late *Angliam* bibliothecas perluſtraret; forulos omneis excuteret; libros rarioreis & vetuſtioreis conſervaret; materiam copioſam & divitem, patriis antiquitatibus illuſtrandis aptam & idoneam, undique conquireret. Quod ille negotium non modo alacerrime ſuſcepit; verum etiam per ſexennium,

aut

aut eo amplius, tam expedite, tam dextre executus eſt, ut rem fecerit, & Principi ſuo omnium gratiſſimam, & poſteritati utiliſſimam. Nam plurima exemplaria vetuſtiſſima & rariſſima in bibliothecam palatinam ejus opera tranſlata; ingens Collectaneorum copia *Trenovantum* ſecum tradu&ta. ſed ibi, cum ſex alios annos fere integros iis digerendis & perpoliendis inſumſerat, in phreneſin, qua certe de cauſa neſcio, incidit; &, quod omnibus patriæ amantibus deplorandum, diem obiit inſanus ſupremam. Atque hæc fuit finis *Joannis Lelandi*, viri optimi atque eruditiſſimi, & vita longiori plane digniſſimi.

VII. Si ad juſtam perveniſſet ſenectutem, tantarum vigiliarum præmium dubio procul accepiſſet. Donaverat illum utcunque patronus ejus munificentiſſimus, *Henricus* octavus, Canonicatu in eccleſia *Chriſto* ſacra, quæ *Iſidis* in *Vado* eſt; & altero in eccleſia *Severiana:* una cum aliis beneficiis, de quibus *Antonius* Silvius in *Athenis Oxonienſibus*.

VIII. Viros eruditos id ætatis pleroſque omnes in *Cygnea Cantione* & *Epigrammatibus* candide collaudat. quorum pluribus, ut erat homo ad amicitiam natus, familiariter uſus eſt. Sed eorum nomina illinc petenda, quæ ego, brevitatis quodam ſtudio du&tus, omitto. Illud interim non eſt ſilentio prætereundum, *Thomam Icenorum* principis filium, & *Franciſcum Haſtingium*, comitem *Venantodunenſem*,

toduuenſcm, quem *Britannicæ* nobilitatis ornamentum appellat, bonis litteris à noſtro imbutos fuiſſe.

TESTIMONIA.

Ex Johannis Parkhurſti *Ludicris, ſive Epigrammatibus juvenilibus.* Lond. MDLXXIII.

Noſtra habet inſignes, Lelande, *Britannia vates,*
Te magis inſignem non habet illa tamen;
Id bene teſtantur præclara Poëmata nuper
Edita, quæ potuit compoſuiſſe Maro.
Perge ut cæpiſti, cæptum nec deſere curſum,
Et patriam ſcriptis condecorato tuis.

Ex vita Guil. Wicami, *Autore Th. Martino*, Lond. MDXCVII.

Johannes Lelandus vetuſtatis indagator acutiſſimus.

Ibid.

Johannes Lelandus antiquitatis cumprimis ſtudioſus.

Brian Twyne *in Acad.* Oxon. *Apologia.* Oxon. MDCVIII.

Hæc eſt Joannis Lelandi antiquarii celeberrimi, quiq; Antiquitatis ſolem in manibus geſtaſſe Camdeno viſus eſt,—Sententia, &c.

Guilielmus Camden.

In Defenſione *Britanniæ* appellat eum "Antiquarium

quarium eruditiſſimum", necnon in ipſa *Britannia* eundem ſæpius, non ſine honoris præfatione, laudat.

Georgius Buchanan. *in Hiſtor. Rerum Scoticarum.*

Lelandus genere Britannus, in ſuæ gentis antiquioribus monumentis proferendis homo apprime diligens.

Anton. Wood *Hiſt. & Antiq. Univerſ.* Oxonienſ.

Joannes Lelandus rei hiſtoricæ et Antiquitatum cognitione eorum, quos Angliæ unquam progenuit, facile princeps.

Reverendiſs. Guil. Nicolſon, *Epiſcop. Carleolienſis, in Bibliotheca Hiſtor. Anglic.*

JOHN LELAND was indeed an extraordinary perſon, having (beſides his being a great maſter in poetry) attained to a good ſhare of knowledge in the *Greek*, *Latin*, *Welch*, *Saxon*, *Italian*, *French* and *Spaniſh* Languages. He died at London A. D. 1552. leaving a vaſt number of treatiſes behind him.—He was an ornament to K. Henry's reign.

Jac. Waræus *de Præſulibus Hiberniæ.*

Joannes Lelandus in libris ſuis de Script.. Britann. ad publicam utilitatem, cum Deus voluerit, edendis.

Tho.

Tho. Smith, *in præfat. ad Vitam* Camdeni.

Joannes Lelandus Londinenſis amore erga patriam, potentique naturæ genio impulſus, ad illius Antiquitates illuſtrandas ſeſe deditâ operâ accinxit. cujus induſtriam perquam laudabilem, favore ſuo fovit Rex Henricus VIII. illumque *Antiquarii*, quo meritò gloriatus eſt Lelandus, titulo inſignavit. *Plura* Ibid. *et ſupra*, pag. 25, 44.

Cl. Guiliel. Cave *in Litteris ad cl.* Ant. Hall.

—Nec mirum tibi videri debet, me operis *Lelandiani* editionem, tot eruditorum deſideriis expetitam, tam calidis votis promovere. Exigit id à nobis gentis *Anglicanæ* decus & gloria, præclara Auctoris eruditio, præſtans ingenium, ipſius operis dignitas ac pretium, tot illuſtrium Virorum memoria rediviva, ſtyli longe ſupra ſæculi ſui ſortem venuſtas & elegantia, ut verendum ſit, ne in gentis noſtræ opprobrium vertatur, quod tam purum, politum, præſtantem ſcriptorem tot annis, per duo jam ferme ſæcula, Archivorum clauſtris detineri, & cum blattis & tineis luctari permiſimus. Quod vix apud ullam aliam eruditam gentem evenire. potuit[a].

[a] This MS. Teſtimony of Dr. Cave's was procured at the particular requeſt of Mr. Hall, in a letter to Dr. Cave, Novr. 15, 1708, *(penes Editorem.)* This Letter, relating alſo to ſome other literary particulars at that time, it is thought proper to preſerve entire; but being too long to be inſerted in this place, it will be given in the *Appendix* N°. VIII.

Ex præfatione doctiſs. Richardi Wilkins *ad edit cl.* Tanneri Aſaph. Epiſc. *Biblioth. Britann. Hibern.*

Viri clariſſimi (Epiſcop.) propoſitum fuit auctorum Britann. & Hibernor. in ordine alphabetico ſcripta enarrare, ac vitam congerere ex omnibus, qui hac de re tractaverunt. inter hos *Johannes Lelandus* primas tenet, utpote qui diplomate regio munitus, univerſas bibliothecas collegiorum, monaſteriorum et domuum religioſarum, antequam diſtraherentur, rimatus eſt; et ex illis res geſtas ac ſcripta ſingulorum in Anglia eruditorum a primis literarum in Britannia rudimentis ad tempora Hen. VIII. collegit; ideo venerandum hunc Antiquarium integrum ex autographo in lucem edere inſtituit. *Vide et ſupra* pag. 51.

Note, *The Life of* LELAND *by* Ant. Wood, *Athen. Oxon.* Alſo, *the particular* Teſtimonia *of* Bale, Hearne, Bagford *and others, that frequently occur in the preceeding Pages are not here printed to avoid prolixity and needleſs repetition.*

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

N°. I. pag. 10.

De conceſſione Johanni Layland Clerico.

HENRY the eight &c. To all and ſingular our Officers, Mynyſtres, and Subjectis, as well of our towne and marchis of Calais, as elſwere, that now be or hereafter ſhal be, and to every of theym to whome theis our Letters ſhall come or be ſhewed gretyng.

We late yow wele, that of our grace eſpeciall, certeyne ſcience, and mere motion we have geven and graunted, and by theſe preſentes doe geve and graunt unto our truſtie and welbeloved Clerke and Chapelayn Mr. John Lailonde, perſon of the perſonage of Poppeling in our ſeid marchis of Calais, licence that he may and ſhall make hys reſidence, demore and contynuall abode at his libertie within this our realme of Englonde as *(ſic)* elſwhere as he ſhall thynke beſt, and to be abſente and non reſident uppon his ſeid perſonage ne within our ſeid towne and marches at any tyme or tymes at hys pleaſure. And that he ſhall not be compelled to reſorte, reſide, preache, inſtructe Engliſhe langage, or other thyng to doe in or uppon the ſeid perſonage, or in our ſeid towne or marches of Calais in hys owne perſone by reaſon he is perſone of the ſeid perſonage of Poppeling at any tyme nowe or hereafter; but that he be diſcharged of all and ſingular the ſeid reſidence and other the premiſes without forfaicture, daunger, deprivation, omiſſion of profyts, loſſe, hurte, dammage or penaltie to enſue to hym for the ſame, any lawe, acte, conſtitution, ordi-

nance, proviſion, or eſtabliſhement made, or to be made to the contrarie notwiſtondyng.

Wherfore we woll and commande you and euery of you, or to whome it ſhall apperteyne, that uppon thonly ſight and readynge of theis our letters ye permytt and ſuffre hym to enjoye thole benefite of the ſame without any your lett or interruption to the contrary, as ye tender our pleaſure, provydyd alwayes that in other thynges then before expreſſed he doo and fulfyll by hys pariſhe preſte or ſubſtitute ſuche thyngs for admynyſtration of dyvyne ſervice and other requiſits to the cure of the ſeid perſonage as apperteyneth.

Witneſſith ourſelf at Weſtminſter the XII day of Julye. Per Breve de privato Sigillo, et de data prædicta auctoritate parliamenti.

Pat. 28. Hen. VIII. pars 1. m. 29.

N°. II. pag. 14.

Doctiſſimo Viro, ſibique amiciſſimo JOANNI LEYLANDO *Londinenſi Theologo, Rhetorique ſuaviſſimo,*
Joannes Baleus S. D. P.

QUO patriam gentem venuſtes, ſuaviſſime Leylande, & quo illuſtriorem oſtentes, nulli labori parcis, nihilque inexploratum relinquis, indomitos Herculeo ſudore ſuperans Thauros. A Platone enim Philoſophorum principe doctus, tibi ſoli haud natum eſſe te credis, ſed & parentibus, & amicis, atque patriæ quæ dederit vitalis auræ primitias. Nihil enim æque humanum eſt, atque alteri prodeſſe. Bene geſta Majorum noſtrorum facinora, quæ vetuſtate collapſa deficere viſa ſunt, per te modo reviviſcunt,

cunt, atque Immortalitati donantur: ut alter *Joſephus* aut *Philo*, Antiquitatum natalis ſoli cupidus, incognita quæque in lucem producis, tam oculatus atque *Argus* nihil poſt terga relinquens. Peculiariter certe noſtram Angliam tibi demereris, quam talibus illuſtras ornamentis, quæ ſola verum et immortale decus afferre poſſunt. Utinam omnibus æque cordi eſſet hoc certamen tam frugiferum, atque tibi. Plurimum vere gloriæ tum tibi tum univerſæ noſtræ nationi pariet Hiſtoria illa quam præ manibus habes, quam ſpero ad omnium utilitatem in brevi è tuis officinis in publicum proditurum. Quales enim Rectores ſemper habuerimus, & qua juſtitia, qua fide, quo conſilio, qua conſtantia, qua prudentia, qua ſapientia, quibus moribus, quo imperio in rebus agendis uſi ſemper fuerint, palam faciet. Nec interim ſilebit, quam ſanctos ſemper produxerimus Patres, quam doctos in quovis diſciplinarum genere Viros, quam eruditos ſcriptores & quam præclara ingenia. De patriis, civitatibus, villis, territoriis, pagis, caſtellis, montibus, paludibus, campis, nemoribus, fluminibus, ripis, fontibus, inſulis, lapidibus, metallis, lanis, ædificiis, carminibus, gymnaſiis, & id genus aliis, miranda ſatis indicabit. Jactat quæque natio proprios Heroës, affertque in medium ſuos Theologos quiſque conventiculus, ſola hæc nobiliſſima regio hucuſque præ ceteris dormitavit, quod non ſolum ingemuiſti, ſed & plenum adhibuiſti remedium. De unoquoque regni Angliæ ſodalitio ſanctiores Viros & peculiares Scriptores ſcire exoptas, ut nihil te prætereat quod ad Patriæ decorem efficiat. Quid mirum, ſi vir literatiſſimus ſui ſimilium gloriam voluerit propagari? Et quia nullus poterit etiam ſi Linceos habuerit oculos omnia proſpicere, mihi Provinciam injungis, ut *Carmelitarum* in Angliam ingreſſum, progreſſum, & tandem illuſtrium Virorum cathalogum tibi depingam. Et quamvis innumeros longe me doctiores, & in rebus agendis dexteriores noveris, qui id muneris libentius obirent, tu tamen me hoc factitare voluiſti, ſive quod in hiſce rebus idoneum

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dijudicaveris, ſive (quod magis credo) amor meus ſeu potius reverentia & pietas qua te proſequor perbelle deceperit. Verum utcunque res ſit, quod petis tribuam, quod quæris offeram, & comite gratia quod pulſas aperiam, pro viribus efficiens, ut quam ocyus te Auſpice, te Autore, te Judice in lucem exeant. Juſtum eſt enim aliquid pro eo ſentire, quem in corde atque viſceribus tam charum habeam. Amico namque tam candido, tam pio Mæcenati favere ſanum, obtemperare jocundum, recalcitrare delirum arbitror, quamvis ſeu ſus *Minervam* te doceo. Quo noſtram experiaris inſcitiam facis, ut *Pigmæus* robuſtiſſimo *Sanſoni* ſuppetias feram, Aquilamque volare doceam. Nugis noſtris ut te onerem potius quam ornem cogis. Propterea ſi quid inconcinnum ineruditumque offenderis, hoc non ſolum meo imbecilli ſtudio attribues, ſed & tuæ licentiæ tam liberæ. Non enim heæ vires meæ tam vividæ ſunt, ut hæc audeam, niſi tu addideris calcar. Quid igitur tuis par laudibus referemus? Cujus vigiliæ ceterorum labores adeo ſuperant, ut quanto illi ceteris præſtiterunt, tanto tu ipſis præſtantior judiceris. Qui tanquam lucidum Sydus hac noſtra ætate enites, qui non ſolum tibi natus, immo ad communem omnium utilitatem nulli parcis ſudori, quo tepentibus *Anglis* auxilio ſis, atque in hunc uſque diem ad id te reſervatum à Deo credimus. Vivis ut & hos ſempér vivere facias, laboras ut & aliis deinceps à labore quieſcant. Carnalibus curis alienus, tuique quodammodo oblitus, honorem ſpernis, ſpernis & divitias, dum parvula Cella ſæpius incluſus, aliis prodeſſe ſtudueris aſſidue Non poſſum non admirari in ſcribendo tum facilitatem, tum ſermonis elegantiam. verborum enim pondere, ſententiarumque gravitate, nulli, nec ipſi cedis *Ciceroni*. Taceo multiplicem literarum cognitionem, cum ſciam te modeſtiſſimum hominem (quamvis veriſſima ſint) graviter hæc ferre. Non enim plus te movent futiles Mundi gloriæ, quam lippum pictæ Tabulæ, aut aures Citharæ collecta

ſorde dolentes. Omnia tibi ſordent, niſi quæ meram olent virtutem. Perge igitur charorum amantiſſime *Leylande*, & quo jam cœpiſti, tu pede ſemper eas, ætatem ſtudio felici ſydere cœpto in *Neſtoreos* protrahens annos incolumen. A Domino tibi creditum talentum, in terram fodere noli, nec lucernam modio ſupponas. Erit enim tui virtuoſiſſimi laboris Dominus merces immortalis, atque pro temporalibus æterna recipies. Felix vale, & amore ſolito me ſemper proſequere, conatumque noſtrum benigno ſuſcipias animo, grato pectore, corde benevolo. Ex *Gippiſwico* florentiſſimo *Sudovolgiæ* Pago, Anno poſt *Chriſtum* natum MDXXXVI.

N°. III. pag. 18.

Pro Johanne Lelando Clerico de Præſentatione.

JOhannes Lelande Clericus habet literas Regis patentes de præſentatione ad eccleſiam parochialem de Haſeley Lincoln dioceſ. per attinĉturam Richardi Pate ultimi Incumbentis ejuſdem. Et diriguntur Literæ illæ reverendo in Chriſto Patri J. Epiſcopo Lincoln. exequend.

In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Weſtmonaſt. III. die Aprilis. Per Breve de privato Sigillo & de data &c.

Pat. 33. Hen. VIII. pars 6. m. 48.

N°. IV. pag. *ibid.*

Pro Johanne Lelando conceſſione Præbendæ.

REx omnibus ad quos &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod Nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ex certa ſcientia et mero motu noſtris, dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per præſentes damus & conce-

conceſſimus dilecto nobis Johanni Lelande Scolari & Capellano noſtro, Canonicatum & Prebendam illam in Collegio noſtro regali in Univerſitate noſtro Oxon. jam per mortem Ricardi Coren ultimo Incumbentis ejuſdem vacan. habend. & gaudend. eandem præbendam præfato Johanni Lelande durante vita ſua cum omnibus proficuis, juribus, dividentiis, commoditatibus & pertinentiis ſuis univerſis.

In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Weſtmonaſt. tertio die Aprilis. Per Breve de privato Sigillo & de data &c.

Pat. 34. Hen. VIII. pars 8. m. 18.

N°. V. pag. 24.

Pro Johanne Laylond ſeniore cuſtodia Johannis Laylond jun.

REX omnibus ad quos &c. ſalutem. Cum ad nos, ac coronam dignitatemq; noſtras ratione prærogativæ noſtræ, ſecundum leges et conſuetudines regni noſtri Angliæ ab antiquo uſitatas, pertineat providere pro tutela, deſenſione et regimine omnimodorum ſubditorum ligeorumq; noſtrorum Angl: ſuæ ſanæ mentes non compotent. habentium, aut lucidis intervallis gaudentium, ita quod terræ, et tenementa, bonaque & catalla ſua ſalvo cuſtodiantur ſine vaſto et deſtructione; & quod ipſi et eorum familia de exitibus eorundem vivant & ſuſtineantur, et reſiduum ultra ſuſtentationem eorundem fideliter cuſtodiatur ad opus ipſorum, deliberandum eis quando memoriam & rationem recuperaverint: Ita quod terræ et tenementa ac bona & catalla ſuæ prædicta infra tempus prædictum non alienentur, nec nos de exitibus aliquid recipiamus ad opus; & ſi obierint in tali ſtatu tunc illud reſiduum pro animabus eorundem ordinare. Et quia Iohannes Leyland junior de parochia Sancti Michaelis

chaelis in le Querne London. Clericus, qui Rectoriam in Haſeley in Comitatu Oxon. inpræſenciarum obtinet, ac Rectoriam de Peperyng in marchiis Caleſiæ, et Præbendam vocatam Eaſtknoll prope Sarum in comitatu Wiltes, necnon quandam annuitatem ſive annualem redditum vigenti ſex librarum, tredecim ſolidorum, & quatuor denariorum in præſentiarum habeat, & de eiſdem Rectoriis, Præbend. et annuitat. ſeiſitus exiſtat in dominico ſuo ut de libero tenemento, videlicet pro termino vitæ ſuæ naturalis, ſanæ mentis et memoriæ ſuæ compos minime exiſtit, ſed demens, inſanus, lunaticus, furioſus, frenaticus litagit *(ſic orig.)* aut lucidis gaudens intervallis ſit, ita quod Rectoriarum dignitat. præbend. promoc, et beneficia eccleſiaſtica ſua pro ipſorum congrua ſupportatione, aut pro divinis obſequiis, et immienti animarum cura habenda Regi, ac annuitatem bonaque & catalla ſua pro ſui ipſius ſuſtentatione, gubernare minime poſſit nec ſciat, prout per quandam inquiſitionem captam coram Andrea Iudd Milite, Majore Civitatis noſtræ London ac Eſcaetore noſtro ejuſdem Civitatis ultimo die Februarii ultimo præterito plenius liquet. Nos igitur præfati Johannis Leyland junioris utilitatem maxime cupientes, ejuſque felicem & proſperam vitam in bonis augeri indies volentes, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia et mero motu noſtris, necnon ſalva cuſtodia & ſuſtentatione prædicti Johannis Leyland junioris, ac omnium penſionum, dignit. præbend. promot. annuit. & beneficiorum, bonorum, catallorumq; ſuorum, ac pro ejus inſtauratione, incremento, & reparatione tradidimus, commiſſimus & conceſſimus, ac per præſentes pro nobis, heredibus, & ſucceſſoribus noſtris tradimus, committimus & concedimus dilecto nobis Johanni Leyland ſeniori, fratri ejuſdem Johannis Leyland junioris, cuſtodiam, regimen & gubernationem præfati Johannis Leylande junioris, necnon omnium & ſingulorum dignitat. præbend. penſionum. promotionum, annuitat. & beneficiorum ac aliorum victum quorumcumque cum ſuis pertinentiis quæ idem Johannes Leyland

junior nunc habet, aut impoſterum habebit, ſeu habere debeat ratione quacumque cujuſcumque naturæ et qualitatis exiſtant, aut quibuſcumque nominibus cenſeantur, licet corporalem reſidentiam requirant et exigant, durante vita naturali prædicti Johannis Leyland junioris, aliquo ſtatuto, actu, ordinatione, proviſione ſeu proclamatione inde antehac in contrarium fact. edit. ordinat. ſeu provis. aut aliqua re, cauſa, vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obſtante: Necnon cuſtodiam, regimen et gubernationem omnium et ſingulorum bonorum & catallorum, ac debitorum ſuorum quorumcumque. Damus etiam et per præſentes pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris tradimus, committimus et concedimus præfato Johanni Leyland ſeniori diſpoſitionem, uſum et occupationem omnium & omnimodo fructuum, reddituum, revencionum, emolumentorum, ſtipendiorum, ac cæterorum proficuorum, jurium, præheminenc: commoditatum et prærogativarum eiſdem promotionibus et beneficiis ſuis quibuſcumque ſive eorum alicui quoviſmodo imminentium, pertinentium, ſive contingentium, debitorum vel debendorum ad opus, commodum et proficuum ipſius Johannis Leylande junioris in tam amplis modo et forma, ac proinde ac ſi idem Johannes Leylande junior in ſane memoria & compote mente ac in propria perſona ſua in eiſdem rectoriis & præbendis & ceteris promotionibus ſuis reſideretur et reſidenciam faceret corporalem de tempore in tempus juxta formam & effectum, ac prout ſtatuta in hujuſmodi caſu facta exigant, & requirant, habere, percipere, gaudere, frui, uti, poſſidere & retinere pacifice & tranquille tam per manus ipſius Johannis Leyland ſenioris proprias, quam per manus Eſcaetorum Com. prædicti pro tempore exiſten. ac per manus receptorum, firmariorum et occupatorum præmiſſorum et eorum cujuſlibet pro tempore exiſten. ad uſum & commodum proprium præfati Johannis Leyland junioris, & ſuæ familiæ convertere, applicare & diſponere

ponere libere & licite valeat & poſſit, haud ſecus quam ſicut hactenus vel antehac, dum compos fuit mentis, idem Johannes Leyland junior habuit, percepit, gaviſus fuit, fruebatur, & poſſidebat, ſeu habere, percipere, uti, gaudere, frui & poſſidere debet vel deberet. Et hoc abſque perturbatione, moleſtatione, vexatione, impedimento vel impetitione noſtri vel heredum, ſucceſſorum, officiariorum, aut miniſtrorum, ſeu aliorum ſubditorum noſtrorum quorumcumque. Et etiam abſque aliqua pœna, deperditione, ſeu forisfactura occaſione præmiſſorum incurrenda vel ſuſtinenda, ſtatutis, jurat. et conſuetudinibus in contrarium forſan editis vel impoſterum edendis, & ceteris adverſantibus non obſtantibus quibuſcumque. Volentes tamen quod beneficia eccleſiaſtica per eundem Johannem Leyland juniorem hactenus obtenta vel impoſterum obtinenda, in quibus obſequia divina, & animarum imminet cura eiſdem obſequiis non fraudentur, nec in eiſdem nullatenus *(ſic)* negligatur cura, ſed eorum congrue ſupportentur onera conſueta. Damus etiam & per præſentes concedimus, tradimus & committimus cuſtodiam, gubernationem & diſpoſitionem bonorum, catallorum & debitorum ſuorum prædictorum ac eorum uſum & occupationem in forma prædicta præfato Johanni Leylando ſeniori, executoribus & aſſignatis ſuis quamdiu præfatus Johannes Leylande junior non compos mentis nec ſanæ memoriæ extiterit, aut lucidis gaubebit intervallis. Et ſi contingat præfatum Johannem Leyland juniorem impoſterum memoriam & ſanam mentem recuperare per quod habeat liberationem omnium & ſingulorum annuitatum, penſionum, dignitatum, præbendarum, promotionum & beneficiorum ſuorum ac ceterorum præmiſſorum, ac poſtea iterum demens, inſanus, & non compos mentis ſuæ deveniat, aut lucidis goudeat intervallis, ut ſupradictum eſt: tunc volumus, commiſſimus, ac per præſentes volumus, committimus & concedimus pro nobis, heredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, præfato Johanni Leylande ſeniori, quod idem Johannes

habeat cuſtodiam, regimen & gubernationem præfati Johannis Leylande junioris, ac omnium, & ſingulorum præmiſſorum, modo & forma, ut ſuperius præmittitur in omnibus. Et ſic de tempore in tempus totiens, quotiens, & quamdiu prædictus Johannes Leland junior ſic demens deveniat, aut lucidis gaudebit intervallis, ut præfertur. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia noſtra tradidimus commiſſimus & conceſſimus, ac per præſentes tradimus, committimus & concedimus præfato Johanni Leylande ſeniori, executoribus & aſſignatis ſuis ad opus, intentionem & uſum prædictorum omnium exituum, revencionum, arreragiorum, & proficua annuitatum, penſionum, dignitatum, prebendarum, promotionum & beneficiorum prædictorum, necnon proficua & emolumenta quæcumque ſurgentia & devenientia de bonis & catallis ſuis prædictis a tempore ex quo primum dictus Johannes Leyland junior in talem demenciam & incompoſitionem mentis ſuæ incidit, ut in prædicta inquiſitione exprimitur, hucuſque & extum proveniencia ſive creſcentia tam per manus ſuas proprias quam per manus nunc & nuper ſe per alium eſcaetorum, receptorum ballivorum, firmariorum, tenentium, factorum, famulorum & aliorum occupatorum eorundem pro tempore exiſtent. Eo quod expreſſa mentio &c.

In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Weſtmonaſt. xxi die Martii. Per ipſum Regem &c.

Pat. 5. Edv. vi.
ps. 6. m. 15.

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5 Nicolai Fierberti Oxonienſis in Anglia Academiæ deſcriptio; ad perilluſtrem & reverendiſs. D. Bernardinum Paulinum, S. D. N. Clementis VIII. Datarium.

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The following Treatiſe is ſaid to be printed at Franckfort, *in* Germany, 1748, *under the following Title*[b].

Ein Briek Uondem Beruchmten Heren Heren JOHANN LOCKE, betrellend die Frey-Maureren.

So auf einem Schrieb-Tiſch eines verſtorbnen Bruders iſt gefunden worden.

THAT IS,

A LETTER *of the famous Mr.* JOHN LOCKE, *relating to* FREE-MASONRY; *found in the Deſk or Scritoir of a deceaſed Brother.*

A Letter from the learned Mr. JOHN LOCKE *to the Rt Hon.*** Earl of ****, with an old Manuſcript on the Subject of Free-Maſonry.*

MY LORD, *May* 6, 1696.

I Have at length by the help of Mr. C-------ns procured a Copy of that MS. in the Bodleian Library, which you were ſo curious to ſee: and in obedience to your Lordſhip's commands, I herewith ſend it to you. Moſt of the Notes annex'd to it, are what I made yeſterday for the reading of Lady MASHAM, who is become ſo fond of maſonry, as to ſay, that ſhe now more than ever wiſhes herſelf a Man, that ſhe might be capable of Admiſſion into the Fraternity.

The MS. of which this is a Copy, appears to be about 160 Years old; Yet (as Your Lordſhip will obſerve by the Title) it is itſelf a Copy of one yet more Ancient by about 100 Years: For the Original is ſaid to have been the Hand-writing of K. H. VI. Where that Prince had it is at preſent an Uncertainty:

[b] *Vide* Gentleman's Magazine, *September* 1753.

certainty: But it ſeems to me to be an Examination (taken perhaps before the king) of ſome one of the Brotherhood of MASONS; among whom he entred himſelf, as 'tis ſaid, when he came out of his Minority, and thenceforth put a Stop to a Perſecution that had been raiſed againſt them: But I muſt not detain Your Lordſhip longer by my Prefaces from the thing itſelf.

Certayne Queſtyons, wyth Awnsweres to the same, Concernynge the MYSTERY of MACONRYE; wryttenne by the Hande of Kynge Henrye the Sixthe of the Name, and faythfullye copyed by me (1) Johan Leylande Antiquarius, by the Commaunde of His (2) Highneſſe.

They be as followethe:

Queſt. What mote ytt be? (3)

Anſw. Ytt beeth the Skylle of Nature, the underſtondynge of the myghte that ys hereynne, and its ſondrye Werckynges; ſonderlyche, the Skylle of Rectenyngs, of Waightes, and Metynges, and the treu manere of Faconnynge al thynges for Mannes Uſe, headlye, Dwellynges, and Buyldynges of alle Kindes, and al odher thynges that make Gudde to Manne.

(1) *John Leylande* was appointed by King *Henry* the eighth, at the diſſolution of MONASTERIES, to ſearch for, and ſave ſuch books and records as were valuable among them. He was a man of great labour, and induſtry.

(2) *His Highneſs*, meaning the ſaid King HENRY the eighth. Our kings had not then the title of majeſty.

(3) *What mote ytt be?* that is, what may this myſtery of MASONRY be?—The anſwer imports, that it conſiſts in natural, mathematical, and mechanical knowledge. Some part of which (as appears by what follows) the maſons pretend to have taught the reſt of mankind, and ſome part they ſtill conceal.

Queſt. Where dyd ytt begyne?

Anſw. Ytt dyd begynne with the (4) fyrſte menne yn the Eſte, whych were before the (5) ffyrſte Manne of the Weſte, and comynge Weſtlye, ytt hathe broughte herwyth alle Comfortes to the wylde and confortleſſe.

Queſt. Who dyd brynge ytt Weſtlye?

Anſw. The (6) Venetians, whoo beynge grate Merchaundes, comed ffyrſte ffromme the Eſte ynn Venetia, ffor the commodytye of Marchaundyſynge beithe Eſte and Weſte, bey the redde and Myddlelonde Sees.

Queſt. Howe comede ytt yn Englonde?

Anſw. Peter Gower (7) a Grecian, journeyedde ffor kunnynge yn Egypte, and yn Syria, and yn everyche Londe whereas the Venetians hadde plauntedde Maconrye, and Wynnynge Entraunce yn al Lodges of Maconnes, he lerned

(4) (5) *Fyrſte menne yn the Eſte* &c. It ſhould ſeem by this that MASONS believe there were men in the *Eaſt* before ADAM, who is called the *ffyrſte Manne of the Weſte*; and that arts, and ſciences began in the *Eaſt*. Some authors of great note for learning have been of the ſame opinion: and it is certain, that *Europe* and *Africa* (which in reſpect to *Aſia* may be call'd weſtern countries) were wild and ſavage, long after arts and politeneſs of manners were in great perfection in *China*, and the *Indies*.

(6) *The Venetians* &c. In the times of Monkiſh ignorance 'tis no wonder that the *Phenecians* ſhould be miſtaken for the *Venetians*. Or perhaps, if the people were not taken one for the other, ſimilitude of ſound might deceive the clerk who firſt took down the examination. The *Phenecians* were the greateſt voyagers among the ancients, and were in *Europe* thought to be the inventors of letters, which perhaps they brought from the *Eaſt* with other arts.

(7) *Peter Gower*. This muſt be another miſtake of the writer. I was puzzled at firſt to gueſs who PETER GOWER ſhould be, the name being perfectly *Engliſh*; or how a *Greek* ſhould come by ſuch a name: but as ſoon as I thought of PYTHAGORAS, I could ſcarce forbear ſmiling, to find that PHILOSOPHER had undergone a METEMPSYCOSIS he never dreamt of. We need only conſider the *French* pronunciation

ned muche, and retournedde, and woned yn Grecia Magna (8) wachſynge, and becommynge a myghtye (9) Wyſeacre, and ratelyche renowned, and her he framed a grate Lodge at Groton (10) and marked many Maconnes, ſome whereoffe dyd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked manye Maconnes, wherefromme, yn proceſſe of Tyme, the Arte paſſed yn Engelonde.

Queſt. Dothe Maconnes deſcouer here Artes unto Odhers?

Anſw. Peter Gower whenne he journeyedde to lernne, was ffyrſte (11) made, and anonne techedde; evenne ſoe

tion of his Name PYTHAGORE, that is, PETAGORE, to conceive how eaſily ſuch a miſtake might be made by an unlearned clerk. That PYTHAGORAS travelled for knowledge into *Egypt* &c. is known to all the learned, and that he was initiated into ſeveral different orders of Prieſts, who in thoſe days kept all the learning ſecret from the vulgar, is as well known. PYTHAGORAS alſo, made every GEOMETRICAL theorem a ſecret, and admitted only ſuch to the knowledge of them, as had firſt undergone a five years ſilence. He is ſuppoſed to be the inventor of the XLVII. of the firſt book of EUCLID, for which in the joy of his heart, 'tis ſaid he ſacrificed a Hecatomb. He alſo knew the true ſyſtem of the world lately revived by COPERNICUS; and was certainly a moſt wonderful man. See his life by DION. HAL.

(8) *Grecia Magna*: A part of *Italy* formerly ſo called, in which the GREEKS had ſettled a large colony.

(9) *Wyſeacre*. This word at preſent ſignifies ſimpleton, but formerly had a quite contrary meaning. *Weiſager* in the old SAXON, is PHILOSOPHER, wiſeman, or wizard; and having been frequently uſed ironically, at length came to have a direct meaning in the ironical ſenſe. Thus DUNS SCOTUS, a man famed for the ſubtilty and acuteneſs of his underſtanding, has by the ſame method of irony, given a general name to modern dunces.

(10) *Groton*. GROTON is the name of a place in ENGLAND. The place here meant is CROTONA a city of GRECIA MAGNA, which in the time of PYTHAGORAS was very populous.

(11) *Fyrſte made*. The word MADE I ſuppoſe has a particular meaning among the MASONS, perhaps it ſignifies, initiated.

ſhulde all odheres be yn recht. Natheleſs (12) Maconnes hauethe alweys yn everyche Tyme from Tyme to Tyme communycatedde to Mankynde ſoche of her Secrettes as generallyche myghte be uſefulle; they haueth keped backe ſoche allein as ſhulde be harmefulle yff they commed yn euylle Haundes, oder ſoche as ne myghte be holpynge wythouten the Techynges to be joynedde herwythe in the Lodge, oder ſoche as do bynde the Freres more ſtrongelyche togeder, bey the proffytte, and commodytye comynge to the Confrerie herfromme.

Queſt. Whatte Artes haueth the Maconnes techedde Mankynde?

Anſw. The Artes (13) AGRICULTURA, ARCHITECTURA, ASTRONOMIA, GEOMETRIA, NUMERES, MUSICA, POESIE, KYMISTRYE, GOVERNMENTE, and RELYGYONNE.

Queſt. Howe commethe Maconnes more teachers than odher Menne?

Anſw. They hemſelfe haueth allein the (14) Arte of fyndynge

(12) *Maconnes haueth communycatedde* &c. This PARAGRAPH hath ſomething remarkable in it. It contains a juſtification of the ſecrecy ſo much boaſted of by MASONS, and ſo much blamed by others; aſſerting that they have in all ages diſcovered ſuch things as might be uſeful, and that they conceal ſuch only as would be hurtful either to the world or themſelves. What theſe ſecrets are, we ſee afterwards.

(13) *The Arts.* AGRICULTURA &c It ſeems a bold pretence, this, of the MASONS, that they have taught mankind all theſe arts. They have their own authority for it; and I know not how we ſhall diſprove them. But what appears moſt odd is, that they reckon Religion among the arts.

(14) *Arte of ffynding neue Artes.* The art of inventing arts, muſt certainly be a moſt uſeful art. My LORD BACON's NOVUM ORGANUM, is an attempt towards ſomewhat of the ſame kind. But I much doubt, that if ever the MASONS had it they have now loſt it; ſince ſo few new arts have been lately invented, and ſo many are wanted. The IDEA I have of ſuch an art is, that it

fyndynge neue Artes, whyche Art the ffyrſte Maconnes receaued from Godde; by the whyche they fyndethe whatte Artes hem pleſethe, and the treu Way of techynge the ſame. What odher Menne doethe ffynde out, ys onelyche bey chaunce, and herfore but lytel I tro.

Queſt. What dothe the Maconnes concele, and hyde?

Anſw. Thay concelethe the Arte of ffyndynge neue Artes, and thattys for here owne proffytte, and (15) preiſe: they concelethe the Arte of kepynge (16) Secrettes, that ſoe the Worlde mayeth nothinge concele from them. Thay concelethe the arte of Wunderwerckynge, and of fore ſayinge thynges to comme, thatt ſo thay ſame artes may not be uſedde of the wyckedde to an euylle Ende; thay alſo conceethe the (17) Arte of chaunges, the Wey of Wynnynge the Facultye (18) of Abrac, the Skylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte wythouten the Holpynges of Fere, and Hope; and the Univerſelle (19) Longage of Maconnees.

Queſt.

it muſt be ſomething proper to be applyed in all the ſciences generally, as ALGEBRA is in numbers, by the help of which new rules of arithmetic are and may be found.

(15) *Preiſe.* It ſeems the MASONS have a great regard to the reputation as well as the profit of their Order; ſince they make it one reaſon for not divulging an art in common, that it may do honour to the poſſeſſors of it. I think in this particular they ſhew too much regard for their own ſociety, and too little for the reſt of MANKIND.

(16) *Arte of kepynge Secrettes.* What kind of an art this is I can by no means imagine. But certainly ſuch an art the MASONS muſt have: for tho' as ſome people ſuppoſe, they ſhould have no ſecret at all; even that muſt be a ſecret which being diſcovered would expoſe them to the higheſt ridicule: and therefore it requires the utmoſt caution to conceal it.

(17) *Art of Chaunges.* I know not what this means, unleſs it be the tranſmutation of metals.

(18) *Facultye of Abrac.* Here I am utterly in the dark.

(19) *Univerſelle Longage of Maconnes.* An univerſal language has been much deſired by the learned of many ages. 'Tis a thing rather to be wiſhed than

Queſt. Wylle he teache me thay ſame Artes?

Anſw. Ye ſhalle be techedde yff ye be werthye, and able to lerne.

Queſt. Dothe alle Maconnes kunne more then odher Menne?

Anſw. Not ſo. They onlyche haueth recht, and occaſyonne more then odher Menne to kunne, butt many doeth fale yn capacity, and manye more doth want induſtrye, thatt ys Perneceſſarye for the gaynynge all Kunnynge.

Queſt. Are Maconnes gudder Menne then odhers?

Anſw. Some Maconnes are not ſo vertuous as ſome other Menne; but yn the moſte parte, thay be more gude then thay woulde be yf thay war not Maconnes.

Queſt.

than hoped for. But it ſeems the MASONS pretend to have ſuch a thing among them. If it be true, I gueſs it muſt be ſomething like the language of the PANTOMIMES among the ancient ROMANS, who are ſaid to be able, by ſigns only, to expreſs and deliver any oration intelligibly to men of all nations and languages. A man who has all theſe arts and advantages, is certainly in a condition to be envied: but we are told, that this is not the caſe with all MASONS; for tho' theſe arts are among them, and all have a right and an opportunity to know them, yet ſome want capacity, and others induſtry to acquire them. However of all their arts, and ſecrets, that which I moſt deſire to know is, *The Skille of becommynge gude and parfyghte*; and I wiſh it were communicated to all mankind, ſince there is nothing more true than the beautiful ſentence contained in the laſt anſwer, "that the better men are, the more the love one another." Virtue having in itſelf ſomething ſo amiable as to charm the hearts of all that behold it.

I know not what effect the ſight of this old paper may have upon your LORDSHIP; but for my own part I cannot deny, that it has ſo much raiſed my curioſity; as to induce me to enter myſelf into the fraternity; which I am determined to do (if I may be admitted) the next time I go to LONDON, (and that will be ſhortly.)

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

JOHN LOCKE.

Queſt. Doth Maconnes love eidther odher myghtylye as beeth ſayde?

Anſw. Yea verylyche, and yt may not odherwyſe be: For gude Menne, and true, kennynge eidher odher to be ſoche, doeth always love the more as thay be more Gude.

Here endethe the Queſtyonnes, and Awnſweres

A GLOSSARY to explain certain Words in the foregoing Treatiſe.

Allein, *only*
Alweys, *always*
Beithe, *both*
Commodytye, *conveniency*
Confrerie, *Fraternity*
Faconnynge *forming*
Fore ſayinge, *prophecying*
Freres, *brethren*
Headlye, *chiefly*
Hem uleſethe, *they pleaſe*
Hemſelfe, *themſelves*
Her, *there, their*
Hereynne, *therein*
Herwyth, *with it*
Holpynge, *beneficial*
Kunne, *know*
Kunnynge, *knowledge*
Make Gudde, *are beneficial*
Metynges, *meaſures*
Mote, *may*
Myddlelonde, *Mediterranean*
Myghte, *power*
Occaſyonne, *opportunity*
Oder, *or*
Onelyche, *only*
Perneceſſarye, *abſolutely neceſſary*
Preiſe, *honour*
Recht, *right*
Reckenyngs, *numbers*
Sonderlyche, *particularly*
Skylle, *knowledge*
Wackſynge, *growing*
Werck, *operation*
Wey, *way*
Whereas, *where*
Woned, *dwelt*
Wunderwerkynge, *working miracles*
Wylde, *ſavage*
Wynnynge, *gaining*
Ynn, *into.*

OBSERVATION. From Remark (6) and other obvious miſtakes of the like nature, pointed out in the preceeding notes, it is evident this Treatiſe was not printed from LELAND's original Tranſcript, but rather from a ſecondary copy of an unlearned Copieſt, who only could fall into the egregious errors Mr. Locke here obſerves.

N°. VIII. pag. 81.

To the Revd. Dr. Willlam Cave, *Canon of* Windſor.

Revd. Sir, *Queens' College*, Novr. 15, 1708.

I Humbly aſk pardon for not returning hearty thanks ſooner for the obliging letter you were pleaſed to honour me with. I was willing, before I did my duty on that occaſion, to make what enquiries I could at Cambridge after Boſton of Bury; but theſe proving fruitleſs I muſt, at preſent, be content with LELAND alone. And I am the more inclined to be ſo becauſe you were pleaſed to inform me that Boſton ſeems not to ſignify much.

Some unexpected occurrences have retarded the publication of LELAND, but the Index is actually in the Preſs, and will, I hope, be worked off in a very little time.

The offer of the uſe of your Papers is ſo obliging and condeſcending, I do not know in what manner to expreſs my gratitude to you for it. But having, at this time, laid aſide all thoughts of making additions to LELAND, I humbly deſire the following Paragraph out of your laſt letter may be printed among the *Teſtimonia*.

" It muſt have been ſtrange if I had not ſhewed myſelf " very well pleaſed with the news of publiſhing LELAND's " excellent Book[c], ſo much deſired and longed for, ſo va- " luable both for the uſefulneſſe of the ſubject, and for the " politeneſſe and prettineſs of the ſtyle, much beyond the " ſtrain of his time. And it is ſome reproach to our nation, " that

[c] De Scriptoribus Britannicis, *edit ab Ant. Hall, Oxon.* 1709. 8vo.—This remark of the learned CAVE, equally extends to the MS. collections of LELAND in general, none of which had at that time been printed.

" that it has been ſuffered to lye ſo long by the walls, which " would not have been done in any other learned nation " in the world".

This would be a credit to my Book, and an honour to my ſelf; but I entirely leave it to your better judgment, having no authority to aſk any ſuch favour.

Mr. Thwaites, her majeſty's Profeſſour of Greek, is printing Ephraim Syrus in that language. I pray God give you health and ſtrength to go through with the new edition of your *Hiſtoria Literaria*, a work immortal upon many accounts[c], and which my learned friend Dr. Mill has often told me he could do nothing without.

I am Reverend and moſt learned Sir
your moſt obliged and moſt
obedient humble Servant,
ANTHONY HALL.

[c] This improved Edition of Dr. Cave's *Hiſtoria Literaria*, was printed *E Theatro Oxon. apud* J. POTE, *Bibliop. Etonenſ.* A. D. MDCCXL—III. 2 vol. fol.

Advertiſement.

PAGE 57. *reference* d, *it is ſaid* Bp. Tanner recounts ſome ſmaller pieces, chiefly *MSS.* ſaid to be wrote by LELAND. *In the farther proſecution of this work, it appears, that tho' the learned Biſhop's account of* Leland's *MSS. be more compleat than former Catalogues, it is itſelf deficient, there appearing many of that Author's MSS. in the Bodleian, and other public libraries: Not to mention theſe in the preſent publication may be thought an omiſſion, they are therefore collected, with other fragments reſpecting our Author's Writings, and here inſerted by way of* Supplement *to* Leland's *MSS. in the Page above referred to.*

Ex Catalog. MSS. ANGLIÆ & HIBERNIÆ, *Oxon.* MDCXCVII.

Cod. MSS. Biblioth. Bodleian.

CLASS. VI. pag. 125. No. 2432. 47. *Hieronymi Epiſtolæ ad Paulum & Euſtochium, de Aſſumptione B. Mariæ.—Codex hic fuit olim* Henr. VIII. *Ei Jo. Leylandus titulum fecit* Vitæ illuſtrium Virorum. *Carmen ſcriptum manu Lelandi.*

Pag. 129. No. 2490—13. Leland's Itinerary copied out of the original, written by the Author.

Pag *ibid.* No. 2495.—18. *Collectanea aliquot Lelandi.*

Pag. 133. No. 2538.—4. *Diſtinctiones Rhetoricæ ſecundum Jo. Leyland.*—5. *Ejuſdem, ut opinor, Leylandi compilatio de accentu, e Priſciano, et aliis collecta.* Query, If theſe two MSS. are not of Leland ſenr.

Pag.

Pag. 156. No. 3117. 3123. *Viri ſummi Johan. Lelandi deſcriptionis Angliæ* (Itinerar.) *Volumina quatuor in folio. Ejuſdem Volumina ſeptem in Quarto.*

Pag. 202. vol. 38. *Fundationes et nomina Monaſteriorum, propria manu Johan. Leland. ſcripta, in quo memoranda de eccleſia Cathedr. Exon. Bathon. Burton ſupr. Trent. Glaſtonbury & S. Thomæ Acon.*

Pag. 215. Vol. 82. *Ex Joan. Leylandi Collectan.* tom. 1.

Pag. 232. No. 5101. Epitaph of Leland[d].

Pag. 235. *Collectaneorum Joannis Lelandi de rebus Anglicis Summarium.* This catalogue conſiſts of 14 pages, and contains a particular account of the ſeveral MSS. of Leland's, given to the Bodleian Library by William Burton, (*vide ſupra* Leland's life, p. 28.) who ſays, *quæ ſi mors inopina vitam non præcidiſſet in meliorem eſſent ordinem redacta.*

Pag. 270. *Notæ aliquot ex Lelandi Collectan. de Nigello Wireker.*

Pag. 314. *Joan. Lelandi Itinerarii Volumen* VIII. *Vide ſupra*, p. 156.

Pag. 326. No. 7253. *Analecta genealogica ex Collectan. Joan. Leylandi.*

Pag. 334. No. 7475. Several things excerpted out of John Leland's Itinerary, otherwiſe called his *Collectanea.*

Pag. 349. No. 8095. Several things excerpted out of John Leland's Itinerary. No. 8096.—His journey thro' England extracted out of his Itinerary.

Pag. 365. No. 8517. 3. An Itinerary from Oxford to Bath, &c.—Bath out of Leland.

Pag. 372. No. 8615.—14. *Index Alphab. ad Lelandi viros illuſtres.—Contenta in* Vol. 1, 2, 3. *Collectaneor. Joan. Lelandi.*

[d] Inſerted *ſupra*, pag. 34.

Ex Cod. MSS. Biblioth. public. Academ. *Cantab.*

Pag. 172. No. 2419. *Verſus Lelandi in laudem auctoris libri cui Titulus* Memoriale hiſtoriarum.

Ex. cod. MSS. *Henr. S. Georgii* Milit.

Pag. 112 4230. Antiquities of Leland's own hand writing, with the Lives of S. Winifred, S. Gudlac[e], and other Collections. *Vide etiam ſupra* Cod. MS. Rog. Dodſworth, p. 202.

Ex cod. MSS. *Joan. Mori Epiſc. Norvic.*

Pag. 363. No. 9244. *Dialogus cui Titulus Antiphilarchia, ſeu contra ſuprematum Pontificis Romani, Auctore Joan. Lelando,* fol.

Note. In the publick Library of the Univerſity of Cambridge, is this *Antiphilarchia*, the ſame Copy no doubt here mentioned, being one of the Books of that Biſhop's library, preſented to the Univerſity by K. George I. It is a fair MS. dedicated to K. Hen. VIII.

Illuſtriſſimo principi Henrico ejus appellationis octavo, regi Angliæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ, fidei defenſori, et Anglicanæ Eccleſiæ poſt Chriſtum ſupremo capiti, Johannes Lelandus Antiquarius.

S. P. D.

Interlocutores, *Philathes et Tranotes*
Dedicat. *Si quiſquam inter mortales, &c.*
Princip. *Quis hic eſt quem propter amoenas, &c.* It contains chap. 45. pag. 366.

Ex

[e] De *Gudlaco* vide *Itinerarium*, vol. IV. p. 139 *ſeq.*

Ex cod. MSS. *Colleg. S. Trinit.*

Pag. 161. No. 614. *Jo. Lelandus de illuſtribus viris Angliæ, epitomatus, & tamen auctus à Balæo.*

Ex cod. MSS. *Th. Gale.*

Pag. 191. No. 6084. *Lelandus de Scriptor. Britann.*
No. 6085. *Lelandi Itinerarium.*

THE following MSS. are ſaid to be of Leland the Elder, named *Grammaticus.* Vide ſupra pag. 2.

Ex cod. MSS. *Eccleſ. Wigorn.* Pag. 19. No. 798.

Tractatus Grammaticus, qui incipit Philoſophia eſt genus et ceteræ diſciplinæ ſpecies
Tractatus duo diverſi de 8 *partibus orationis*
Ars Calendarii
Tractatus diverſarum figurarum
Expoſitio Græcorum nominum et Hebraicorum
Modus declinandi ab uno ad mille cum omnibus ſuis complicibus
Ars Algoriſmi
Modus dictandi
Ars concordantiarum
Liber Accidentium, ſecundùm uſum Magiſtri Joannis Leylandi.

Ex

Ex Museo Britannico.

DE navali pompa qua illuſtriſſ. Anna regina, deducentibus civibus, ad Arcem Londinenſ. advecta eſt. — *Poemata Joan. Lelandi & Uvedale.* Biblioth. Reg.

Johannis Lelandi Collectanea ex antiquiſſ. Autoribus deſumpta, quæ ad Britanniam ſpectant, in manu ejuſdem Lelandi ſcripta. Biblioth. Cotton. *Vitellus c.* VI.

Ex Biblioth. Harleian. MSS.

No. 6192. *Johan. Lelandi Collectanea*, or, John Leland's Commentaries of England. (in *Latin*) a large Quarto.

No. 842. *Are ſaid to be* Extracts out of the Itinerary of John Leland, placed under the names of the ſeveral counties.—*Obſervation*, " Now though theſe Notes are written with as little care as choice, they are yet valuable in this reſpect, namely, that the Collector might have uſe of more of Leland's volumes than are now in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and conſequently ſome Notes may be here extant, which are not there."

No. 1346. *Itinerarium Johan. Lelandi, inceptum A. D.* 1538, 30 *Hen* VIII.----*Obſervation*, " This is an accurate tranſcript of thoſe volumes of the *Itinerary* written by Leland's own hand, which were given to the Bodleian library by William Burton of Lindley, in Com. Leiceſt. and containing not that laſt volume, of late years brought thither by the Rev. Mr. Charles King, nor ſome fragments in the Cotton Library. *N. B. For this Volume, ſee Catalog. MSS. Angliæ, &c. p.* 314.

No. 4174. *Selecta ex Lelandi collectaneis.*

No. 7035.----16. Talbot's Notes on the *Itinerary*, as far as concerns Britain. *Ex MSS. Cai-Gonv. Cantab. p.* 281.

No.

No 6266. John Leland's New Years Gift, given by him to K. Hen. VIII. in the 37th year of his reign.

-------- Things relating to theſe Antiquities extracted out of a roll belonging to Mr. Brudenell of Dene.

-------- Index to Leland, compoſed by Sir William Dugdale, 15 July, 1657.

-------- Divers Paſſages omitted in the copy in the Oxford Library, tranſcribed out of Stowe's copy, in the cuſtody of Mr. Robert Vaughan, of Henwort, in Merionethſhire.

The following MS. relates to *Bale*.

John Bale, Prieſt, his Complaint of his Sufferings and Impriſonment for preaching againſt Popery. *Cleopatra, E.* IV. Biblioth. Cotton. *Vide* Cateſby's Catalog. of the King's Library.

The End of LELAND'S *Life.*

The Labo-

ryouſe Iourney & ſerche

of Iohn Leylande, for Englandes Antiquitees, geuen of hym as a newe yeares gyfte to Kynge Henry the viii. in the. xxxvii. yeare of his Reygne, with declaracyons enlarged:

by Iohan Bale.

ii. Macha. ii.

¶ He that begynneth to wryte a ſtorye, for the fyrſte, muſte wyth his underſtandynge gather the matter togyther, ſet hys wordes in ordre, and dylygently ſeke out on euery parte.

¶ To be ſold in fleteſtrete at the ſigne of the Croune next vnto the whyte Fryears gate.

To the moſt

VERTUOUSE, MYGHTYE, and excellent Prynce, Edward the vi. by the grace of God kynge of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, Defender of the faythe, and in earth vnder Chriſte, of the Churches of the ſayde Englande, and Irelande the ſupreme head, your moſt humble ſubiecte Johan Bale wyſheth all honour healthe and felycyte.

AMonge all the nacions. in whome I have wandered, for the knowledge of thynges (moſte benygne ſoueraygne) I haue founde nene ſo negligent and vntoward, as I haue found England in the due ſerch of theyr auncyent hyſtoryes, to the ſyngulare fame and bewtye therof. Thys haue I (as it were) wyth a wofulneſſe of hert

ſens my tendre youthe bewayled, and ſo muche the more, for that I haue not, accordinge to the natural zele whyche I beare to my contreye, ben able to redreſſe it for ungentyll pouerte. A much forther plage hath fallen of late yeares I dolorouſlye lamente ſo greate an overſyghte in the moſte lawfull ouerthrow of the ſodometrouſe Abbeyes and Fryeryes, when the moſt worthy monumentes of this realme, ſo myſerably peryſhed in the ſpoyle. Oh, that men of learnyng and of perfyght loue to their nacyon, were not then appoynted to the ſerche of theyr lybraryes, for the conſeruacyon of thoſe moſt noble Antiquitees. Couetouſneſſe was at that tyme ſo buſy aboute pryuate commodite, that publyque wealthe in that moſte neceſſarye and godly reſpecte, was not any where regarded. If your moſt noble father of excellent memory, Kynge Henry the viii. had not of a godly zele, by ſpecyall commyſſyon, dyrected mayſtre Johan Leylande, to ouerſe a nombre of theyr ſayde libraries, we had loſt infynyte treaſure of knowledge, by the ſpoyle, which

which anon after folowed of their due ſuppreſſion.

By that meanes we are yet in hope of ſomewhat to come forwarde, to the ineſtymable glory of the lande, namely hys worthye worckes, *de Antiquitate Britannica, & de illuſtribus uiris*, with hys Epigrames and Epicedes, whiche a great nombre of godly men moſt feruently deſyereth. Thys treatyſe folowynge, of hys laborioufe progreſſe, haue I with all mekeneſe, dedycated to your magnificent Majeſtie, as a juſt poſſeſſion to the ryght inheritour. For fyrſte was it geuen of the Authour, to youre moſt noble father of famouſe memory in ſteade of a lowly newe yeares gyft, now do I reſtore it to youre worthye hyghneſſe, his naturall ſonne and only true ſucceſſour in kingely dygnytye, as youre owne propre good, with all ſubmiſſion decent. I ſhall not now neade to recite to your learned majeſtie, what profyte aryſeth by continuall readinge of bokes, ſpecyally of auncyent hyſtories, after the neceſſarye ſearche of the Byble ſcryptures, for the treatyſe here fo-

folowinge will plenteouſly declare it. They treat what is in ych commenwelth to be folowed, and what to be chefely eſchewed. What cauſeth a realme to floryſhe, and what doth dyminiſh the eſtate therof, wyth a thouſande of like matters. They much deceyue Chriſten Prynces, that diſſwade them from vertuouſe ſtudie of the ſacred ſcryptures, and Chronicles, as the vyrulent papyſtes haue done by al practyſes poſſible to make them the ymages of theyr beaſtly father of Rome, Apoc. xiii.

Moſt of all it becometh a kynge, to knowe the lawes of the Lorde, for he here in earthe by power repreſenteth hys eternall maieſte. Be learned (ſaith David) ye kinges that judge the world embrace good inſtruccyons, leaſt he in his anger do iuſtly abhorre yow. Pſal. ii. The honour of a kynge (ſayth Salomon) ſtandeth not in ſtrengthe, and ryches, but in the ſearche of wholſome doctryne, to dyuide the droſſe from the ſyluer, and to folowe Goddes holy commandementes, Prov. xxv. A ſaying it was a thouſande, a hondred, and xxx

yeares

yeares a go, ſuche tyme as Paulus Oroſius was here a wryter, that the doctryne of Chriſt was cauſe of the decay of the commenwealth of the Romanes. Againſt them that ſo blaſphemouſly babled, the ſayde Oroſius wrote. vii. noble bokes, as a confutacion of that pernycyouſe errour: yet is that moſte unhappy and deuylyſhe opynyon, nowe rayſed up agayne from hell, and brought hyther into Englande, by a great nombre of obſtynate Papyſtes, and deſperate lybertynes (it is to be feared) to the dreadfull dampnacyon of manye. If any plage or puniſhment for ſynne ſo chaunce upon us, by the ryghtful hand of God, then is the Goſpel or meſſage of ſaluacyon, wrongfully accuſed and noyſed abroade, to be the chefe cauſe, and ſturrer up therof, and not theyr owne fornycacyon and brybery wyth a thouſande myſchieues more, whiche calleth to God for dayly vengeance.

We had neuer good worlde (ſaye they) ſens thys newe learnynge came in, neyther are we lyke to haue, tyll it be clerely banyſhed agayne. O voyce more

more aparaunt to come from deuylles then from men chriſtened. The ſonne of the lyuinge God Jeſus Chriſt ſheweth vs the playne cauſe, why theſe wycked perſones ſo obſtynatlye dwell in the hate of hys heauenly word. Euery one (ſayth he) that worketh wyckedneſſe doth abhorre that lyghte, becauſe they wyll not their myſchieues therby to be knowne. For that lyghte manyfeſteth to the worlde, their fowle naughty doynges, and ſhameful oppreſſions to rebuke. John. iii. Theſe ſeke but to reigne here in a fleſhelye lyberte, ouer other mennes wynes & goodes, for the time of theyr curſed lyues, whiche the ſcriptures wyl not permyt them. And therfore they fret at the very harte, & would haue them bannyſhed the contrey, that they ſo myghte lyue here wythoute checke. Theſe wyth ſuche other moſte deteſtable abuſes, whoſe due reformacyon chiefely belongeth to a king, may as in a clere mirrour, be ſeane in the ſaid ſcryptures and chronycles. It may alſo in them be perceyued, wherof they aryſe, and how they may wele by good

ordre

ordre be abolyſhed. And therfore I recken the contynual ſearche of them, to a Chriſten Gouernoure moſt neceſſary.

We fynde *Exodi.* i. that the mighty Magiſtrate vndre God Moyſes, among his other moſt worthy actes, droue the deuouryng locuſtes, which had in Egypte deſtroyed al that was grene upon the earthe, into the reade ſea, and there drowned them ſo, that they were no more ſene. The like wrought your highneſſes moſt noble father of excellent memory Kynge Henry the viii. though it were in an other kinde, ſuche time as he dyſcharged this his realme of Antichriſtes noyful cattel, Monkes, Chanons, Frires, Nonnes, Heremites, Perdoners, and ſoule ſyngers, with other execrable ſectes of perdicion. Neuertheleſſe oure Egyppcyanes both of the clergye, and layte, haue ſoughte euer ſens, and yet ſeketh to this daye, to leade youre Maieſties people in a palpable kynde of darkeneſſe by their maſſes, and other ſorcerouſe witchcraftes, as lately apered in the laſt commocyon of Cornewale and Deuenſhyre, to reduce them a-

gayne to the olde obedyence of the great Pharao of Rome, in the ſtynkyng kyngedome of ydolatry. But your noble counſell, to withſtande thys vyolence, hath hytherto moſte worthelye wrought, in the myghtie worde of the Lorde, and in the ſtronge power of your regall rodde, to dryue thys horryble plage of darkneſſe from the face of thys earthe, and our good hope is, that they wyl gracyouſly ſo ſtyll continue.

Salomon is commended of Jeſus the ſonne of Syrach, *Eccle.* xlvii. for that the Lorde had hym replenyſhed wyth all wyſdome, and for hys ſake had dryuen the enemyes awaye farre of, that he myghte buylde an howſe in hys name, and prepare vnto hym a ſanctuary for euer, whych al to this daye we behold in youre kyngelye perſone fulfylled, prayeng vnto God that it maye ſo ſtyl endure. As in your pryncelye begynnynges ye apere vnto vs a very Joſias both in your tendre youthe and vertuouſe educacyon, ſo our ſpecyal hope is, that in your dayly procedinges ye wyl ſtyl perſeuer the ſame. The lykelyhodes in

dede

dede are very aparaunte, Gods name be prayſed for it. For by your gracyouſe commandement, hath bene taken awaye the abhomynacyons of the vngodlye. Whyche is a playne token, that ye haue dyrected youre noble harte to the lyuynge Lorde, intendynge to ſet vp hys true worſhyppynges agayne. That we delyuered (as Zacharias the marryed preſt ſayeth, *Luce.* i.) out of the cruell handes of oure enemyes, maye ſerue hym from hens fourth wythout feare, all the dayes of oure lyfe. Theſe moſte godlye pryncypples refreſheth your chriſten ſubiectes, and ſo greatly delyteth their obedyent hartes, that the onely remembraunce of youre maieſties name, is to them now more pleſaunt, ſwete, and delycyouſe, than is any other pleaſure worldly, lyke as was the name of the fyrſt Joſias to the people of that age. *Eccle.* xlix. The eternall lyuynge God proſpere youre hyghneſſe in all kyndes of learnynge and vertue, and preſerue you in longe lyfe vpon earth, to the glorye of hys holye name and comforte of your louynge ſubiectes. Amen.

Johan Bale

To the Reader.

Antiquitees.

IN what eſtymacion Antyquytees have bene had amonge men of graue wyttes and iudgementes, the hyſtoryes whyche are, as teſtyfyeth Cicero, the maſtreſſes of lyfe and expoſytours of tymes, haue not omytted to declare. The moſt auncyent and authoryſable Antiquytees are thoſe, whych Moſes left to the Hebrues, and Beroſus to the Caldeanes, as moſte precyouſe treaſure, and lyuelye memoryalles in wrytinge, that both the Jewes and the Gentyles, and in them all nacyons of the worlde myghte thereby knowe theyr orygynall begynnynges. What hath bene done beſydes in the partycular Kyngedomes abroade by theyr antique wryters, it is knowne to them whyche haue of longe time bene exercyſed

peoples

exercyſed in the readyng of theyr moſt auncyent chronycles. Though Gyldas Badonicus do reporte on the one ſyde, in his fyrſt treatiſe *de excidio Britanniæ*, that all the olde monumentes of the Brytaynes hadde peryſhed afore hys tyme, and were partlye brente by the enemyes, and partlye conueyed into other landes by them that fledde from hens. And although that Bedas Girwinus alſo on the other ſyde, in ſettynge fourth the hyſtorye of the Englyſhe Saxons, doth omyt the Antiquytees of the ſeyd Brytaynes their predeceſſours, partly of hate, as it is ſuppoſed, and partly for want of theyr olde wrytynges. Yet remayned there of late yeares in ſerten lybraryes of thys realme (I haue ſeane parte of them) the moſte worthye monumentes, concernynge Antiquite, of Ninianus, Patricius, Ambroſius Merlinus, Gildas Albanius, Merlinus Sylueſter, Theleſmus, Melkinus, Kentigeruus, Nennius, Samuel, and other lyke, of whome the more parte wrote longe afore them.

Gyldas.

Bedas

Lybraryes

wryters.

But

Loue. But thys is hyghly to be lamented, of all them that hath a naturall loue to their contrey, eyther yet to lerned Antiquyte, whyche is a moſte ſyngular bewty to the ſame. That in turnynge ouer of the ſuperſtycyouſe monaſteryes, ſo lytle reſpecte was had to theyr lybraryes for the ſauegarde of thoſe noble and precyouſe monumentes. I do not denye it, but the monkes, chanons, and fryres, were wycked both wayes, as the oyled Byſhoppes and preſtes for the more part are yet ſtyll. Fyrſt for ſo much as they were the profeſſed ſouldyours of Antichriſt, and next to that, for ſo muche as they were moſte execrable lyuers. For theſe cauſes, I muſt confeſſe them moſt iuſtly ſuppreſſed. Yet this would I haue wyſhed (and I ſcarcely vtter it without teares) that the profytable corne had not ſo vnaduyſedly and vngodly peryſhed wyth the vnprofytable chaffe, nor the wholſome herbes with the vnwholſome wedes, I meane the worthy workes of men godly mynded, and lyuelye memoryalles of our nacyon, wyth thoſe layſy lubbers and popyſhe

Monkes.

Abbeyes.

popaſhe bellygoddes. But dyuerſe were the workers of thys deſolacyon, lyke as the thynges dyſſypated were dyuerſe. The veryte and promyſe of our eternall God, made an ende of the popes dyſguyſed rable, as it wyll do hys remnaunt, whyche are wele knowne by their frutes. All plantes (ſayth Chriſte) whyche my heauenlye father hath not planted, ſhall be plucked up by the rootes, leaſt anye longar the blynde leaders ſhoulde leade the blynde multytude. *Math.* xi.

Lubbers.

Maſmongers.

Auaryce was the other dyſpatcher, whych hath made an ende both of our lybraryes and bokes wythout reſpecte lyke as of other moſte honeſt commodytees, to no ſmall decaye of the commen welthe. Cyrus the kynge of Perſeanes (as teſtifyeth Eſdras) had a noble lybrary in Babylon, for the conſeruacyon both of the landes Antiquytees and alſo of the prynces actes, lawes, and commaundementes, that whan neceſſyte ſhoulde requyre it, the certentie of thynges myghte there be ſought and founde out. i. *Eſdre.* vi. Nehemias the Prophete

Couetyſe

Cyrus.

Nehemias.

Prophete made a lybrarye alſo, and gathered into it bokes from all contreyes, ſpecyally the bokes of the prophetes and of Dauid, the epyſtles and actes of the kynges, with ſerten annotacyons and writynges, Judas Machabeus addynge dyuerſe vyctoryes to the ſame. ii. *Macha.* ii. Thus are buylders of lybraryes commended in the ſcriptures, than muſt their deſtroyers haue of the ſame, their juſtly deſerued infamyes, namelye whan couetouſneſſe is founde the moſt buſy doar, whoſe workes are alwayes to be deteſted. Wherfore Salomon ſayth: A dyſcrete and iuſte rular much profyteth a lande, where a couetouſe rauenour deſtroyeth it agayne. *Prouer.* xxix. O moſt wycked auaryce, Saynte Paule calleth the a worſhyppynge of ydolles, whyche is a takyng awaye of all godly honour, *Colloſ.* iii. He ſayth, thou art ſuche a temptacyon and ſnare of the deuyll, as bryngeth all to perdycyon. Yea, he reporteth the to be the roote of all myſchefe. i. *Timot.* vi. Nothynge vpon earth (ſayth Jeſus Syrach) is ſo evyll,

Deſtroyers.

Auaryce

as

as a couetouſe man. *Eccle.* x.

Neuer had we bene offended for the loſſe of our lybraryes, beynge ſo many in nombre, and in ſo deſolate places for the more parte, yf the chiefe monumentes and moſte notable workes of our excellent wryters, had bene reſerued. If there had bene in euery ſhyre of Englande, but one ſolemyne lybrary, to the preſeruacyon of thoſe noble workes, and preferrement of good lernynges in oure poſteryte, it had bene yet ſumwhat. But to deſtroye all without conſyderacyon, is and wyll be vnto Englande for euer, a moſte horryble infamy amonge the graue ſenyours of other nacyons, A greate nombre of them whych purchaſed thoſe ſuperſtycyouſe manſyons, reſerued of thoſe lybrarye bokes, ſome to ſerue theyr iakes, ſome to ſcoure theyr candelſtyckes, and ſome to rubbe their bootes. Some they ſolde to the groſſers and ſope ſellers, & ſome they ſent ouer ſee to the bokebynders, not in ſmall nombre, but at tymes whole ſhyppes full, to the wonderynge of the foren nacyons. Yea, the vnyuerſytees

Lybraryes.

Deſtrucyon.

groſſers.

of thys realme, are not all clere in this deteſtable fact. But curſed is that bellye, whyche ſeketh to be fedde with ſuche vngodly gaynes, and ſo depelye ſhameth hys natural contreye. I knowe a merchaunt man, whych ſhall at thys tyme be nameleſſe, that boughte the contentes of two noble lybraryes for xl. ſhyllynges pryce, a ſhame it is to be ſpoken. Thys ſtuffe hath he occupyed in the ſtede of graye paper by the ſpace of more than theſe x. yeares, and yet he hath ſtore ynough for as many yeares to come. A prodygyuoſe example is this, and to be abhorred of all men which loue their nacyon as they ſhoulde do.

A merchaunt.

An example.

O cyties of Englande, whoſe glory ſtandeth more in bellye chere, than in the ſerche of wyſdome godlye. How cometh it, that neyther you, nor yet your ydell maſmongers, have regarded thys moſt worthy commodyte of your contrey? I meane the conſeruacyon of your Antiquytees, and of the worthy labours of your lerned men: I thynke the renowme of ſuche a notable acte, wolde haue much longar endured, than

Norwich.

of

of all your belly bankettes and table tryumphes, eyther yet of your newely purchaſed hawles to kepe S. Georges feaſt in. What els made the auncyent Grekes and Romanes, famouſe to the world, but ſuche vertuouſe and neceſſary prouyſyons in their commen welthes? What els hath made the Jewes now an obſcure nacyon, but the decaye of their kyngedome and contiunall deſtruccyons beſydes. Yea, what maye brynge our realme to more ſhame and rebuke, than to haue it noyſed abroade, that we are deſpyſers of lernynge? I iudge thys to be true, and vtter it wyth heauyneſſe, that neyther the Brytaynes vnder the Romanes and Saxons, nor yet the Englyſhe people vndre the Danes and Normannes, had euer ſuche dammage of their lerned monumentes, as we haue ſeane in our time. Oure poſteryte maye wele curſe thys wycked facte of our age, thys vnreaſonable ſpole of Englandes moſte noble Antiquytees, vnleſſe they be ſtayed in tyme, and by the art of pryntynge be brought into a nombre of coppyes. The monkes kepte them vndre duſte, the ydle

Gylde hawles.

England

dammage

Prestes. headed preſtes regarded them not, theyr lattre owners haue moſte ſhamefullye abuſed them, and the couetouſe merchauntes haue ſolde them away into foren nacions for moneye. Steppe you nobylite fourth now laſt of all, ye noble men and women (as there are in theſe dayes a great nombre of you moſt nobyllye lerned, prayſe be to God for it) and ſhewe your naturall noble hartes to your nacyon. Treade vndre your fete the unworthy examples of theſe Heroſtrates or abhomynable deſtroyars. And brynge you into the lyghte, that they kept longe in the darkenes, or els in theſe dayes ſeketh vtterly to deſtroye. As ye fynde a notable Antiquitees. Antyquyte, ſuche as are the hyſtoryes of Gildas and Nennius amonge the Brytaynes, Stephanides and Aſſerius among the Englyſhe Saxons, lete them anon be imprented, and ſo brynge them into a nombre of coppyes, both to their and your owne perpetuall fame. For a more notable poynt of nobylyte can ye not ſhewe, than in ſuche ſort to bewtyfie your contrey, and ſo to reſtore vs to ſuche Contreye a truthe in hyſtories, as we haue longe wanted.

wanted. We have the fable of Dio- Fables.
clecyane and hys xxxiii. Doughters, and how thys realme was called *Albion ab albis rupibus*, wyth lye and all, but the veryte as yet we haue not, how thys lande was fyrſt inhabyted. If we fynde them mixed wyth ſuperſtycyons, we ſhall meaſure them by the ſcriptures, and ſumwhat beare with the corrupcyon Corrup-
of their tymes. Unknowne is it not cyon.
vnto you, but that the moſt noble conquerours of the worlde, haue euermore had in muche pryce the Antiquytees of ſtoryes, and haue lerned of them the thynge which hath moſt increaſed their worthy fame.

Now come we to the author of thys preſent treatyſe, whyche plenteouſlye hath declared the abundaunce of a no- Leylande.
ble harte to hys contreye. Thys was Johan Leylande, an excellent oratour and poete, moreouer a man lerned in many ſondrye languages, as Greke, Latyne, Frenche, Italion, Spanyſhe, Brittyſhe, Saxonyſhe, Walſhe, Englyſhe, and Scottyſhe. A moſt feruent fauourer was thys man, and a moſte dylygent

Antiquarius. dylygent ſercher of the Antiquytees of thys oure Englyſhe or Bryttyſhe nacyon, as wyll apere not onelye by thys treatyſe folowynge, but alſo by many other notable workes whyche he hath lernedly compyled. Bycauſe I wyll not ſtande alone in the prayſe of hym and hys worthye actes, I wyll now brynge fourth an other wytneſſe, a man lerned and louynge hys contrey alſo, whych wrote vnto me iii. yeares ago, dolourouſlye lamentynge hys ſoden fall. Maiſtre Leylande (ſayth he) whoſe prynted workes I haue ſent yow, is in ſuche a freneſy at thys preſent, that lytle hope I haue of hys recouer, whereby he myghte fynyſhe ſuch thynges as he began, and would haue ended, yf lyfe, helthe, and ryghte reaſon had ſerued hym thereunto. There be dyuerſe whyche (by report of hys enemyes, as Polydore Vergyle and others) ſaye, that he wolde neuer haue ſet fourth ſuche thynges as he promyſed, affirmynge hym to be a vayne-gloryouſe perſone, whyche woulde promyſe more, than euer he was able

A witneſſe.

Oblocutours.

or

or intended to perfourme.

I muche do feare it that he was vaynegloryouſe, and that he had a poetycall wytt, whyche I lament, for I iudge it one of the chefeſt thynges that cauſed hym to fall beſydes hys ryghte dyſcernynges. But thys dare I be holde to ſaye, as one that knoweth it (for I ſawe and redde of them in his ſtody, dyuerſe and many tymes) that he neuer promyſed to ſet fourth ſo manye workes as he had dygeſted in an ordre, and had in a forwarde redyneſſe to haue ſet fourth. And ſurelye in ſuche a ſort he handeled the matters by hym treated of, that (by my ſymple iudgement) if he had ſo fynyſhed them and ſet them fourth accordynge as he than intended and wolde haue done. Truly I ſuppoſe no leſſe, but it wolde haue byn a wondre (yea, a myracle to the worlde) to haue redde them. And that all other authors, whyche haue wrytten of vs and of oures in tymes paſte, concernynge thynges memorable, to be chronycled, eyther yet put in writynge, ſhoulde haue bene counted

Lamentable.

workes

A wondre

but

but as ſhaddowes, or of ſmall eſtymacyon in reſyect of hym. So lernedlye, lyuelye, euydently, and groundedlye, and with ſuche authorytees (Yea, and as it were wyth a ſerten maieſtie) woulde he haue fullye and whollye paynted, deſcribed, or ſet fourth thys oure realme and all thynges therein, wyth all the domynyons thereof, and wyth all ſuche thynges as haue from tyme to tyme byn done in them.

Autorytees.

I was as famylyarlye acquaynted wyth hym, as wyth whome I am beſt acquaynted, and do knowe certenlye, that he from his youth was ſo erneſtly ſtudyouſe and deſyerouſe of our Antiquytees, that alwayes hys whole ſtodyes were dyrected to that ende. And for the true and full attaynynge therunto, he not onlye applyed hym ſelfe to the knowledge of the Greke and Latyne tongues, wherein he was (I myghte ſaye) excellentlye lerned. But alſo to the ſtodye of the Bryttyſhe, Saxonyſhe, and Walſhe tongues, and ſo muche profyted therin, that he moſt perfitelye vnderſtode them. And yet not herwyth all

Acquainted.

Tongues

all content, he dyd fully and wholly e both labour and trauayle in hys owne perſone, throughe this our realme and certen of the dominions therof, becauſe he woulde haue the perfyte and full knoweledge of all thynges that myghte be gathered or learned, bothe for thynges memorable, and for the ſytuacyon of the ſame. And as for all authors of Greke, Latyne, Frenche, Italian, Spanyſhe, Bryttyſhe, Saxonyſhe, Walſhe, Englyſhe, or Scottyſhe, towching in any wyſe the vnderſtandynge of oure Antiquitees, he had ſo fully redde and applyed them, that they were in a maner graffed in hym as of nature. So that he myght well cal him ſelfe *Antiquarius*. Authors

Surely my frynde, I can not therfore but lament this hys eſtate, boldelye affirminge, that Englande neuer ſawe (nor as I beleue, ſhal ſe, excepte God ſaye Amen therto) a man to him herin in al thynges to be compared. For vndoubted he was in theſe matters wonderfull and peerleſſe, ſo that as concerninge them, Englande had yet ne- Dolorouſly.

uer a greater loſſe. But what ſhall we ſaye? It hath pleaſed God that he ſhuld thus be depryued of hys wyttes, that Lord knoweth beſt what he hath to do, hys name be for euermore bleſſed. But thys ſhal be my prayer ſtyll, that yf the Lorde wyll not geue hym his ryghte vnderſtandinge agayne, that it maye yet pleaſe his goodneſſe, to put in the mindes of ſome that beſt may, to do it. That not only ſuch thinges as maiſtre Leylande intended to haue ſet fourth of hys owne, but alſo ſuche olde authors as he hath gathered together into hys lybraryes (and as yet not prynted) may (and that with ſpede) be ſet fourth in prynte, for the neceſſary knowledge of all men touchynge Antiquitees. But after ſuche rate and ſorte as Mayſtre Leylande hym ſelfe (yf hys ryght reaſon had ſerued hym) woulde haue ſet them fourth, for that do I neuer loke. But hereof ones to make an ende as Terence feately ſayth, *ut quimus, quando ut uolumus non licet*. We muſt do as we may, when we cannot do as we woulde. All theſe are the teſtymonies

Frenesy

Old writers.

Terencius

nies

nies of my frynde.

Thus am I not alone in opynyon concernyng Johan Leylande and ſuch other for Antiquitees ſake, but haue ſo manye more with their good willes to aſſiſte me as naturallye fauoreth Englande. By thys worthye propertye (ſayth Caſſiodorus) is a noble citezen knowen. He ſeketh the commodite, praiſe and aduauncement of hys countreye, Swete is the remembraunce of a mannes naturall lande, to hym that is abſent. The byrdes that flye abroade, do loue their owne neſtes. The beaſtes that ronne aſtraye, ſeketh their accuſtomed cowches. And the fyſhes within the water, reſorteth to their hollow dennes. Ryghte notably was it alleged of Plato, that we are not borne onlye to our owne commoditees. But we ought to haue reſpect both to our countrey and kyndred. Of our natural countrey we haue our parentes, our fode, our noriſhment, frendſhip, frindes, acquayntaunce, howſe, wyfe, chyldren, with ſuch lyke. The fathers in the olde lawe, had ſuch an inwarde loue to their natyve ſoyle,

Not alone

Creatures.

Fathers.

that they woulde no where els be buried. Though Chriſt our moſte louynge mayſtre ſayde it. That a Prophete is not withoute honour but in his owne countrey and kindred. *Matth.* xiii. Yet bewtifyed it he aboue al nacyons, both with his doctrine and miracles, alledgynge many of their noble Antiquitees in Noe, Loth, Abraham, Iſaac, Jacob, Dauid, Salomon, Elias, Eliſeus, and other to confirme them in the true faith. He that naturallye loueth hys lande, obeyeth therwyth the commaundementes of God concernyng the loue of his neyber, and the faythful obedyence of kynges. Whych I inſtauntly deſyre al godly ſubiectes to folow, to the prayſe of him which gaue thoſe neceſſarye commaundementes.

So be it.

The laboryouſe

IOURNEY and SERCHE of Iohan Leylande, for Englandes Antiquitees, geuen of hym as a newe yeares gyfte to Kyng Henry the viii. in the xxxvii. yeare of his raygne, with declaracyons enlarged by Iohan Bale.

NO man (I thinke) there is which beareth good affeccyon to Englande, or that nombreth the loue of his naturall contreye amonge comlye and neceſſary vertues, but wyl commende the honeſt affecte, ſtodye, labour, and diligence of the author of thys preſent treatyſe. And not onely that, but vpon the ſame he wyll hym ſelfe endeuer: yea, yche man to hys talente, to folowe, the lyke in effect. Johan Leylande in thys and manye other workes, whyche he hath in hys tyme compyled, haue not ſhewed hymſelfe a barreyne and unfruteful clodde of earthe wythin hys owne nacyon, ſucking

Contrey loue.

Clodde.

A clodde. ſuckynge the moyſture, and not renderynge frute to the commodite thereof as manye doth, the more is the pyty. But he hath muche fructyfyed in bryngynge manye thynges to clere knowledge, whyche haue longe remayned in horrible darkeneſſe. He is here vnto vs in Englande, in theſe hys frutefull labours, as was Joannes Annius to the Italianes, and as were bothe Conradus Celtes and Franciſcus Jrenicus to the Germanes, whyche brought many moſt wonderfull Antiquitees of theirs to lyghte. Hys laboures in collectynge the ſame to the ſyngular commodyte of oure nacyon, will apere here after abundaunt, to them that ſhall dylygentlye peruſe this ſmall treatyſe, whyche he gaue to Kynge Henry, the, viii. as a newe yeares gyft, in the yeare of oure Lorde a M.D.XLVI. The whyche as I haue receyued of a ſpecyall frynde, ſo do I agayne fryndelye communycate it, to the fryndely louers of my countreye. And thus it begynneth :

Similes.

The title

¶ Johan Leylande.

Where

Of Johan Leylande.

Where as it pleaſed youre hyghneſſe vpon very iuſte conſyderacyons, to encorage me, by the authoryte of your moſte gracyouſe commyſſion, in the xxxv. yeare of your proſperouſe reygne, to peruſe and dylygentlye to ſearche all the lybraryes of Monaſteryes and collegies of thys your noble realme, to the entent that the monumentes of auncyent wryters, as wel of other nacyons as of your owne prouynce, myghte be brought out of deadly darkeneſſe to lyuelye lyght, and to receyue lyke thankes of their poſteryte, as they hoped for at ſuche tyme, as they employed their longe and greate ſtudyes to the publyque wealthe.

Studium antiquitatis in principe.

¶ Johan Bale.

Se here the wyſdome of thys worthy and noble prynce, Kyng Henry the viii. how prudentlye he dyſpoſeth matters. Accordynge to the Pryncely admynyſtracyon, of God to hym committed, he hath here conſyderacions diuerſe reſpectinge as wele the dyſpoſycyons of his ſubiectes, as thoſe thynges alſo, whyche myght ſeme to be profi-

Princely

profytable in a Chriſten commen welth. Not only marked he the natural inclinacyon of this Leylande, but alſo prouoked him to folowe it in effect, to the conſeruacion of the landes Antiquitees
Antiquite whyche are a moſte ſyngulare bewtye in euery nacyon. He gaue hym out his autorite and commiſſion, in the yeare of oure Lorde a M. D. xxxiii. to ſerche and peruſe the Libraries of hys realme in monaſteries, couentes, and colleges, before their vtter deſtruccyon, whyche God then appoynted for their wycked-
A kinge. neſſes ſake. The rular (ſaythe S. Paule) beareth not the ſwerde in vayne, but is the miniſter of God, to take vengeaunce on them that do euyl, *Roma.* xiii. And his noble purpoſe was thys, to ſaue the precyouſe monumentes of auncyent wryters, whych is a moſt worthy worke, and ſo to brynge them from darkeneſſe to a lyuely light, to the notable fame and ornature of this land.
Studoouſe Thus was there in this kynge, beſides that is ſpoken afore, a ſtodye of thynges memorable, and a regardynge of noble Antiquite, whyche bothe are

to

to be commended hyghly.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Yea, and furthermore that the holy ſcryptures of God myghte both be ſyncerly taught and learned, all maner of ſuperſtycyon, and crafty coloured doctryne of a rowte of Romayne Byſhoppes, totally expelled oute of thys your moſt catholyque realme. I thinke it now no leſſe, than my very dewtye breuely to declare to your Maieſtie, what frute haue ſpronge of my laborioufe iourney and coſtly enterpriſe, both roted vpon your infynyte goodneſſe and lyberalyte, qualytees ryght highly to be eſtemed in all Prynces, and moſt ſpecyally in yow, as naturally your owne wele knowne proprietes. *Cura religionis in Principe.*

¶ Johan Bale.

An other cauſe Johan Leylande bryngeth fourth here, of thys ſerche of lybraries, which is, that the ſcriptures of God myght therby be more purely taught then afore in the Romiſh popes time. Moreouer, that all kyndes of wicked ſuperſtycyons, and of the ſophyſtycall doctrynes myghte be remoued the truthe

hens, to the amendement or els more clere aperaunce of the true Chryſten fayth. For though the more part of writers, were wholly given to ſerve Antichriſtes affectes in the pareloufe ages of the Churche. *Apo.* ix, Yet were there ſom amonge them, whiche refuſynge that office, ſought the onlye glory of their Lorde God. In the middeſt of al darkeneſſe, haue ſome men by all ages, had the liuynge ſprete of Goddes chyldren, what though they haue in ſome thynges erred. *Gal.* iiii. Neuer yet were the ſpelunkes of Abdias wythoute the true Prophetes of God, what though that wycked Jezabel, the Romyſhe churche moſt cruelly ſought their bloud iii. *Re.* xviii. The worthy workes of theſe, this noble kyng ſought to ſaue by this Leylande, afore the ſuppreſſinge of the monkyſhe monaſteryes, which commendeth in hym (as good reaſon geueth it) both the care of Chriſten relygyon, and alſo the diſanullynge of moſt deuylyſh idolatry. Suche a diſcrete and circumſpect kyng doth the wyſe man cal, a welfare of the worlde, and an upholdynge of the

Sum good

Jeſabel.

A kynge

the people. *Sapi.* vi. The frutes ſpryn-ginge of Leylandes laborioufe iourney now foloweth in effecte.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Fyrſt I haue conſerued many good authors, the whych otherwyſe had ben lyke to haue peryſhed, to no ſmall in-commodyte of good letters. Of the which parte remayne in the moſt magnificent libraryes of your royall palaces. Part alſo remayne in my cuſtodie, wherby I truſt right ſhortly, ſo to deſcribe your moſte noble realme, and to publyſhe the Maieſtie of the excellente actes of youre progenytours, hytherto ſore ob-ſcured, bothe for lacke of empryn-tynge of ſuch workes as laye ſecretely in corners.

Exemplaria ueterum authorum conſeruata

Auctæ Bibliothecæ palatinæ

¶ Johan Bale.

Yf he be worthy prayſe, whyche ſeketh to profyte a commen wealthe Johan Leyland is not to be neglected here, for thys hys laboryouſe iourney and coſtuouſe enterpryſe. For therby he hath ſaued the profitable workes of many excellent wryters, whicn els had bene loſte, to no ſmall decaye of that

Journey

wholsome veryte, whiche is both to be sought in the scriptures of the Byble, and also in the moste olde and autentyck Chronycles of our prouynce. He ded wele to commyt certen of those worthy workes to the kinges noble Libraries to their conseruacyon, and also in reseruynge a certen of them to hym selfe, at that tyme myndynge to haue polyshed our Chronycles, by fabulouse wryters sore blemyshed. But a moste noble acte shoulde he do, that wold clerely redeme them from dust and byrdfylynges, or pryuate vse to no profyte, and so bryng them fourth to a commen wealth of godly knowledge and lernynge, to the worthy fame of England, and increase of vertue. No godly man lyghteth a candle to put it vndre a bushel, but to set it a broade to the confort of many. *Luce.* xi. To locke vp the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectuously seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge onlye to the hypocrytysh Pharisees, and false lawers. *Mat.* xxiii. A more sygne of ignobylyte can not be sene, then to

Librarycs.

Good bokes.

Ignobilite.

hyde

hyde ſuch noble monumentes, neyther can growe a more famouſe report, than to ſende them fourth a broade amonge men, And for that purpoſe (I thynke) God hath in thys age geuen the noble art of prentynge.

¶ Johan Leylande.

And alſo becauſe men of eloquence hath not enterpriſed, to ſet them fourth in a floryſhynge ſtyle, in ſome tymes paſt not commenly vſed in Englande of writers, otherwiſe wele learned, and nowe in ſuche eſtymacyon, that except truth he delycately clothed in purpure her written verytees can ſcant ſynde a reader. That all the worlde ſhal euydently perceyue, that no particular region, maye iuſtely be more extolled, than yours for true nobylyte and vertues at all poyntes renoumed.

Stylus agreſtis uc terum ſcri ptorum.

¶ Johan Bale.

Muche haue the excellent and lyuelye actes of Kynges bene obſcured, (as is wrytten afore) for ſo muche as theſe noble Antyquytees haue not bene ere thys tyme reueled, but tyed vp in cheanes, and hydden vndre duſt in the

Antiquitees.

the monkes and fryres libraryes. The greate want of them hath cauſed our latter Chronicles, ſpecyally Johan Hardynge, Wyllyam Caxton, Robert Fabiaue, and now laſt of al Polydor Uergyll, ſo depely to erre, as they haue done in many poyntes. And ii. thynges chefely haue cauſed them (Leylande ſayth) ſo longe to be witholden from vs. The one is the ſlackneſſe of empryntynge, that no ſtudiouſe perſone, myndynge the veritees preferrement, hath laboured their ſettynge out, to the commen profite. An other is the want of ornature, that they haue not bene changed into a more eloquent ſtile, to the ful ſatisfyenge of delycate eares and wyttes. The fyrſt I woulde wyſhe to be folowed, as a thynge very neceſſary to our Englyſh commen wealthe. The other for the fyrſt tyme, myghte wele be ſpared. For vndoubtedly, authoryte it woulde adde vnto them, to apere fyrſt of all in their owne ſimplycyte or natiue colours without bewtie of ſpeche. The ſcriptures are not to be reiected, though they for the more part, want

ii. things

eloquence

Scriptures.

that

that ſame plaſaunt order, which is commenly ſought amonge prophane wryters. God hath choſen (S. Paule ſaith) the folyſhe and weak thynges of the worlde, to confounde the wyſe and myghtye. i *Cor.* i.

¶ Iohan Leylande.

Farther more part of the exemplaries, curyouſly ſought by me, and fortunately found in ſondry places of this youre dominion, hath bene emprynted in Germany, and now be in the preſſes chefely of Frobenius, that not alonly the Germanes, but alſo the Italianes themſelfe, that counte as the Grekes ded full arrogantly, all other nacyons to be barbarouſe and vnlettered, ſauinge their owne, ſhall haue a direct occaſyon, openly of force to ſay. That *Britannia prima fuit parens, altrix (addo hoc etiam, & iure quidem optimo) conſeruatrix cum uirorum magnorum, tum maxime ingeniorum.*

Exemplaria prælis ommiſſa

¶ Iohan Bale.

Here ſheweth Leylande, howe the thirde or latter part of hys colleccions out of the Englyſhe lybraryes, was beſto-

ſtowed to profyte. But where as he maketh report here, a ſerten of them to haue bene emprynted in Germany. I ſuppoſe he partly ſpeaketh it for the worke of Joſephus Denonius, which he wrote in paraphraſticall verſes, vpon the treatyſe of Dares Phrygius concerninge the deſtruccyon of Troye, and in. vi. bokes dedicated it to Baldewine than archebyſhop of Canterbury; which worke (ſayth he in *Syllabo antiquarum dictionum*) was prynted in Germany, but very corruptly vnder the tytle of Cornelius Nepos a Romane. Wherof Guilhelmus Faſtregicus in his fyrſte boke *de Originibus rerum* maketh alſo mencyon. Of the bokes which ſhoulde be in the handes of Hieronymus Frobenius, can I nothyng heare. Yet haue I made thydre moſt inſtaunt ſute and labour by diuerſe honeſte men, at the leaſt to haue had but theyr tytles, but I neuer coulde obtayne them. Whiche maketh me to thinke, that eyther, they haue peryſhed by the waye, or els that they are throwne a ſyde in ſome corner, and ſo forgotten. Yet Conradus Geſ-

Of bokes.

Lelandus.

Coniecture.

Geſnerus ſumwhat conforteth me agayne, whyche in the ſeconde part of hys vnyuerſall Biblyotheke, fol. clvii. confeſſeth ſerten olde Brittyſhe hyſtorianes yet to remayne. For ſo lytle eſtemynge our true Antiquytees, the proude Italyanes haue alwayes holden vs for a Barbarouſe nacyon. Loke Johan Boccatius in hys ſixt boke *de genealogia Deorum*, *Cap.* lvii. where as he treateth of *Syluius poſthumus* and of our Brute, beſydes their hyſtoryans. Where as, yf we had by all ages ſet them abroade, they had bene iuſtly occaſyoned, to haue named Brytayne, a mother, a nource, and a mayntener, not only of worthy men, but alſo of moſte excellent wyttes. Neglygence.

¶ Johan Leylande.

And that profyte hath ryſen by the aforſayd iourneye, in bryngynge full manye thynges to lyght, as concernynge the vſurped autoryte of the Byſhopp of Rome and hys complyces, to the manyfeſt and vyolent derogacyon of kyngely dygnyte, I referre my ſelfe moſte humbly to your moſte prudent, *Antiphilarchiare pellens ambitioſum Ro. Epi. Imperium.*

lerned, and hygh iudgement, to deſcerne my dylygence in the longe volume, wherin I haue made anſwer for the defence of your ſupreme dygnyte, alonly lenynge to the ſtronge pyllour of holye ſcripture agaynſte the whole college of the Romanyſtes, clokynge their crafty aſſercyons and argumentes, vndre the name of one poore Pighius of Ultraiecte in Germany, and ſtandynge to them as to their onlye anker holde agaynſt tempeſtes that they knowe wyll aryſe, yf truthe maye be by lycens lette in, to haue a voyce in the generall counſell.

Albertus Pighius.

¶ Johan Bale.

By the hyſtoryes of Antiquyte, are the natures of all ages of the worlde manyfeſted from tyme to tyme, and alſo both the prophecyes of Daniel and of S. Johans reuelacyon more eaſely of their readers vnderſtanded. For he that marketh not by the ſerche of erneſt chronycles, the dyſpoſycyon of tymes, ſhall neuer beholde thoſe godly prophe cyes fulfylled in effect. And therfore ſayth Leylande here, that thys profyte amonge

Prophe cyes.

amonge other hath ryſen of hys ſtudy ouſe labour. Antichriſt and hys mynyſters are lyke to be the better knowne, and their tyrannouſe vſurpacyons perceyued, how ſhamefullye they haue abuſed the dygnyte of kynges. Whoſe power S. Paul declareth, not to be of the proude Romyſh popet, as they hane bene perſuaded by hys falſe prophetes in euery nacyon, but immedyatly from the omnypotent God of heauen. *Roma.* xiii. In all ages haue there bene ſome godly writers in Englande, which haue both ſmelled out, and alſo by theyr writynges detected the blaſphemouſe fraudes of thys Antichriſt. Dyuerſe, of thoſe chriſten workes ded Leylande fynde, and was by them occaſyoned to write a great boke, called Antiphilarchia, agaynſt the ambycyouſe empyre of the Romyſh byſhop. And in thys he chefely withſtode the ſubtyle aſſercyons and ſophyſtycall reaſonynges of an ydell brayned papyſte, called Albertus Pighius, ſumtyme a cattyſtapled canon in the great cathedral mynſter of vtrecht in Hollande. Wherin he wylleth that

Antichriſt.

writers.

a papyſt

the veryte maye ones fynde gentyll hearers, agaynſt thoſe wycked enemyes.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Affectus autoris erga patriam.

Yet herin only I haue not pytched the ſupreme worke of my labour, wher vnto your grace moſte lyke a kyngelye patrone of all good learnynge ded anymate me. But alſo conſyderynge and expendynge with my ſelfe, how great a numbre of excellent godlye wyttes and wryters, learned wyth the beſt, as the tymes ferued, hath bene in thys your regyon, Not onely at ſuche tymes as the Romane emprours had recourſe to it, but alſo in thoſe dayes that the Saxons preuayled of the Brytaynes, and the Normannes of the Saxons, coulde not but with a feruent zele and an honeſt corage, commende them to memory. Els alas, lyke to haue bene perpetually obſcured, or to haue bene lyghtelye remembred, as vncerteyne ſhaddowes.

¶ Johan Bale.

Not onelye ded Johan Leylande collect theſe frutefull auncyent authors togyther, that men myghte by them in-

ueye

neye agaynſte the falſe doctryne of doctrine
pappyſtes, corruptynge both the ſcriptures of God and the chronycles of thys realme, by execrable lyes and fables but alſo that their wyttye workes myghte come to lyght and be ſpredde abroade to the whorthye fame of the land. For by them maye it wele apere, the tymes alwayes conſydered, that we are no Barbarouſe nacyon, as contemptuouſlye the Italyane wryters doth call vs. Yet Cornelius Tacitus a noble Romane, in the lyfe of Julius Agricola, commendeth the bryngynge vp of noble mennys chyldren in the lyberall ſcyences amonge the Brytaynes, and preferreth the pregnauncy of their wittes afore the laboryouſe ſtody of the Galles, whome we now call Frenche men. Moreouer afore that, he reporteth the ſeyd Brytaynes, to be famouſly remembred of manye worthy writers, which is no note of obſcuryte or barberouſneſſe. And thys noble nacyon had afterwarde moſt wyttie writers and men of grounded learnynge, vnder the Saxons, Danes, and Normannes

Cornelius Tacitus

Britayne

ſo

ſo wele as they had afore tyme vndre the Romane Emprours. A fylthy baſtarde is he to Englande, and a moſte cruell enemy to all good lernyng, that wyll now obſcure their names and deſtroye their workes, to the landes perpetuall dyſcommodyte. As ſome vnnaturall chyldren haue done now of late, to ſerue their pryuate affeccyons more than the commen welthe. God ſhorten thesr vnprofytable lyues, if they ceaſe not of that myſchefe in tyme.

Baſtardes.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Wherfor I knowynge by infynyte varyete of bokes, and aſſyduouſe readynge of them, who hath bene learned and who hath written from tyme to tyme in this realme, haue digeſted into iiii. bokes, the names of them wyth their lyues and monumentes of learnynge. And to them added thys tytle, *De uiris illuſtribus*, folowynge the profytable example of Hierome, Gennadie, Caſſiodore, Seueryane, and Trittemie a late writer. But alwaye ſo handlynge the matter, that I haue more exſpacyated in thys campe, than they ded, as in

Libri quatuor de uiris illuſtribus, ſiue de ſcriptoribus Britannicis.

a thynge that deſyred to be ſumwhat at large, and to haue ornature. The fyrſt boke begynnynge at the Druides, is deducted vnto the tyme of the commyng of S. Auguſtyne into Englande. The ſeconde is from the tyme of Auguſtyne, vnto the aduente of the Normanes.

¶ Johan Bale.

In thys ded Johan Leylande declare a noble kynde of ſtody and a naturall hart to hys contrey. The Lorde of heauen ſende England more of ſuche louers, and take awaye thoſe vnprofytable cloddes, whyche ſeketh not els but them ſelues in the deſtruccyon of thynges memorable and neceſſarye. The boke of S. Hierome *de uiris illuſtribus*, is iudged of them that be godly, wyſe, and lerned, to be a worke verye excellent, and muche profytable to the Chriſten commen vſe. For it ſheweth what writers there were in the prymatyue churche, and what frute ſpronge of their doctryne. If anye learned man hadde ſhewed thys ordre in the Brittyſhe churche. whyche contynued from the Apoſtles tyme by Joſeph of Arymathie,

More fryndes

Church

thie, and other godlye mynyſters, tyll the commynge of Auguſtyne, we had knowne of their chriſtianyte muche more than we now do. Bedas in the Englyſh churche, wrote *De ſcriptoribus Eccleſiæ*, whych had clerelye peryſhed (Geſnerus ſayth) yf one Honorius Auguſtudunenſis had not into his boke of the ſame tytle, conuayed a certen of them. Other collectors of the names and workes of lerned writers, had we none here in Englande, that I euer hearde of, ſauynge one Boſtonus of Bury, whyche was verye copyouſe in that matter. Now commeth Johan Leylande with hys. iiii. bokes *de uiris illuſtribus*, and he ſo abundauntlye wyll ſatisfye the hungry expectacyon of many, maye hys worke come ones to lyght, that muche more is not therin to be deſyred. Bleſied be that man, whyche ſhall ſet that worthy worke abroade. And contrary wyſe, curſed be he for euer and euer, that ſhall in ſphyght of hys nacyon, ſeke therof the deſtruccyon.

Honorio

Leyland

¶ Johan Leylande.

The thirde from the Normans, to the

the ende of the moſt honourable reigne of the myghtie, famouſe, and prudent Prynce, Henry the. vii. your father. the fourth begynneth wyth the name of your maieſte, whoſe glorie in learnynge is to the worlde ſo clerely knowne, that though emonge the lyues of other learned men I haue accuratelye celebrated the names of Blandudus, Molmutius, Conſtantinus magnus, Sigebertus, Alfridus, Alfridus magnus, Athelſtanus, and Henry the fyrſte, Kynges and your progenytours. And alſo Ethelwarde, ſeconde ſonne to Alfride the greate, Hunfryde Duke of Gloceſter, and Tipetote earle of worceſtre, yet conferred with your grace, they ſeme as ſmall lyghtes (yf I maye trely ſaye my iudgment, your hygh modeſtie not offended) in reſpect of the daye ſtarre. *Principes cruditi.*

¶ Iohan Bale.

Of many ydell wytted braggers, whych iudge them ſelues lerned and are nothynge leſſe, is the tytle of thys worke, *de uiris illuſtribus*, contempned and ill ſpoken of. But what wyſe men the tytle

do thynke of them that ſo frantycklye on their ale benches do prattle, it is eaſy to coniecture. Saynt Hierome, Gennadius, Caſſiodorus, Seuerianus and Tritemius, whome Leylande here nameth for example, thought not the argument lyghte, whan they wrote workes of that tytle. No more ded Suidas Grecus, Iſidorus, Hildefonſus, Proſper, Sigebertus, Honorius, Triſſa, Boſtonus, Boſtius, Bergomas, and a great ſort more, in doynge the ſame. The ordre of Leylandes worke into. iiii. bokes deuyded, begynnynge at the Druides, and endyng in the lattre yeares of Kynge Henry the. viii. as he hath herin vttered, is very commendable. Sumwhat more is it than a yeare paſt, ſens I put fourth a worke of the ſame argument, entytled *de ſcriptoribus Britannicis*, conteynynge. v. bokes wyth ſerten addycyons whych I gathered togyther beynge out of the realme. Sens I returned agayne therunto, by the ſerche of dyuerſe moſt ruynouſlye ſpoyled, broaken vp, and dyſperſed lybrayes, I haue collected by no ſmall labour

Authores.

Scriptores.

labour and dylygence, ſo muche as wyll make ſo many bokes more, beſydes the neceſſarye recognycyon and frutefull augmentacyon of the ſeyd firſt worke. Thys lattre worke intende I to ſet fourth alſo, to the commodyte of my contrey, as it is ones fynyſhed, yf poſſerte withſtande me not, as it is my moſt doubt. Yet wolde I haue no man to iudge my rude labours, to Leylandes fyne workemanſhyp in any poynt equal but at all tymes to geue place vnto it. *Aliud opus.*

¶ Johan Leylande.

Now farther to inſynuate to your grace, of what matters the writers, whoſe lyues I haue congeſted into. iiii bokes, hath treated of. I maye ryghte boldely ſaye, that beſyde the cognycion of the. iiii. tungues, in the whych part of them hath excelled, that there is no kynde of lyberall ſcyence, or any feate concernynge learnynge, in the whych they haue not ſhewed certayne argumentes of great felycyte of wytte. Yea and concernynge the interpretacyon of holy ſcripture, both after the auncyent forme, and ſens the ſcholaſtycall trade *Ingenia ſcriptorum Britannicorum omni genere eruditionis exercitata.*

they haue reygned as in a certayne excellencye.

¶ Johan Bale.

In thys parcell Leylande expreſſeth, the moſt excellent wyttes, the knowledge of tungues, and the manyfolde lytera-
Lytera. ture of hys Englyſhe writers, whoſe
ture. lyues he vttereth in hys. iiii. former bo kes at large. Many of them (he ſayth) were excellent in the thre pryncypall languages, Hebrue, Greke, and Latyne. As concernynge the Hebrue, it is to be
Hebrues thought, that many were therin wele learned in the dayes of Kynge Athelſtane. For at the inſtaunt requeſt of his prelates, he cauſed the ſcriptures out of that tungue to be by certen doctours tranſlated into the Saxonyſh or Englyſhe ſpeche, as in the chronycles is mencyoned, Robert Groſthede of Sothfolke, a famouſe learned man, and ſumtyme byſhop of Lyncolne, extracted many thynges out of the Hebrues commentaryes, ſpecyally, he tranſlated the Teſtament of the Patryarkes, and out of the Greke certen workes of
Grekes. Ariſtotle, Dionyſe, and Suidas, beſydes

des that Helena the mother of great Conſtantyne ded in her tyme. Gildas Lambrius, Claudia Rufina, Conſtantinus magnus, Maildulphus Scotus, Aldelmus Bladunius, Thobias Lantianus, Bedas Girwinus, Daniel Wentanus, Flaccus Albinus, Joannes Frigena, Odo Seuerus, Joſephus Denonius, and a great ſort more, in the Greke tungue wete very notable. The numbre of good Latyne authors within thys realme, were to longe at thys tyme to be rehearced, beſydes the infynyte rable of the barbarouſe and brawlyng ſentencyoners. Theſe he for hys part, and I for my part, haue moſte plenteouſly deſcrybed, with the dyuerſyte of matters in their workes comprehended. Latines

¶ Johan Leylande.

And as touchyng hyſtorycall know ledge, there hath bene to the nombre of a full hundreth or mo, that from tyme to tyme hath with great dylygence, and no leſſe faythe, wolde to God wyth lyke eloquence, preſcribed the actes of your moſte noble predeceſſours, and the fortunes of thys your realme, ſo *Ingens numerus ſcriptorum rerumBritannicarum.*

incre-

incredyblye great, that he that hath not ſeane and thorughlye redde theyr workes, can lytle pronounce in thys parte.

¶ Johan Bale.

Now cometh he in with the talke of hyſtoryanes and chronyclers of Englande, whyche hath by all ages moſt plenteouſly deſcribed the noble actes and fortunes of the ſame. The nombre of them after hys reckenynge, cometh to more than a full hundreth, great pytie it is, that we haue not abroade thoſe worthye and auncyent monumentes of oure predeceſſours. Lete no man fynde faulte with thys their nombre, for though it be great, and at the fyrſt ſhewe apereth incredyble to them whych haue not trauayled in that kynde of ſtodye, yet I perfyghtly knowe it to be true, and alſo reported here wyth the leaſt. If we loſe the treaſure of theſe authors herin contayned, by the malyce or els ſlouthfull neglygence of thys wycked age, whych is muche geuen to the deſtruccyon of thynges memorable, we maye wele lamente and

Crony cles.

Hyſtoria nes.

ſaye

ſaye wyth the noble clarke Eraſmus of Roterdame. Wyth muche payne I abſteyne from wepynge (ſayth he in certen Epyſtle) ſo oft as I in readynge the Catalogues of olde writers, do beholde what profyghtes, yea, what puſaunce, ayde, and confort we haue loſt. My grefe is alſo augmented, ſo oft tymes as I call to remembraunce, what yll ſtuffe we haue in ſtede of their good writynges. We fynde for true hyſtoryes, moſt ſryuolouſe fables and lyes, that we myghte the ſonner by the deuyls ſuggeſtion, fall into moſte depe errours, and ſo be loſt, for not beleuynge the truthe. ii. Theſſa. ii.

Eraſmo

Fables.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Wherfor, after that I had perpended the honeſt and profytable ſtudyes of theſe hyſtoryographers, I was totallye enſtamed wyth a loue, to ſe throughlye all thoſe partes of thys your opulent and ample realme, that I hadde redde of in the aforſayd wryters. In ſo muche that all my other occupacyons intermytted, I haue ſo traueled in your domynions both by the

Peragratio laborioſa totius Britanniæ primæ.

the ſee coaſtes and the myddle partes, ſparynge neyther labour nor coſtes by the ſpace of theſe. vi. yeares paſt, that there is almoſt neyther cape nor baye, hauen, creke or pere, ryuer or confluence of ryuers, breches, waſhes, lakes, meres, fenny waters, mountaynes, valleys, mores, hethes, foreſtes, woodes, cyties, burges, caſtels, pryncypall manor places, monaſteryes, and colleges, but I haue ſeane them, and noted in ſo doynge a whole worlde of thynges verye memorable.

¶ Iohan Bale.

Se what worthy trauayle, this learned man hath taken here, for the many folde commodytees of hys naturall contrey, as a naturall frynde to the ſame. Fyrſt he peruſed the profytable monumentes of thys great nombre of olde wryters, and by the ſerche of them, his ſtudyouſe harte was enflamed to procede yet farther. For after he had redde them ouer, he toke vpon hym a verye laboryouſe iourney, ouer all the realme euery

A frynd

euery waye, both by ſee, and by lande,
by the ſpace of vi. yeares that he might vi. years
knowe the coſtes therof, as wele by
practyſe as by ſpeculacyon, and therby
geue inſtruccions to other. Marke her-
in his laborioufe and fruteful doinges,
and ye ſhal fynde him no leſſe profyta-
ble to vs, in the deſcrypcion of this par
ticular nacyon, than were Strabo, Pli-
ny, Ptholome, and other Geographers
to their perufers, in the pyctturinge out
of the univerſall worlde. No ſmal dyſ-
commodyte were it now to this lande, Geogra
yf theſe his worthy labours ſhould af- phy.
ter any yll ſort periſhe. For out of them
myght men of ſondry occupienges, fatch
moſt wonderful knowledge, for their
neceſſary affayres euery where. Conſy-
dre a multitude of thinges here named,
yf all their ſpecialtees were broughte
fourth ones into lyght, as he hath col-
lected them together, it woulde apere
one of the greateſt wonders, that euer wonders.
yet was ſeane in this regyon. The hea-
uenly father graunt the conſeruacyon
of them.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Thus inſtructed, I truſt ſhortly to ſe the tyme, that like as Carolus Magnus had among his treaſures thre large and notable tables of ſyluer, rychely enameled, one of the ſyte and deſcripcion of Conſtantynople, an other of the ſite and figure of the magnificent citie of Rome, and the third of the deſcripcion of the worlde. So ſhall your Maieſtie haue thys your worlde and impery of Englande ſo ſett forthe in a quadrate table of ſyluer, yf God ſende me lyfe to accomplyſhe my beginning, that your grace ſhall haue ready knowledge at the fyrſt ſighte of many right delectable, fruteful, and neceſſary pleaſures, by contemplacion therof, as often as occaſyon ſhall moue yow to the ſyghte of it.

Deſcriptio totius Britanniæ primæ in quadrata argenti tabula.

¶ Johan Bale.

Folowinge the example of Charles the great, which had not only the chefe cities of the Greke and Latyne Empires, but alſo the whole worlde in ſyluer tables artificially ingraued, thys Leyland after long dyſcourſe, ſet forth in portiture a ryght deſcripcion of this noble

Carolus

noble ylande. according to that he hath ſeane. But whether he perfourmed hys former promyſe to Kynge Henry the viii. (to whome he dedicated thys preſent treatyſe) whiche was to haue done it in a. iiii. ſquare table of ſiluer, or other wyſe, that can I not groundedly tel. For why, the next yeare after, both the king deceaced, and Leylande alſo by a moſt Henrus pytiefull occaſion fell beſides his wittes, and is not yet fully amended, the heauenly father reſtore him agayne, to this landes moſt ſingular commodite. In that he calleth Englande an empire he doth non otherwyſe than ded bothe Joſephus and Egeſippus, wyth other notable Hiſtorianes. For Joſephus in Joſeph9 lib. ii. cap. xxvi. *de bello Iudaico*, ſayth in the oracyon of King Agrippa. The Romanes ſought an other worlde beyond the great Oeceane, ſending their mighty power and hoſt in to Britayne, whom they coulde neuer afore thoſe dayes atteyne. The Romanes by ſtrength (ſaith Egeſippus) obtayned an other worlde Britaine beyonde the Oeceane ſea, in Brytayne farre from them, *li ij. de excidio Hieroſolymæ.*

lymæ. The empire therof is manifeſt in kinge Brennus, in great Conſtantyne, in Arthure, and in Edwarde the third. This bringe I in here, that men ſhould not diſdaynouſly ſcorne, that they are yet ignoraunt of.

¶ Iohan Leylande.

And becauſe that it may be more permanent, and farther knowne, then to haue it engraued in ſyluer or braſſe. I entend by the leaue of God, within the ſpace of xii. moneths folowyng, ſuch a deſcripcion to make of your realme in wryttinge, that it ſhall be no maſtery after, for the grauer or painter to make the lyke by a perfect example.

Liber de Topographia Britaniæ primæ.

¶ Iohan Bale.

Nor only haue this notable wryter and ſpecyall frynde to Englande, collected the monumentes of learnynge and hyſtorical knowledge, as is afore rehearced, but alſo hath ſearched oute by his ſyx yeares labour, al hauens, crekes, ryuers, mountaines, hethes, valleyes, woodes, cities, townes, holdes, wyth ſuche other lyke, after a moſt wonderful ſort. And to make vnto vs an orderly

Diueſite

ly rehearſal of the ſame, he conſequently gaue him ſelfe to the compylinge of a boke, whome in the margende he thus intitled, *Liber de Topographia Britanniæ primæ*, a boke concerninge the deſcripcyon of the firſt Britayne. Yf this worke were not yet fully accompliſhed (as the matter is now in doubte) by reaſon of his troublous dyſeaſe, great pytie it were but his labours ſhoulde come to ſome learned mannes hande, that he mighte laudably finiſh it to the commen vſe. And although it were not ſo exactly folowed as he hath begunne it, yet ſhoulde he be worthy perpetual memory in thys noble nacion, for his good wyll and diligence. Many noble workes we reade of, that were left vnperfyght, as their fyrſt authors were preuented of deathe, yet for theyr vtilite they haue bene fyniſhed by other good men. As now in oure tyme, the Epitome of Chronicles begunne by Thomas Lanquet, was laborioufly folowed and profytably ended by Thomas Couper a man worthy of continnal prayſe for ſo ſtudiouſe labours. The lyke alſo may be

Topography.

memory

A Chronycle

be ſayd of hym, that brought to lyghte the great worke of Edwarde Halle. The Lord dayly proſper ſo profytable affayres.

¶ Iohan Leylande.

Yea, and to wade further in thys matter, where as now almoſt no man can wele geſſe at the ſhaddow of the auncyent names of hauens, ryuers, promontories, hilles, woodes, cities, townes, caſtelles, and varyete of kyndes of people, that Ceſar, Liui, Strabo, Diodorus, Fabius Pictor, Pomponius Mela, Plinius, Cornelius Tacitus, Ptolomeus, Sextus Rufus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Solinus, Antoninus, and dyuerſe other make mencyon of. I truſt ſo to open this wyndow, that the lyght ſhal be ſeane, ſo long, that is to ſay, by the ſpace of a whole thouſand yeares ſtopped vp, and the old glory of your renoumed Britaine to refloriſh through the worlde.

Reſtituta uetera locorum in Brittannia nomina.

¶ Iohan Bale.

Folowinge hys moſt profytable proceſſe, for the ſyngular bewtye of Englande, he calleth agayne to lyuely me-

memory, the auncyent names of cyties townes, caſtelles, hylles, hauens, ryuers, and ſuche lyke, whiche haue bene longe buryed in obliuion, and had vtterly periſhed, had not thoſe noble wryters, whome he here recyteth, reſerued them in their worthie workes to oure behoue. Muche more are we bounde in that poynt, to theſe foren authors, than to al oure owne Hyſtorianes, ſens the worldes beginninge. And whether we maye iuſtly aſcrybe that to the neglygence of oure forefathers, eyther els to the churlyſheneſſe of them, which hath vnnaturally witholden them ſo longe tyme from vs, I leaue it to be iudged of them that ſhal reade this treatiſe. In this kinde of writinge, haue Leylande plenteouſly done his part *in Commentario Cygneæ cantionis*, *in Elencho antiquorum nominum*, and *in Syllabo dictionum ueterum*, beſydes hys other labours, whiche we moſt deſierouſly loke for, at the handes of ſum worthy man, that wyl ſhewe his natural harte therin to hys countrey. Greatly is this vnwont maner of ſtodie, accepted now a dayes amonge

Cytyes.

Negligence.

Olde names.

men of knowledge, and much was vſed of S. Hierome and Lactantius, and is ſo wele exemplyfyed in the ſacred ſcriptures, as in the profane hyſtories of the nacions. For Moſes calleth Bethlehem, Ephrata, *Ge.* xxxv. ſo doth Dauid, and Micheas. *Pſal.* cxxxi. *Mic.* v. Becauſe that olde name ſhoulde neuer growe out of knowledge. The cyty that Mathew calleth Ceſarea Philippi, *Mat.* xvi. is named in the olde law Leſen, and Laiſa, *Joſue.* xix. and *Eſa.* x. Conſtantynople of olde wryters is called Bizantium, Roma Latium, and London Trenouantum. At thys wyll the Papiſtes and ſectaryes laugh ſcornefully, whiche neyther delyte in kynge, nor contrey, but only ſeke by ſubtyltees to vpholde their owne fylthy fleſhe in the wicked kyngedome of Antichriſt.

Scryptures.

London.

¶ Johan Leylands.

This done, I haue mater at plenty, already prepared to this purpoſe, that is to ſaye, to wryte an hyſtorie, to the whiche I entende to adſcribe this title *de Antiquitate Britannica*, or els *Ciuilis hiſtoria*. And this worke I entende to diuide

De Antiquitate Britannica ſiue de Ciuili hiſto-

dyuyde into ſo many bokes, as ther be ſheres in Englande, and ſhyres and great dominions in Wales. So that I eſteme that thys volume wyl enclude a fyfty bokes, wherofeche one ſeuerally ſhall conteyne the beginninges, encreaſes, and memorable actes of the chiefe townes, and caſtelles of the prouince allotted to it.

ria, libri quinquaginta.

¶ Iohan Bale.

By this fulfilleth he hys former promyſe, which is to clarifye thoſe thynges that oure negligent predeceſſours, by more then a thouſand yeares ſpace, had dyuerſely darkened. He hath prepared to our vſe, a moſt noble Chronicle of the Antiquitees of Brytaine, called the Cyuile hyſtorie, and conteyninge fyfty bokes. Therin hath euery ſhire both of Englande and wales, hys particulare boke, comprehendyng theyr orygnalles and contynual ſucceſſes bothe of their peopels and gouernours. In them may euery Englyſh man, and walſhe man as in a clere mirrour ſeuerally beholde, the memorable actes, prouyſions, commodytees and buyldynges of his

A Chronycle.

For all men.

owne natyue ſhyre in it ſelfe. All the Chronicles of this noble realme, which hathe bene made afore thys age, what though their authors for the more part were men pythely learned, yet at the ſyghte herof wyll apere, but miſtes and ſhadowes. For neyther obſerued they thys moſt decent order, nor yet declared in ſo ample maner, matters ſo neceſſary, and ſo manye in nombre. Lete vs therfore moſte erneſtly praye vnto God the moſte plenteouſe geuer of all good gyftes, that this noble worke be not caſt away by ſom cruel caterpiller or papyſt which diſdayneth to further hys owne nacion, neither yet that it be deſtroyed by an ignoraunt keper or an ydel poſſeſſor. But that it may fortunably lighte into the handes of ſuche a good ſtuarde of hys, as is learned and louynge to his nacion, that our natural bretherne and contrey men maye ones taſt of the ſwetneſſe of ſo precyouſe a frute, and not therof be depryued, to their ineſtymable diſcommodyte.

Shadowes

A frynd.

¶ Iohan Leylande.

Then I entende to dyſtrybute in

to

to syx bokes, suche matter as I haue already collected, concernynge the Isles adiacent to your noble realme, and vndre your subieccion. Wherof. iii. shal be of these Isles, Vecta, Mona, and Menauia, somtime kingedomes. *Libri sex de insulis Britanniæ adiacentibus.*

¶ Johan Bale.

Consequently hath he herin stretched fourth his hande to the foren Iles parteynynge to this nacyon, for these two naturall purposes. Firste that his natural contrey men, myghte knowe the sytuacion and hystorycall commoditees of them, and afterwardes that all men dwellynge vndre the worthy dominion of Englande, myghte of his studyouse labours take profyte. No reasonable creature can iustly reprehende a loue extendinge so farre in wele doynge, but rather wyth gentylnesse of humanyte, commende it. Yf all men had remembred this brotherly office, England had neuer bene so wretchedly spoyled of so many noble monumentes of Antiquite, by a many of vnnaturall chyldren, yea, rather curyshe bastardes, nothyng els sekinge, but theyr bellyes. And as

the yles

Amyte

concernynge the Iles, he hath not done amys in deſcrybynge them, for as the ſcriptures mencyoneth, the Lorde hath alwayes had vnto them a reſpect. For as the kynde of man ouerſpredde the whole worlde, by the natural ofspring of Noah, in the hundreth year after the dyluuy or general floude. *Gene.* ix. the Iles of the Gentyles were anon after, to a ſerten of them dyuyded, euery man ſorted in his kindred, ſpeche, and nacion *Gene.* x. Gloryfie God in doctrynes. (ſayth Eſay) yow that do dwell in the Iles of the ſea, and magnyfie the name of the Lorde God of Iſrael. *Eſa.* xxiiii. And in an other place. The Iles farre of (ſayth almyghty God) whiche haue not hearde me ſpoken of, neyther yet haue ſeane my glory ſpredde, ſhall declare my prayſe largely, amonge the Gentyles, *Eſa.* lxvi.

Scryptures

Eſaias.

¶ Iohan Leylande.

And to ſuperadde a worke as an ornament and a ryght comely garlande, to the enterpryſes afore ſayd, I haue ſelected ſtuffe to be diſtributed into thre bokes, the which I purpoſe thus to entytle

tytle, *De nobilitate Britannica.* Whereof the fyrſt ſhal declare the names of kynges and quenes wyth theyr chyldren, dukes, earles, lordes, capitaynes, and rulers in this realme to the commynge of the Saxons and their conqueſt. The ſeconde ſhal be of the Saxons and Danes, to the vyctorye of Kyng Willyam the greate. The thirde from the Normannes to the reygne of youre moſt noble grace, deſcendynge lyneally of the Brytayne, Saxon, and Norman kynges. So that all noble men ſhal clerely perceyue theyr lyneal parentele. *De nobilitate Britannica libri tres.*

¶ Iohan Bale.

Se what order he obſerueth here, in the ende of this matter. After long diſcourſe of hys laboryouſe proceſſe, concernyng the ſerch of libraries, deſcripcyon of the lande, edycyon of bokes, and declaracyon of theyr neceſſary arguments, he concludeth with nobilite commendyng it as an ornature or bewtie of all the other. And in hys thre bokes of that tytle, that is to ſay, of the nobilitie of Brytayne, he comprehendeth the whole ſucceſſion of kinges with the true Summa

true dyſſent of all noble kynredes vndre them, for the tyme of the raignes of
nobylyte the Brytaynes, Saxons, and Normans, whiche only here continued. So that euery noble man within thys regyon, hauinge that worthy worke, myghte clerely beholde as in a pure glaſſe, hys parentage and ſucceſſe in bloud, wyth their falles and raiſes, as the variete of tymes heue geuen it. Whiche were a wonderful matter, and vnto them for dyuerſe cauſes much commodiouſe. A
Noble hart. noble harte ſurely had this preſent author, and a moſt louynge mynde to hys contrey, employenge hys manifold labours to ſo diuerſe and nedefull matters concerninge the ſame, Conſydre ye noble men, the worthineſſe of this noble worke, what profyt might therby ariſe not only to yow, but alſo to them, which delyght in the readynge of hyſtoryes: and as ye beare noble hartes to your contrey and kinredes, do that lyeth in yow,
Helpe it that it peryſh not. Make labour that it maye frutefully come abroade, as it is frute fully of him collected, that both yow, the realm and the autor may haue honor therof.

Johan

¶ Johan Leylande.

Now yf it ſhal be the pleaſure of almyghty God, that I maye lyue to perfourme theſe thynges that be alreadye begonne, and in a greate forwardneſſe, I truſt that thys your realme ſhall ſo wele be knowne, ones paynted with hys natyue colours, that the renoume therof ſhal geue place to the glory of no other regyon. And my great laboures and coſtes, procedinge from the moſte habundaunt fountayne of your infinite goodneſſe towardes me your pore ſcholar and moſt humble ſeruaunt, ſhall be euydently ſeane, to haue not only pleaſed, but alſo profyted the ſtudyouſe, gentil, and equal reders. This is the briefe declaracyon of my laborioufe iourney, taken by mocyon of your hygneſſe, ſo much ſtudyeng at all houres, about the frutefull preferrement of good letters and auncyent vertues.

Concluſio a delectabili & utili.

¶ Johan Bale.

Many other workes hath he written, of whome ſome are emprinted, as the aſſercyon of kinge Arthure, the byrthe of Prynce Edwarde, the ſonge of the ſwanne

Prynted

ſwanne, the deceaſe of ſir Thomas wiet, the wynnynge of Bullein, and the commendacion of peace. Some are not yet printed, as his colleccions of the Byſhoppes of Brytayne, of the vniuerſytees of the ſame, of the orygynall and increaſe of good learnynges there, of hys Epigrammes and Epitaphes, and the lyfe of kynge Sygebert, with many other more. Now in the concluſion, he promyſed the ful perfourmaunce of all his workes to the profyte and pleaſure of thys noble nacyon. God lendyng hym lyfe and healthe conuenyent. And hys hope was as myne is, and as is the truthe of the matter, that theſe thinges ones done, Englande whyche hath of the Italianes, and French men be reckoned a barbarouſe nacyon, theyr Monumentes afore tyme not knowne, wyll apere from thens fourthe, equall with the prowdeſt of them, in proweſſe, wyſedome, eloquence, polycyes, and in all kyndes of learnynge. Though the ſtody and labour were Leylandes, in collectynge theſe noble Antiquitees, yet was the firſt pro-

Unpryn ted.

Obſcure

prouocacyon therunto Kynge Henryes, wyth the payment of all hys charges. And ſo wele ought the one as the other to be therupon perpetually famed. Yf learned men were thus ſet a worke, euery one in hys vocacyon, of them whyche are men of power, nobylyte wolde ſhyne more bryghte, and doctryne apere more pure. But alas pryuate cares dyſtayneth nobylyte, and beggery blemyſheth learnynge. Kynge Henry.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Chriſt contynue your moſt royall eſtate, and the proſperyte, wyth ſucceſſion in kyngely dygnyte, of your dere and worthylye beloued ſonne prynce Edwarde, grauntynge yow a numbre of pryncely ſonnes, by the moſte gracyouſe, benygne, and modeſt lady your quene Cataryne. *Commune uotum.*

¶ Joannes Leylandus Antiquarius.

¶ Johan Bale.

WIth S. Paule here in the ende of hys briefe declaracyon, concernynge hys laboryouſe iourney, Leylande prayeth for the Kynge, takynge Prayer.

ynge Chriſt as an only medyatour in that behalfe, thynkynge it alſo an acceptable offyce afore God, ſo to do i. *Timoth.* ii. But now that thys noble gouernour is departed and gone to God, it is mete that we from hens fourth returne to the ſonne, that in thoſe dayes was due to the father. That is to ſaye, to deſyre that Lorde almyghty through Jeſus Chriſt, to maynteyne in all vertue, hys moſt royall eſtate. For that whych by the ſcripture was due to the father by hys lyfe tyme, is now by the ſame, the ſonnes ryghte inherytaunce, he beynge dead and gone. Lete vs therfor in our dayly prayers, moſte affectuouſly deſyre, that our moſte redoubted ſoueraigne, Kynge Edwarde the ſixte, maye haue a proſperouſe and longe contynuance vpon this earthe, wyth frutefull ſucceſſyon in kyngelye dygnyte, whan tyme and age ſhall requyre it. Alſo for our partes, lete vs endeuer our ſelues to obeye bothe hym and hys magyſtrates in the true feare of God, as thoſe men that of hym hath authoryte and power, to repreſſe malefactours,

Herytag

Obedyence.

factours, and to ayde all vertuouſe doers. i. *Pet.* ii. Yf we be bounde to do thys to Ethnyckes and Idolaters, for the publyque offyce ſake, muche more lets vs do it to them that be of our chriſten profeſſyon, and do dayly ſeke wyth all dylygence poſſyble, the manyfeſte glorye of hys moſte holye name. The eternall father confirme bothe them and vs in the puryte of hys worde, and graunt that we faſhyon our lyues therafter in all mekeneſſe of ſprete, through Jeſus Chriſte hys ſonne and the holye Ghoſt. So be it. Pray, pray.

Ioannes Balæus.

The Concluſyon.



Arke ſens the worldes begynnynge, how ſtudyouſe and dylygent men have always bene, for the conſeruacyon of noble Antiquytees, Yea, afore any kyndes of letters were yet in uſe. For the chyldren of Seth (as teſtyfieth Joſephus) admonyſhed by Adam of the deſtruccyon that ſhulde folowe by water and fyer, engraued in. ii. pyllours the neceſſary memoryals of their age. And conſydre agayne the wyckedneſſe of our tyme, how ungracyouſe and untowarde we are in the myddes of floryſhynge lyterature, to exercyſe ourſelues in that moſte worthye offyce. Their labour was to holde thynges in remembrance, whych otherwyſe had moſt wretchedly peryſhed. Our practyſes

Antiquytees.

Auncetours.

tyſes now are, to do ſo muche as in us lyeth, to deſtroye their frutefull foundacyons. They were not ſo ready in ſettynge up for their tymes, but we in theſe dayes are as prompte to plucke downe (I meane the monumentes of lernynge) as though the worlde were now in hys lattre dottynge age, nygh drawynge to an ende. The Hebrues, Grekes, and Romanes, were neuer ſo towarde in thys noble veyne of worKynge, but we haue bene by all ages as untowarde. Notwithſtandynge ſome worthy doars we haue had, whoſe noble workes we muche leſſe eſteme in theſe dayes, than ded the popyſh monkes and preſtes for their ydle tymes. For they at the leaſt permytted them a dwellynge place in their lybraryes, though it were amonge wormes and duſt. We will not ſuffre them to abyde wythin our lande, but eyther we geue them leave to rotte in vyle corners, or drowne them in our iakes, or els we ſende them ouer the ſee, neuer to returne agayne. Alas I am heauy to tell this tale, yet the naturall loue of my contrey moſt

Examples.

Jgnomeny.

moſt ſtrongely compelleth me to ſaye ſumwhat therin.

We ſende to other nacyons to haue their commodytees, and all is to lyttle to feade our fylthye fleſhe. But the ſyngular commodytees within our owne realme, we abhorre and throwe fourth as moſt vyle noyſome matter. Auydyouſly we drynke the wynes of other landes, we bye up their frutes and ſpyces, yea, we conſume in aparell their ſylkes and their veluettes. But alas our owne noble monumentes and precyouſe Antiquytees, whych are the great bewtie of our lande, we as lyttle regarde as the parynges of our nayles. Antiochus, Herode, and Dyoclecyane, are wonderfully yet ſpotted, in the moſt authoryſed chronycles, and haue vpon their heades a double note of tyranny, for cruellye deſtroyenge the monumentes of nacyons, ſpecyally of chriſten relygyon. The moſte ſpyghtfull acte of the ſeyd Dioclecyane, Gyldas Badonicus muche lamenteth in hys worke of the deſtruccyon of Brytayne, declarynge how he in the open ſtretes there, brent

Commodytees.

Tyraun tes.

all

all the ſcriptures and godlye writynges that myghte anye where be founde. Eutropius ſheweth in the ſixt boke of hys Romane hyſtory, that Achillas a duke ſekynge to do myſchefe agaynſte hys emprour, fyered a lybrary of fortie thouſande bokes, a ſyngular monument of ſtudy and of dylygence amonge the Grekes, wyche wyth excedynge labour and layſer had gathered ſo wurthye workes of ſo noble wyttes in ſo great nombre togyther. Jack Strawe and watte Tyler. ii. rebellyouſe captaynes of the commens in the tyme of Kynge Richarde the ſeconde, brent all the lawers bokes, regeſters, and writynges within the cytie of London, as teſtifyeth Johan Maior and Fabyane in their chronycles.

Eutropius.

Jack Straw.

The Anabaptyſtes in our tyme, an vnquyetouſe kynde of men, arrogaunt without meaſure, capcyoſe and vnlerned, do leaue non olde workes vnbrent, that they maye eaſely come by, as apered by the lybraryes at Mynſter in the lande of Weſtphaly, whom they moſt furyouſly deſtroyed. An able wytneſſe

Anabaptiſtes.

of

of thys their wycked cuſtome, is Petrus Plateanus amonge many others in hys treatyſe agaynſt their dogged doynges. *Libros omnes exurunt (inquit) indignantes ſe ab alio, quam ab ipſo ſuo ſpiritu doctos uideri, Miſerum eſt cernere Bibliothecas non ignobiles ab execranda ſecta hoc modo aboleri.* The Anabaptiſtes burne all bokes (ſayth he) without reſpect, thynkynge ſcorne of any other ſprete to ſeme learned, than of theyr owne fanatycall braynes. A wretched thynge it is to beholde, the noble lybraryes ſo to be deſtroyed of that execrable ſecte. Antonius Coruinus ſayth alſo in his boke agaynſt them, *Anabaptiſtarum furor, optimos quoſq; autores, ac uetuſtiſſima uenerande Antiquitatis exemplaria abſumpſerunt in Bibliotheca Oſnaburgenſi.* The fury or frantycke madneſſe of the Anabaptiſtes, hath conſumed awaye the moſt excellent writers and the moſte noble exemplaryes of honorable Antiquyte, in the worthie lybrary of Oſnaburg. I coulde brynge out a great nombre of lyke teſtimonyes, from Oecolampadius, Zuinglius

Lybraryes.

Coruin 9

Lerned men.

glius, Bullinger, Caluyne, and Philyppe Melanchton, wyth other of the moſt notable wryters of our age, concernynge thys vngracyouſe vyolence of theſe chymney prechers and benche bablers, but lete theſe two rehearced at thys tyme ſuffyſe.

I wyſhe all naturall noble hartes, and fryndely men to theyr contrey, as wele worldelye occupyers as men of bloude ryall, to conſydre thoſe myſcheuouſe examples of theſe cruell tyrauntes and wycked Anabaptiſtes, that they myghte ſo abhorre them, and wyth all endeuour poſſyble auoyde the lyke. And they maye gather an erneſte occaſyon ſo to do, I brynge them in here moſte worthye examples of theyr forefathers, in thys lande, to contrary and blemyſh theyr frantycke and furyouſe factes. Nennius Helius that noble Brytayne, brother to Caſſibellanus and Luddus, is reported the fyrſt that euer collected the famouſe actes of the Britaynes. And therto (ſome men ſaye) he was fyrſt moued, by that he hadde hearde of Reutha the kynge

Examples.

Nennius primus.

of Scottes, whyche ſumwhat afore hys tyme hadde done the lyke concernynge that regyon. An other ſorte applyeth it vnto the contencyon, whiche was betwyn Kynge Luddus hys brother and hym, ſuche tyme as he tranſpoſed the cytie of Troynouaunt now called London. For in the tranſpoſynge therof, he chaunged the name, and from thens fourth called it Luddes towne, whyche as a frynde to Antiquyte, he greuouſlye toke, for ſo muche as the noble name of Troye, ſhoulde by that meanes come to vtter oblyuyon within the lande. Thoſe colleccyons Nennius the Prouoſt of Bannochor, not farre from Weſtcheſtre, a man chriſtenlye lerned for hys tyme, more than. vi. hondred yeares after tranſlated into Latyne out of the Brittyſhe languaage, as it is reported of the olde Brityſhe wryters.

Opynions.

Nennius alter.

Huldricus Mutius rehearceth in the viii. boke of hys chronycles of the Germanes, that Charles the great ſo muche regarded Antiquytees, that he inter-

Charles

intermytted no daye, but at one tyme or other he alwayes therin redde eyther ſome auncyent hyſtorye or els the ſacred ſcriptures. Alcuinus the Deacon, an Englyſhe man, whyche was in thoſe dayes hys chefe inſtructour, in a ſerten epyſtle that he writeth to the vniuerſall churche of Englande, he muche commendeth a Biblyotheke or lybrary in Yorke, buylded by the archebyſhoppe Egbert, for the noble monumentes that were conſerued therin. Alcuin 9

Date mihi (inquit) eruditionis libellos, quales in patria mea Anglia, per induſtriam magiſtri mei Egberti habui, & remittam uobis aliquos ex pueris noſtris, ut excipiant inde neceſſaria, & reuehant in Franciam flores Britanniæ. Et non ſit tantum in Eboraco hortus concluſus, ſed etiam in Turonia emiſſiones paradiſi. Permyt me to coppie out (ſayth he) ſuche lerned volumes or bokes of erudycyon, as I ſometyme had rule of, in my natyue contreye Englande, by the appoyntment of my maſtre Egbert. And I ſhall ſende of oure younge men Bokes.

thydre to coppye out thynges neceſſarye, and ſo to brynge into Fraunce the ſwete ſmellynge floures of Britayne. Lete not the wele kepte garden be ſo reſerued in Yorke, but that we maye alſo taſte in Turon the frutes of that ſwete paradyſe. Se how ſtudyouſe and laboryouſe men were in thoſe dayes, not onlye for the conſeruacyon of their lerned mennyes labours, but alſo that other nacyons ſhoulde haue profyte of them. Muche altered are we from that golden worlde, now adayes.

Dylygence.

Lyke ſtoryes do we reade, of Kyng Sigebert and Kynge Alphrede here in Englande, whyche not only ſought out the beſt lerned men of theyr tymes to inſtruct their owne perſones and famylyes, but alſo they appoynted certen houres euerye daye, for theyr owne pryuate ſtudyes. In the ende, for increaſe of all kyndes of lernynge, they reared by the ii. vnyuerſytees or generall ſtudyes of Cambridge and Oxforde, bryngynge thydre all monumentes of doctryne, as a moſt neceſ-

Kynges

ſarye

ſarye mayntenaunce and ornature to the ſame, whyche are in our dayes full myſerablye decayed to oure realmes decayed no ſmall dyſhonour. But the cauſe therof maye eaſely be coniectured. In theſe lattre dayes, wherin Chriſt hath geuen to hys tyered congregacyon, the ſylence of halfe an houre, or peace for a tyme without perſecucyon of tyrauntes furyouſe, *Apoca.* viii. God hath geuen to vs here in Englande wythall, that he ſumtyme gaue to hys choſen people the Hebrues in the foren prouynces. He hath changed the harte Edward of the lyon into the hate of our mortall enemye, vtterlye to deſtroye hym and all ſuche as conſent to hys myſchefes, *Heſter* in the. xiiii. cap. The harte of our noble Kynge is clerelye auerted from the cruell Haman of Rome, and from hys dyſgyſed tormentours that ſo gredyly ſought the innocent bloude of hys people. Wherupon that rable of papyſtes careth not now what becometh of thys realme. They muche reioyce whan the honour therof turneth to deſtruccyon, as in thys decaye

of

papistes

of lybraryes. So longe as Antichrist reygned, they were both writers and speakers, but sens Christ came abroade eyther grace and lernynge hath fayled them, or els they mynde to bestowe non vpon hym. Yet some in corners hath bene folebolde, as hath wele apered by that wytlesse monstre whyche made the laste wylle of heresye, and forte of moste open Idolatrye, wyth suche other dottynge dastardes.

Now to turne agayne to the worthye examples, of them that hadde respect to the honour of theyr contrey. That noble and valyaunt captayne

Johan Cobham.

syr Johan Oldecastell, called also the Lorde Cobham, perceyuynge the outrage of the Romyshe popes clergye in hys tyme agaynste the good doctryne of Johan Wicleue, caused all hys workes to be coppyed oute by moste fayre wryters, at his owne great cost and charge, and so conuayed them into the lande of Beme, that they myghte be there preserued from destruccyon. Some parauenture wyll

Wicleue

not allowe thys facte, for so muche

as

as their pope hath condempned Johan Wicleue for an heretyke. But lete ſuche lewde papyſtes dwell ſtyll in theyr accuſtomed freneſie, we knowe by hys doctryne that he was a true Apoſtle of Chriſt. Humfrey the good Duke of Gloceſtre, for the fauer he bare to good letters, purchaſed a wonderfull nombre of bokes in all ſcyences, wherof he frely gaue to a lybrary in Oxforde, a hondred and. xxix. fayre volumes. Thomas Gaſcoigne reporteth in hys boke of the floudes of Babylon, that the kynges here in Englande, were wonte to holde a great nombre of good writers within the monaſteryes of their foundacyons, to non other ende, but only to coppie out the memorable workes of olde writers ſpecyally of the hyſtoryanes and chronyclers, that they myghte in their lybraryes perpetually remayne, appoyntynge them great ſtypendes. And thys worthie example they had from tyme to tyme of their fathers and predeceſſours. But alas (ſayth he) they now peryſhe and come in great nombre to nought

Humfrey.

writers.

nought for want of renuynge. What myghte thys good man haue ſayde in our tyme, yf he had ſeane this pyteouſe deſolacyon that we now beholde?

A fewe of vs there be, that woulde gladly ſaue the moſte neceſſary monu-
Pouerte mentes of their dyſperſed remnaunt. But wretched pouerte wyll not permyt vs to ſhewe to our contrey ſuche a naturall and neceſſary benefyte. Neyther wyll they permyt vs theyr olde coppyes, whyche haue them in poſſeſſyon, but rather they ſuffre them to rotte vndre their handes. Whan Bedas of Jaru wrote the chronycles of the Englyſhe Saxons, he had all the helpe that myghte be of the byſhoppes
Helpers and lerned men here. Cymbertus wrote vnto hym all that was done in the prouynce of Lyndeſay, now called lyncolne ſhiere. Nothelmus ſent to hym alſo all that he hadde gathered togyther in Suſſex, Sothray, and Kente. Alcuing gaue hym hys labours and colleccyons for the prouynce of Yorke. Daniel of wynche ſtre made hym preuy of all that was done amonge the Weſtſaxons. And from

all

all other quarters of the land, were letters, ſcroules, and wrytinges, dyrected by maſſengers vnto him, to ayde that godly enterpriſe of his. As it was ones noyſed abroade in our tyme, that Conradus Geſuerus a great learned man of Tygur in Germany, was minded to put fourth his vniuerſall Bibliotheke of all kindes of wryters, a nombre of learned men in Germany, Fraunce, and Italy, ſerched out the names of many ſtraunge authors, with the tytles of their workes, and ſente their good labours vnto him to amplifie the ſame. So ded the printers alſo the cataloges and regeſtres of their printed workes, to the furtheraunce of good learninge and honeſt report of their names, as vndoubted they all for ſo doynge are worthye. I would to our lord that we had within this lande a nombre of learned men of the ſame honeſt zele to letters. So ſhulde our noble Antiquitees and monumentes of learninge be knowne to our poſteryte, and our people be repleniſhed with all kyndes of good knowledge.

Geſuerꝰ

Helperꝰ

The concluſyon.

In all ages of the churche (ſaythe *Baptiſta Mantuanus in Apologetico*) had we men of eloquence and lernynge, ſo wele whan it was in the Apoſtles time planted, as whan it was in the dayes of the Martyrs watered, and vndre the auncyent fathers and doctours norysſhed and refreſhed Whyche ſentence myghte as wele be founde true in thys oure Bryttyſhe nacyon, as eyther in Aſia, Paleſtyne, or Rome, in Joſeph of Arimathy and hys companyons which fyrſt taught vs the Chriſten fayth here, in Lucius the kynge, Amphibalus, Aaron and Julius. And laſt of all in Ninianus, Patricius, Elcutus, Dubrice Dauid, Congellus, Kentigerne, Aſaph Gildas, and a greate ſorte more, yf we had not in place of our true Antiquitees, moſte deuylyſhe fables and lyes. Whan the boke of Gods lawe, whiche Moſes wrote, was founde in the cheſt of the Leuytes, good kynge Joſias in the congregacyon of the Lorde, very muche lamented the blindneſſe and ignoraunce of theyr fathers, for the want therof, and their owne mysfortune (as they

Mantuanus

teachers

Joſias

they than thought it) that they had ben ſo longe wythout it. ii. Parali. xxxiiii. A notable maner had the Prophane or Ethnyck Prynces and Magiſtrates, in reſeruyng the excellent frutes of profounde and rare wyttes for theyr poſteryte, as are the noble workes of Socrates, Plato, Cicero, Virgyl, Aryſtotle, and Pliny. The nature of the ignoble and curryſhe generacyon of Antichriſt, hath alwayes ben buſied, ſeking contrary wyſe to obſcure all thynges, that contayned any veryte neceſſarye. So come all ſciences for the time of his reygne, barbaryſed, darkened and peruerted, by the Sophyſters and ſubtyle Summiſtes, beſydes their fylthie handelynges of the ſacred ſcryptures. Antichriſt.

Chriſt condempned the Phariſees, not for profeſſynge the knowledge of the lawe, but for hydinge and corruptinge the ryght vnderſtandinge therof, and for holdynge the peop'e in a very wycked blyndneſſe, *Math.* xxiii. And contrary wyſe he moſt ampably perſwaded his dere dyſcyples and fryndes, that they ſhoulde in no wiſe hyde or conuaye vn- Pharyſees.

dre a buſhel, the lyghte whyche he had appointed to be ſhewed fourth abroad. *Luce.* xi. Yf we that by a name of Chriſtianyte, profeſſe hys relygyon in baptym, be not wyth hym, we are vtterly agaynſte hym, and ſo procure to oure ſelues damnation. *Mathe.* xii. Lete one noble man therfore, nowe that the ſcryptures are plenteouſly ſpredde, bring fourth one noble author, and an other emprinted an other, to the conſeruacion of Englandes Antiquitees. In lyke caſe lete one ryche merchaunte brynge one worthye worke of an auncyent wryter to lyght, and an other put fourth an other, to the bewtie of our nacyon. Beſides the Bryttyſhe authors, whome I oft named afore, lete one bryng fourth *Bedas de geſtis Anglorum*, an other Willyam of Malmeſbery *de geſtis Pontificum & Regum.* Lete an other brynge fourth Simeon of Durham wyth Rycharde and Johan of Hanguſtalde, an other Aldrede, and Wyllyam of Rienall wyth Marianus the Scott. An other Giraldus Cambrenſis, an other Henry of Huntyngton, an other Alphrede

Helpers

Bedas

of

of Beuerlay, an other Florence of Worceſtre, and an other Walter of Exceſtre, An other Roger Houeden, an other Mathew Parys, an other Johan Beuer, an other Radulphus Niger, an other Radulphus de Diceto, an other William Newburg of Bridlington, an other Johan of Oxforde, An other *Scala temporum*, an other *Flores hiſtoriarum*, Aſſerius, Obſeruus, Geruaſius, Stephanides, and Richardus Diuiſienſis of wincheſtre, wyth a wonderfull nombre beſydes. Writers

As muche, yea, rather more, is vnfrutefully conſumed at one belly banket than woulde paye the charges of thre of theſe famouſe workes. Let all noble hartes conſydre the vanyte therof, and what honeſt fame might aryſe by theſe doynges, as wele to their owne perſones as to their maturall contrey. Plinius (as I remembre) hathe thys very notable ſentence, that one to helpe an other, is a moſt comelineſſe in the mortal kynde of man. The Philoſopher ſayth alſo, the more commen to mannes vſe, any good thyng is made, the more profitable Conſidre

Mark it fitable and precyouſe it is. So wele is he worthy of perpetuall fame that bringeth a good worke to lyghte, as is he that fyrſt ded make it, and ought alwaies to be reckoned the ſecond father therof. For as Vlpianus reporteth in his Pandectes, it is all one, a thynge not to be, and not to apere to the commen vſe. No edyfyenges on the earth, are to be compared to thys, yf we haue reſpecte to durable fame and renoume. All the Pantheons, Palaces, Amphitheaters, buildinges. Caſtels, Capitols, and other monſtruouſe buyldinges of the worlde, are not to vs ſo notable, as is yet the name of one Theophilus a citiezen of Antioche, to whom S. Luke in his tyme only dedicated his Goſpel and Actes. No, neyther the Labyrinth of Dedalus, nor yet the great pyllers of Hercules, neyther yet here in England the Stonheng of Salyſbury playne, whyche (they ſay) was brought thydre from Irelande, by Merlyne Merlyne the Prophete of Wales. What els hath reduced the name of ſir Johan Bourchier the lord Barners to a fame immortal, but hys tranſlacyon of froſſardes

ſardes Chronycle from Frenche into Englyſhe.

O that we had now the floryſhyng workes of Gildas, ſurnamed Cambrius, that moſte noble Poete and Hiſtoryane of the Britaines, which wrote in the tyme of kynge Aruiragus, when S. Peter yet preached to the diſperſed bretherne. The Venecyans more than lxxxviii. yeares ago for theyr commodite could fatche them out of Irelande, and haue them yet commen both at Venys and Rome, accountynge them a very ſpecyal treaſure. We neyther ſeke them, couete them, nor regarde them, though they be of our land the moſt precyouſe Antiquitees and excellent memoryalles of learnynge, as teſtyfyeth both Lilius Gyraldus *in uitis poetarum*, and alſo Pontius Virunnius *in hiſtoria Britannica*. I pray God we may ones right ly way our owne ſlouthful neglygence in thynges which myghte be greatlye to our honour, Then ſhoulde we ſone perceyue, what a poynt it were of ignobylyte, to ſuffre ſuch workes to peryſh as we dayly with our eyes beholde. I

Gildas.

antiquite

haue

Straungers. haue hearde it amonge ſtraungers reported, that Englyſh men are fryndely in thinges which laſteth not, as in bankettes and late ſuppers. But lete thys be veryfyed of the vayne and inconſtant Papiſtes of our nacyon, and not of vs Chriſtianes, whyche ought to be of a farre other diſpoſycyon. Lete vs applye our ſtudyes, to geue to our foren Chriſten
durable. fryndes, thynges laſtyng and durable, as they haue full learnedly done vnto vs in moſt ample maner. Suche may be moſt of al the noble and worthie monumentes of our lande here, truly gathered, to the manyfolde prayſe of our eternall lyuynge God, whyche hathe in theſe lattre dayes, viſited both them, and vs wyth innumerable giftes of his heauenly grace. To whom be glory wythout ende. **Amen.**

¶ Thus endeth the laborioule iourney and ſearche of Iohan Leyland, for Englandes Antiquitees, with declaracyons enlarged by Iohan Bale. Anno. M. D. XLIX.

¶ Vaue

¶ Haue loue to your naturall countery, as had Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Josue, Gedeon, Mathathias, and other noble capitaynes to the lande of Israel. Seke the confort and honor therof, as ded these worthy fathers, and not the cruel desolacyon as ded Ismael, Esau, Onan, Nabal, Achitofel, Antiochus, Alchimus, Triphon, the Prestes of Bahal, and other notable traitours.

✠

¶ A wyse man whiche applyeth hys mynde to vnderstande Goddes lawe, wyll busy hym selfe to seke wysedome out from all Antiquite, and exercyse his wittes in the prophets. He obserueth the sayenges, of famouse men, and laboureth to perceyue darke sentences, of wysdome. Eccle-siast. xxxix.

¶ As I had fynyshed this present Treatyse, a frind of Johan Leylande brought me these verses of hys, to emprint them wyth the worke, leaste any thinge shulde peryshe that came from hym. And I was as glad to perfourme it, as he was to desyre it. I woulde I myghte so wele geue vnto my readers the moste noble worke of his Epigrammes, as these fewe verses folowynge.

MOlliter hic tumulus Thomæ tegit ossa Milonis,
Cui ter quinq; Deus lustra uidere dedit.
Sic uitam instituit sanctam, moresq; pudicos,
Illius ut cuncti facta suprema gemant,
Sic ornamentis sacrā hanc decorauit & æ-
Sedibus ut niteant aurea quæq; suis. (dē
Ergo si meritis pateat locus ullus, amœnum
Inter cælicolas possidet ille locum.

*** De calumniante Croco,

Me fatuum Curuus, fatuorum maximus ille
Imperio quodam prædicat esse suo.
Vt sim, me Furiæ non torquent, illius urgēt
Clade Mathematicum nocte diéq; caput,

A Regyſtre

of the names of Englyſh Wryters, whome the ſeconde part of my worke, *de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, ſhall comprehend as it cometh fourthe.

¶ Iohan Bale to the readers.

AN occaſyon (me thinketh) is offered me here, to exhybit ſome part of my ſtudious labours to the uſe of my brethren, I wold I were as able to geue them the whole contentes therof, as I coulde fynde in my harte to do it out of hande frely. Sens I returned home agayne from Germany, where as I both collected, and emprented my ſymple worke, *de Scriptoribus Britannicis* I haue for the full correccyon and further augmentacyon of the ſame, peruſed many libraries both in Cambridge and Oxforde. In the famouſe cytye of London, is but one knowne library, ſo farre

farre as I can learne, whyche alſo by fauer I haue ſeane ouer. But alas for pytie, that it ſhoulde be reported of ſo noble a cytie, to haue but one lybrary, and that to be ſo ſlendre a thing as it is. The tyme hath bene, whan it hath had a great nombre of the nobleſt libraries in all Chriſtendome, their deſtruccyon at this daye, of men godly mynded, is muche to be lamented. Though the acte were moſt commendable, to ſuppreſſe the dyſgyſed ſects of the Romyſhe Antichriſt, and ſo to bannyſhe them hens, yet can not the ſufferaunce of this ſo heauy a ruine of Englandes noble mo numentes, be ſo iudged of men wyſe & learned, but alas, farre otherwyſe.

Their temples for the more parte, wyth their other buyldynges, remayne yet ſtyll, vnbroken, Alac whie myghtenot theyr libraries as wele haue remained to the commen wealth of learnynge, vndeſtroyed? Among the ſtacyoners & boke bynders, I found many notable Antiquitees, of whom I wrote out the tytles, tymes, and begynnynges, that we myghte at the leaſte ſhewe the na-

mes

mes of them, though we haue not as now, their whole workes to ſhewe. Yf the byſhop of Romes lawes, decrees, decretals, extrauagantes, clementines and other ſuche dregges of the deuyll, yea yf Heyteſburyes ſophiſmes, Porphyryes vniuerſals, Ariſtotles olde logyckes and Dunſes dyuynyte, wyth ſuch other lowſy legerdemaynes, and frvtes of the bottomleſſe pytte, had leaped out of our libraries, and ſo becomen couerynges for bokes comminge from the foren nacyons, we might wele haue ben therwyth contented. But to put our auncient Chronicles, our noble hyſtoryes, our learned commentaryes & homelyes vpon the ſcriptures, to ſo homely an office of ſubieccyon & vtter contempte we haue both greatly diſhonoured our nacyon, and alſo ſhewed our ſelues very wycked to our poſteryte.

Now lete me returne to my laborioufe ſerche for olde and newe wryters. I haue bene alſo at Norwyche, oure ſeconde cytie of name, and there all the library monumentes, are turned to the uſe of their groſſers, candelmakers ſope

ſope ſellers, and other worldly occupy ers, ſo ſtudyouſe haue we ben there for a commen wealth, and ſo careful of good lernyng, o negligence moſt vnfryndly to our nacion. I woulde haue bene ſory to haue vttered ſo obſcure a facte, had not the vngentilneſſe of the thing requi red it, to the warnyng of them whiche ſhall come after, for doyng the lyke to the hinderaunce of the realme. As much haue I ſaued both there and in certen other places of Northfolke and South-folke concerning the authors names & tytles of their workes, as I could, & as much wold I haue done through out the whole realm, yf I had bene able to haue borne the charges, as I am not. Wherfor my dere contrey men, ſuch as are zelouſe to their nacion & deſirouſe of good know-ledge, in the reſidue ſhall accept at thys tyme, my good will for my facte. Theſe are the notable writers, whoſe names I haue gathered, & whoſe manifold fru-tes of doctrine I am redy to ſhew, yf the lord make me of power to perfourme it beſides the diligent recognicion & in-creacementes of my firſt labors.

The

Of Writers.

¶ The names.



Dalbertus ſpaldingenſis
Adamus Cartuſienſis.
Adamus abbas dorenſis.
Adamus anglicus Ciſtercienſis
Adamus abbas Rieuallis.
Adamus Saxlyngham.
Adamus Hemlynghton.
Adamus Eſton Cardinalis.
Adamus Salthus,
Adamus de Nidzarde.
Adamus Mirymouth.
Adelardus Bathonienſis.
Achardus Anglicus.
Aegidius de foeno.
Albertus epiſcopus Lincolnie.
Albanus ſomniator.
Allexander de S. Albano.
Alexander Carpentarius.
Alexander Barkeley.
Alfricus Archiepiſcopus.
Alphredus Capellanus.
Alienora Regina.
Andreas Horne.
Andreas Ammonius.
Anglicus ſcriptor.

Antonius fizherberde.
Antonius Cooke.
Antonius Gylby.
Arnoldus Ciuis Londinenſis.
Arnulphus Abbas.
Aſtulphus Monachus.
Arturius Kelton.
Atroclius, et Iſanus.
¶ Baldewinus Cantuarienſis.
Bartholomeus Dunelmenſis.
Bartholomeus de Culey.
Bartholomeus Exonienſis.
Benedictus Anglicus.
Bernardus Sylueſter.
Bernardus Morlanenſis.
Bylyngham Philoſophus.
Brito Monachus Nordouicenſis.
Bridferthus Rameſienſis.
Bridlyngtonus quidam.
Brenkyll Monorita.
Bocfaſtus Phlioſophus.

¶ *THE induſtrious Author, Bale, gives here a Regiſter, or Liſt, of more than five hundred antient Writers. In the foregoing and following pages of this Regiſter, it appears, theſe names were at that time collected*

collected and printed with a view to procure assistance and information for a second part of a learned work he had before published. A new and enlarged Edition of this Work was afterwards printed[a], *wherein the greater part of these Writers are mentioned. It is therefore judged unnecessary to continue here, and load the present Volume with, a long list of twenty pages of obsolete names, which by this specimen must appear now altogether useless and of no account; for this reason, tho' we are willing to preserve the Author's better part, or Declarations on this subject, the names are discontinued; and if more is desired, reference is rather made to this antient and rare Treatise, a Copy of which (scarce ever to be met with) is in the Bodleian Library.*

After concluding this register, or catalogue of names the Author proceeds,

[a] The first Edition was printed under the title of *Summarium illustrium Majoris Britanniæ*. Wesel. 1549. 4to. The second improved Edition was intituled *Scriptorum illustrium Majoris Britanniæ Catalogus*. edit. *Francof.* 1553. Folio.

THus houe I mynyſtred here, a taſte of my labours, to them that be fryndely harted to their contrey and fauorable to good letters, doynge them therby to know, that I wold do gretter thinges to their honeſt commodyte, yf I were of power. I haue geuen them a great nombre of the names of their famouſe and notable workemen which wrote in this nacyon from age to age, ſome wele ſome yll, accordynge to the dyuerſe nature of their times, like as the holy Ghoſt foreiudged of theyr doynges in S. Johans reuelacion. Yf ye had with the ſeid names, their actes, their ages, and the tytles of their bokes, whiche I haue now in a redineſſe to ſhew, ye might parauenture ſe many vnknowne wonders. But yf ye had their whole workes in dede, as they were in ſubſtaunce & faſhon, whyche now for the more part are peryſhed, ye ſhoulde haue ſeane moſt wonders of all. Their ages are as neceſſary to be knowne as their doctrynes, and the tytles of their bokes ſo wele as their manyfeſt actes, to them that wyl throughly iudge things

as

as they are, & not be deceiued by colors.

For what thynge more clerely tryeth the doctrynes of men, what they are, than do their ages or times. Either yet, what more proueably manifeſteth the goodneſſe or euylneſſe of their actes, than do the tyties, or argumentes of their workes. He that wyll thus trye Dominick and Fraunces, the founders of two new relygyons, whiche with their ſhulders vndrepropped the greate temple of Laterane, or ſtowte ſynagoge of Rome, than fallyng downewardes, as pope Innocent the thirde behelde ones (they ſaye) in S. Peters churche in a viſion, ſhall fynde the one a murtherer of the bodye the other a murtherer of the ſowle, the one an hypocryte afore God, the other before the world. The other two ſectes of begging friers, to apere of an highar perfeccyon, ded fatche their foundacions much farther of, that is to ſay from Helias, Mary, and Auguſtyn, yet coulde they neuer precede them in hypocreſy to daſell the eyes of the worlde for lucre. The boke of Dominickes doctrine, no fyer (they ſay) was able to burne, yet

now whan his vertu ſhuld be tried therby, it is not vpon the earth to be ſeane. The doctrine of Fraunces is apparunt to this day, both in his rule & teſtament to be a blaſphemouſe profeſſyon of hypocreſy in the ydolatrouſe kingedome of Antichriſt.

Yf theſe men be proued hypocrites & ſowle murtherers, by their execrable doctrines & examples, as they are conferred wyth the noble rules of the pure ſcriptures, what ſhall we iudge of all their ydel folowers, eyther yet of theyr frantyck frutes, of vowes, conſtytucyons, ceremonies, & theyr other fryuolouſe obſeruacions, Yea, what ſhall we report of thoſe vpholders of Sodome, be they doctours, lawers, iuſtyces, gentylmen, or men of other ſort, that wyll yet vngentylly contende by ſophyſtycall argumentes voyde of all veryte, thoſe Gomorreal rules and vowes to be ſo indiſpenſable, that they can geue no place to Godes fre inſtitucyon of marryage? I ſaye as I thynke, & as I wyll wryte, whan I come ones to the tryenge out of the worthie truthe from theyr execrable

ecrable poyſon, that they are neyther learned, wiſe, nor noble, but vnſauerly ſmel of their beggerly bagges, whoſe lowſy wallettes they ſhake. As the ſayeng, is, ſuche lyppes, ſuche letuce, ſuche harpe, ſuch melody, but now to conclude. The vi. viii. ix. and. xi. chapters of S. Johans Apocal are as a perfighte & ſure towch ſtone, wherby all ages, doctrines, actes & tytles are from tyme to time tryed, of what eſtymacyon and value they apere in Gods ſighte, to make vs godly wyſe in receyuynge them.

In the ſupplecyons of my v. hondred of Brytyſh & Englyſh wryters (of whom I haue not vi. perſones here named) to ſom one haue I added more than. lx. workes with their beginnings, to ſome. xl. to ſome. xx. to ſom more, to ſome leſſe, as I haue them collected of the libraryes. Wherin men may behold the diligence of our forefathers in the tyme of ſuperſticion, & the vntowarde negligence of vs now a days in the myddes of learnynge & lyght. Yf any men louing the learned fame of their nacyon, do know of more learned wryters than I haue here

here, & in my other boke named (as it is not in my power to trauayle in all quarters) yf they in ſeaſon ſende me the names, tymes, tytles, nombres, and beginninges of theyr workes, I wyl regiſtre them, as I haue done thoſe. The ſame wyll I do alſo, for them whych ar now liuing, or of late yeares haue deceaſed, yf I may obtayne the lyke at their handes, to the famouſe commodyte of Englande in ſo many noble frutes. Moreouer yf any honeſt godly man, Engliſh Brityſhe, Scottyſh or Iryſh, haue any Antiquite notable concernyng hyſtory (which otherwyſe myght peryſhe and be loſte) yf he for thys good purpoſe voucheſafe to lende his coppy, he ſhall not only haue bokes for it, but alſo in the ende, the ſayde coppy agayne. The grace of our Lorde Jeſus Chriſt, be euermore to them aſſiſtent, that loue hys heauenly truth wythoute ſuperſtycyon vnfaynedly.

Amen.

¶ Emprented at London by Johan Bale. Anno. M. D. XLIX

Reverendiſs.

JOANNIS BALÆI

OSSORIENSIS in HIBERNIA

A. D. MDLII.

EPISCOPI;

LELANDI ex intimis,

ET

In Patriæ Antiquitatibus

INVESTIGATORIS DILIGENTISSIMI,

SUMMARIUM.

Prælo datum A. D. MDCCLXXII.

De Reverend. et clariſs. BALÆO OSSORIENSI in HIBERNIA Epiſcop.

JOHANES BALÆUS natus eſt apud Cowie, villam in agro Suffolcienſi, Novr. 21, A. D. Mcccc xcv. Carmelitus fuit in cænobio Norwicenſi, et preſbyter parochiæ de Thornden in Suffolcia tempore Hen. VIII. Poſtea in Academia Cantabrigienſi jus civile excoluit, cujus profeſſionis Doctor A. MD xxix. renunciabatur, teſte ſeipſo. Operâ Domini Wentworth doctrinam reformatam amplexus, habitum monachialem abjecit, et uxorem Dorotheam duxit. Inde Eboraci ab Archiſepiſcopo Laeo, et mox Londini a Stokiſlaeo Epiſcopo in jus vocatus, a Cromwello liberabatur: poſt cujus mortem ſolum vertere coactus eſt, et per octennium in Germania inferiori commoratus eſt. Sub auſpiciis regis Edvardi VI. in patriam rediit, et obtinuit rectoriam de Biſhops-Stoke in agro Hanton. Poſtea S. Theolog. profeſſor factus ad vicariatum de Swaffham in Comit. Norfolc. inſtitutus fuit A. MDLI. Et A. MDLII. circa feſtum purificationis B. Mariæ virginis Epiſcopus Oſſorienſis in Hibernia conſecratus eſt. Maria regnum adepta, profugere coactus Dublinii aliquandiu delituit, ſed e portu ſolvens ſub feſtum S. Michaelis A. MDLIII. a piratis captus eſt et venditus; lytro tamen ſoluto, Baſileam in Helvetia profectus eſt; unde poſt quin-

quennium, regnante Elizabetha, in Angliam reverſus, ad canonicatum Cantuar. A. MDLIX. 10. Feb. admiſſus fuit; qua dignitate contentus ſedem ſuam repetere noluit. E vita exceſſit Cantuar. A. MDLXIII. menſe Novr. annos natus 68. et in eccleſia cathedrali ibidem ſepultus eſt. Fuit Lelando notus. Londini arti typographicæ operam dedit A. MDXLIX. vide Lelandi *Itinerarium* ab ipſo impreſſum, in quo multa de ſe & Lelando occurrunt[a]. Vir fuit in divinis et humanis literis apprime inſtructus, concionator elegans et brevis, reprehenſor acerbus benevolus tamen, in omni ſermone præ ſe ferebat eccleſiæ Anglicanæ defenſionem. *Waræus* & *Br. Twyne*. Vide cl. Tanner. Aſaph. epiſcop. in Biblioth. Britann. Hibern. ad loc.

"IN OMNI literarum barbarie ac mentis cæcitate illic (Norwich) et Cantabrig. pervagabar, nullum habens tutorem aut Macænatem, donec, lucente Dei verbo, eccleſiæ revocari cæpiſſent ad veræ theologiæ puriſſimos fontes. In eo autem ſplendore

[a] *Arti typographicæ operam dedit, vide Lelandi Itinerarium ab ipſo impreſſum*, &c.] This appears to be an error, and the *Itinerarium* is here given for the *New Year's Gyfte*, publiſhed by BALE, with a Commentary, A. D MDXLIX. *in quo multa de ſe et Lelando occurrunt*. That BALE printed, or rather cauſed to be printed, the *New Year's Gyfte* is before obſerved, *pag.* 24. *not a.* but it cannot from hence be concluded, that BALE *Arti typographicæ operam dedit*, otherwiſe than by giving to the Preſs, not this ſingle Treatiſe only, but many and various literary Tracts,

ſplendore ortus novæ Hieruſalem, non a monacho aut ſacrifico vocatus, ſed ab illuſtri domino Vuenfordo, tanquam a centurione illo qui Chriſtum Dei filium eſſe dicebat, ſerio excitatus, deformitatem meam quamprimùm vidi et agnovi; protinúſque divina bonitate ab arido monte in floridam et fœcundam evangelii vallem transferebar; ubi omnia reperi, non in arena, ſed ſupra ſolidam petram ædificata". Balæus de ſeipſo[b]. "*I was involved in* "*the utmoſt ignorance and darkneſs of mind, both at Norwich*

Tracts, as by the Catalogues of his Writings doe appear. *Farther*, from the acknowledged ſtraitneſs of his circumſtances [1] it is not probable he would, or indeed was in a ſituation to launch into an expence he was nnable to bear, or practice an Art he may be deemed ignorant of. The *ab ipſo impreſſum* here mentioned, is therefore rather to be accounted for by the uſual method of expreſſion; as when it is ſaid *he built that houſe*, the manual operation is not to be underſtood, but that *he cauſed it to be built*, or *paid for the building that houſe*. In this ſence the inference is ſtrong that BALE printed this ſingle Treatiſe of the *New Year's Gyfte*, with his Comment. thereon, not perſonally, but at his own expence, from a regard to his friend *Leland*, and with a view of raiſing money by the ſale, or the liberality of the well-diſpoſed, the better to enable him to proſecute his laudable reſearches into the antient monuments of national literature.

[b] Apud Scriptores Britann. centur. VIII. cap. ult.

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[1] *The acknowledged ſtraitneſs of his circumſtances.*] "With a fullneſe of hert have I bewayled that I have not ben able to redreſſe the waſte of antient hiſtories, for ungentyll pouertie". *Again*, ſpeaking of his collections in Norfolk and Suffolk, he ſays, "and as much wold I haue done throughout the whole realm, yf I had bene able to have borne the charges, as I am not". *Bale ipſe in Comment. in Strenam*, &c.

" *Norwich and Cambridge, without tutor or patron,*
" *till the word of God ſhining forth, the Churches be-*
" *gan to return to the true foundation of Divinity.*
" *Moved not by any Monk or Prieſt, but by the noble*
" *Lord Wentworth (of Nettleſted in Suffolk.) I ſaw*
" *and acknowledged my former deformity, and by the*
" *goodneſs of God I was tranſported from the barren*
" *Mount (Carmel*[c]*) into the fair and fruitfull valley*
" *of the Goſpel, where I found all things built, not in*
" *a ſandy ſhore, but on a ſolid foundation of ſtone*".

BALE's converſion from Popery, and his active zeal for the Reformation, ſoon expoſed him to the rage of the Romiſh Clergy: He was convened before Dr. Lee, Archbiſhop of York, and again before Dr. Stokeſly, Biſhop of London, for preaching the Goſpel and marrying; and without doubt he had felt the perſecuting ſpirit of theſe Prelates, had not Lord Cromwele, as Fuller[d] obſerves, " reſcued him from their paws". On the death of this nobleman, BALE went into Germany, where he continued ſix years in exile; during which time he wrote ſeveral treatiſes in the Engliſh and Latin Tongues, both in verſe and proſe, chiefly tending to expoſe, by a ready wit and acute expreſſion, the abſurdities of Popery. He was recalled into England by K. Edward VI. and preſented to the rectory of Biſhops-Stoke in the county

[c] This alludes to BALE's being of the order of Carmelites as is above-mentioned.

[d] Church Hiſtory, Book IX. p. 68.

county of Southampton. In Auguſt 1552, he was promoted to the See of Oſſory in Ireland. On his ſettlement in this dioceſſe he endeavoured to reform the lives of the Prieſts, and eſtabliſh the liturgy of the Church of England. K. Edward dying ſoon after, his good purpoſes became ineffectual, and on the acceſſion of Q. Mary to the throne, expoſed him to freſh troubles; many of his ſervants were killed in the open field near his houſe in the harveſt ſeaſon, and his own life was held in the greateſt danger. On intimation that the Prieſts were plotting his death, he quitted his dioceſs, with-drew himſelf to Dublin, and made his eſcape from that port. In his paſſage he was taken by pirates, and ſtripped of all his money and effects; at length he recovered his liberty, and went to Baſil in Switzerland: He here printed the improved edition of his *Scriptorum illuſtrium majoris Britanniæ Catalogus* as is before mentioned [e], and continued in theſe foreign parts till the death of Mary.

On the acceſſion of Q. Elizabeth to the crown, BALE returned from this ſecond exile. On January 1, 1559---60, he was nominated to a prebendary of Canterbury, and admitted prebend in the eleventh ſtall of that Church, February 10. following [f]. He did not chuſe to return to Ireland, but contented with

[e] *Vide ſupra* Signature ✠ of his Commentary. In hoc loco pro *Francof.* 1553. rectius lege *Baſil.* apud J. Oporinum, MDLIX.

[f] Le Neve's Faſti Eccleſiæ Anglican.

with his prebendary, he here ſpent the remainder of his days. He died in Novr. 1563, in the ſixty eighth year of his age, leaving as Fuller ſays, "a ſcholar's inventory, more books (many of his own making) than money behind him".

BALE publiſhed Leland's MS. *de viris illuſtribus*, and much enlarged that work in the laſt edition of the Britiſh Writers. He is charged by the Papiſts with enveighing againſt the Monks and Romiſh Clergy with bitterneſs of expreſſion. It is certain he uſes great aſperity in his writings when he ſpeaks of the Popiſh Clergy in general, and the ſuperſtituous doctrines of that Church: He knew the ſcandalous lives of the one, and the pernicious errors of the other. His own ſufferings, and the fiery perſecutions of the pious Reformers, without doubt raiſed reſentment in a warm mind; the anger of a man who had himſelf eſcaped the flames; for oppreſſion and ill uſage, as Fuller ſays[g], "will make any man angry, therefore give loſers leave to ſpeak, and ſpeakers to be cholerick in ſuch caſes". Again, "BALE rails not more on Papiſts than Pitts, on the contrary ſide, does on Proteſtant Writers, whilſt the diſcreet reader, paring off the extravagances of paſſion on each ſide, may benefit himſelf in quietneſs, from their loud and clamarous invectives".

However warm BALE may expreſs himſelf againſt the

[g] Church Hiſtory, Book IX. p. 68.

the Monks and Fryers, the Inhabitants, with equal warmth he laments the deſolation of their houſes, that the ancient manſions and monaſteries did not eſcape the general ſpoyle, but had remained monuments of national ſplendor, to the honour of the benevolent Founders[h]. That the preſervation alſo of the public libraries and antient literature was no leſs his concern, is evident from many particulars in the preceeding parts of this volume: In this beneficient employ he followed the example of his great cotemporary LELAND, with whom he writes "he was as famylyarlye acquaynted as with whome I am beſt[i] acquaynted"; but probably his well-meant zeal to preſerve from the general waſte of the times whatever he could acquire, was not conducted with equal diſcernment, "he did not divide the unprofytable chaffe from the more profytable[k] corne". This gave occaſion to animadverſion from his enemies. The abovementioned J. Pitts[l], in the true ſpirit of popiſh zeal, has forced even the moſt opprobrious language to diſcredit his character and writings, *Balæus homo erat tenui auctoritate, cuiq; nulla fides adhibenda*; whilſt, to a candid mind, his moſt illiberal abuſe more greatly diſcredits himſelf. The diſingenuity of this writer in other inſtances is remarked before[m]. A. Wood[n] alſo reflects on Bale

[h] Comment. *ſupra.*
[i] Ibid. [k] Ibid.
[l] *Vide* libr. de Scriptor. Britann
[m] *Vide ſupra*, Leland's Life, p. 74. n.
[n] Athen. Oxon.

for aſperity of expreſſion, forgetting his own biaſs on ſimilar occaſions. Other writers have indiſcriminately copied theſe authors. At this diſtance of time, and an age, when religious prejudice happily ſubſides, it is better to attend to a modern writer of unqueſtioned diſcernment°, who ſpeaking of BALE ſays he was *Antiquitatum Britannicarum diligentiſſimus perſcrutator*; and, in regard to the above charge on his veracity, obſerves *Magis invidioſe quam juſte hæc objiciunt noſtrates. Balæum etenim, ob nihil aliud culpandum eſſe puto quam ob ſermonis acerbitatem & acrimoniam nimiam erga Pontificios; quorum nomina clara adniſus eſt fœda labe conſpergere, in pontifices etiam ipſos Romanos contumelioſiſſima quæque ſubinde ſcriptis ſuis inferciens. Alias omni laude cumulatus erat hiſtoricus, & optime meritus eſt ab antiquariis, patriæ ſuæ præſertim, amantiſſimis. Nam quæ Lelandus omiſerat ipſe ex aliis ſupplevit, idque magnam partem è membranis; quas nimirum, Lelandi exemplo, aſſidue perquiſivit ac pervolvit. Quinimmo aliquando in compendium redegit quæ ſcriptores vetuſtiores fuſius dilataverant, & contra quæ illi paullo compendioſius perſtrinxerant nonnunquam dilatavit. Magna ubique eſt rationis perſpicuitas, par fides, indefeſſa diligentia; temporum, quoad licuit, ordinem ſervavit, & non tantum noſtræ, verum & aliarum quoque gentium multa in Centuriis ſuis comprehendit alibi fruſtra quærenda*".

With this candid obſervation of Mr. Hearne, this

° *Vide* Epiſt. Th. Hearne, ad cl. Browne Willis. *Collect.* vol. I.

this ſummary account of our induſtrious Antiquary, and ſtrenuous oppoſer of the doctrines of the Romiſh Church, is concluded. The catalogue of his writings are given at large by Bp. Tanner, in his Biblioth. Britann. and other Biographers, to which the reader is referred; it will only be added what ſeems but ſlightly noted in the ſeveral catalogues of his works [p] that BALE publiſhed The chronycles of Sir John Oldcaſtle, Lord Cobham, which concludes in the following words. "Thus endeth the brefe Chronycle concernynge the examynacyon and death of the bleſſed martyr of Chriſt, Syr *John Oldcaſtell*, the Lorde *Cobham*, not canonyſed of the Pope, but in the precyouſe bloude of his Lorde *Jeſus Chriſt*. Collected by *Johan Bale*, and imprynted *Anno Domini* 1544, & VI. *die Auguſti* [q].

[p] *Certamen Johannis Oldcaſtle*, lib. 1. Tanner. &c.

[q] This Chronycle was reprinted *London*. 1729. 8vo.

FINIS.

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———————— reads Leland's MSS. 29.
Wonderful knowledge, 33.

*** Bale's Comment. on Leland's *New Year's Gyfte* being not paged, no regular reference can be made; and the ſhort account of Bale requires no *Index*.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Pag. 25. lin. 13. for *then* read *than.*
29. lin. ult. for *the Diary* read *Wood's Life* pag. 99.
pag. 37. l. 3. for *by* read *be.*
pag. 46. l. 14. for *tne* read *the.*

In BALE's Comment.

In the Dedicat. pag. 1. l. 6. for *nene* read *none.*
pag. 8. l. 15. for *wynes* read *wyues.*
In the Preface, pag. 4. l. 1. for *popaſhe* read *popyſhe.*

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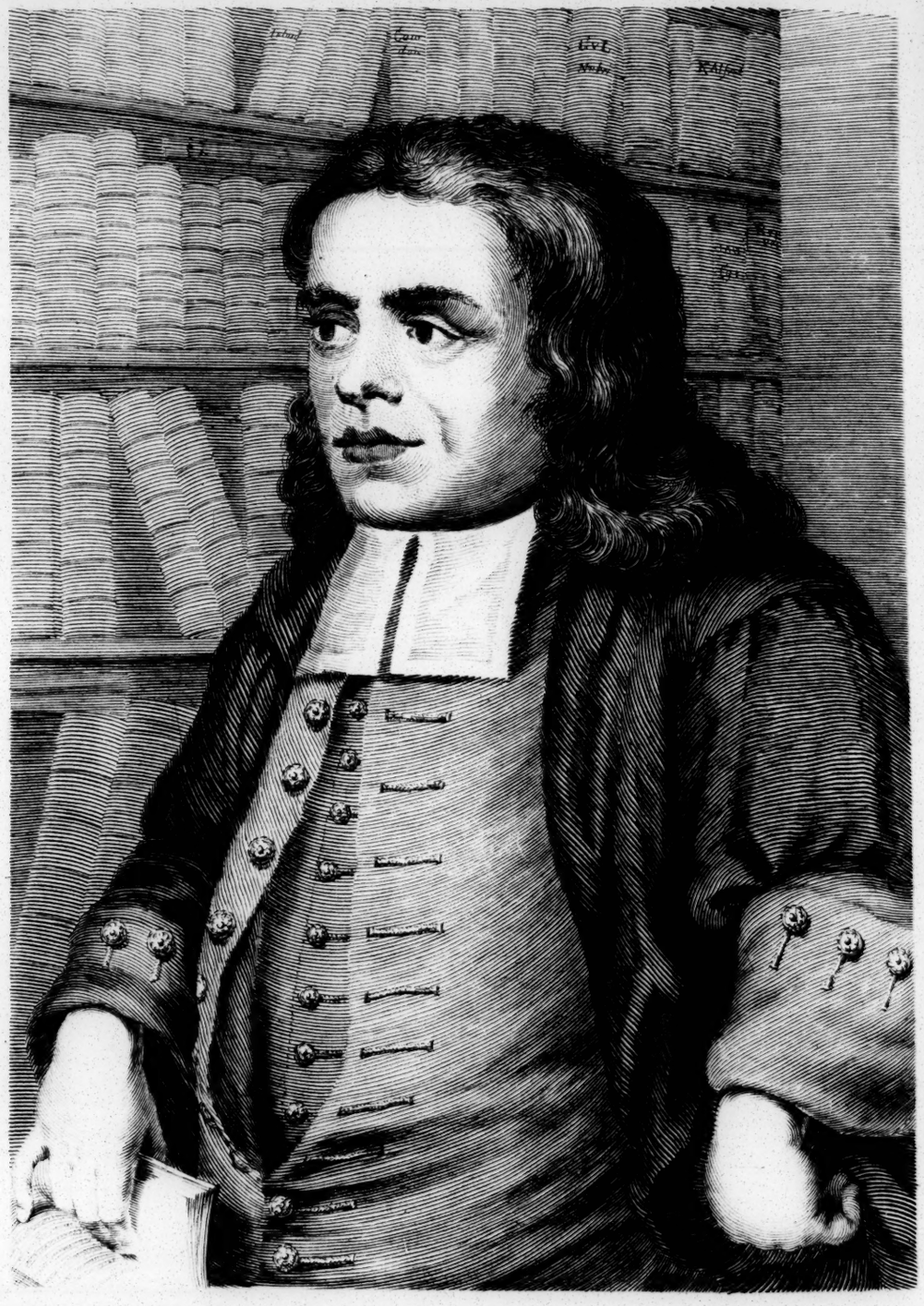
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BODL

PREFACE.

THE greater Part of the following Memoirs of Mr. Hearne was drawn up by himſelf, and is now depoſited in the Bodleian Library. The Authenticity of theſe Pages therefore will be ſome Atonement for the Scarcity of Information they contain. But as the latter Part of the MSS. Life drawn up by Mr. Hearne himſelf conſiſted chiefly of his private Sentiments, relative to a Diſpute between him and the Univerſity, concerning the Detention of a Manuſcript mentioned in the Life, which Sentiments were expreſſed with ſuch a degree of Acrimony, as could not be pleaſing to the Reader, it was therefore judged proper to omit that part, and to conclude the

whole with ſome general Obſervations, on the Purſuits, Studies, and perſonal Character of this eminent Antiquarian. The learned Reader will no doubt view with Satisfaction the complete and accurate Catalogue of Mr. Hearne's Works, which is ſubjoined to theſe Papers, and it is hoped that the additional Appendices alſo will afford ſome Pleaſure as well as Information to thoſe who are not converſant in the Study of Antiquity. It has been the endeavour of the Editors to ſatisfy the Curioſity of each, without tiring the Patience of either.

THE LIFE OF *THOMAS HEARNE.*

(Written by Himſelf.)

THOMAS the Son of GEORGE HEARNE, Clerk of White Waltham, Berks, and Edith his Wife Daughter of Thomas Wiſe of Shotteſbrooke a neighbouring Pariſh in the ſaid County, was born at a place called Littlefield Green within the ſaid Pariſh of White Waltham, [a] and being naturally inclined to Learning he ſoon became Maſter of the Engliſh Tongue [b] and was noted for being

[a] Thomas Son of George Hearne, Pariſh-Clerk of *White Waltham* and *Edith* his wife was baptized the eleventh day of July in the Year 1678. and is 25 Years Old the Year 1703. *Ex Autograph. T. H.*

[b] The natural Propenſity of Mr. Hearne to Antiquarian Literature was conſpicuous in the moſt early Dawn of Life; even when a Boy he was obſerved to be continually poring over the Old Tomb-Stones in his own Church-Yard, as ſoon almoſt as he was Maſter of the Alphabet.

a good Writer, though he had no other Inſtructions than what he received from his Father, who kept a Writing School and had the Character of an ingenious and judicious Man, and for that reaſon was always employed by the Pariſhioners and others in drawing up what Writings they had Occaſion for; He being withall well verſed in our Hiſtory and Antiquities, which contributed in no ſmall meaſure to eſtabliſh his Reputation: But leaving ſeveral other Children and his Circumſtances being mean, he was not able to give his Son Thomas that Education which was requiſite, but on the contrary was forced to let him go to day-labour for a Subſiſtance: But the Boy being much talked of for the ſkill he had obtained in reading and writing beyond his years, it occaſioned that pious and Learned Gentleman Francis Cherry, Eſqr. to put him to the Free-School of Bray in Berks on purpoſe to learn the Latin Tongue, which his Father was not entirely Maſter of: This was about the beginning of the Year 1693.

Hither therefore he went on foot every Morning and came home every Evening, though the Place was ſituated three Miles from his Fathers Houſe, which was the Vicarage-Houſe on the North Side of White Waltham Church (he being allowed to live in it by the Miniſter upon Condition that he taught ten Boys yearly, which he did.)

By

By his Diligence and quick Parts from the loweſt Boy in the School (for he began his Accidence at his firſt Coming;) Not only the Maſter himſelf, but all the other Boys had a very particular Reſpect for him, and could not but admire and applaud his Induſtry and Application: When any Difference aroſe, the other Boys would more often come to him for Reſolution, than they would to the Maſter, and they would often ſay they received more Satisfaction from him than they did from the Maſter himſelf, eſpecially if a Point of our Engliſh Hiſtory was mentioned, to the reading of which he was naturally addicted.

Mr. Cherry being fully ſatisfied of the great and ſurprizing Progreſs he had made, by the advice of that good and learned Man Mr. Dodwell[c] (who then lived at Shotteſbrooke) he reſolved to take him into his own Houſe, which accordingly he did about Eaſter in 1695. and provided for him as if he had been his own Son: He inſtructed him not only in the true Principles of the Church of England, but in Claſſical-Learning, and 'twas for this End that when he was at home he conſtantly heard him read, and when abſent he took

[c] A Gentleman of the greateſt Note in the learned World: His Life with a particular Account of his Writings was publiſhed by Mr. Brokeſby in 2 Vol. 8°. For the particular Friendſhip of theſe two great Men, See ibid. Vol. 1. p. 300.

care that he ſhould read to Mr. Dodwell: In reading, both Mr. Cherry and Mr. Dodwell explained difficult places to him and always illuſtrated them with curious and uſeful Obſervations, ſuch as have been of wonderful Advantage to him ſince. So 'twas to the Pains theſe two good Men took at this time that he owed a conſiderable Share of his Learning, in which he likewiſe received ſome Benefit from tranſcribing ſeveral Papers for the Uſe of Mr. Cherry who had borrowed them on purpoſe to have Copies taken of them.

Mr. Cherry having hitherto taken ſuch particular Care of him, and having ſo generouſly inſtructed him under his own Roof, thought now of nothing leſs than giving him alſo Academical Education: In Michaelmas Term therefore in the ſaid Year 1695, he had him entered a Battelar of Edmund-Hall, in Oxford, in the 17th Year of his age. [d]

But he ſtaid then no longer than till he could be matriculated, which was Dec. 5. the very day after he had been entered in the Hall; after which he returned again to Mr. Cherry's, and then by his Direction and Appointment he went again to School to Bray, going thither every Morning and

[d] Dr. *White Kennet* an eſteemed Tutor in the Univerſity, was at that time Vice-Principal of St. *Edmund-Hall*, and alſo Rector of *Shotteſbrooke* to which he had been preſented by Mr. *Cherry*; and to this Connexion it is probably owing that Mr. *Hearne* was entered into St. *Edmund's-Hall*.

returning

returning home at Night, notwithſtanding Mr. Cherry's Houſe was ſituated four Miles from the School.

This he did till the Eaſter Term 1696. when Mr. Cherry came himſelf with him to Oxford, provided a Chamber and all things neceſſary for him, and ſaw him fully ſettled before he returned.

He was ſo aſſiduous in the Hall, and followed his Studies ſo cloſely there, that he was ſoon taken notice of by the whole Society, and particularly by the Principal thereof Dr. John Mill[e] who ſhewed him much Civility and Reſpect, and often deſired his Aſſiſtance in the learned Works in which he was engaged. The Doctor was then buſy about the Appendix to his Edition of the Greek Teſtament, and finding the Young Man to be verſed in MSS. got him to compare ſome Copies for him that are uſed in the ſaid Appendix, as he deſired and prevailed with him to compare other MSS. afterwards: And it was at the Doctor's Requeſt, that when he was about three Years ſtanding, he went over from Shotteſbrooke (whither he had taken a journey to viſit and converſe with his great Friends Mr. Cherry, at whoſe Expence he lived in the Univerſity, and Mr. Dodwell) to Eaton on purpoſe to compare a MS. of Tatian and

[e] The learned Editor of *Teſtamentum Græcum cum Lectionibus variantibus* MSS. &c. Oxon. 1707. folio. He was alſo Prebendary of Canterbury, and died ſuddenly, Ann. 1707.

Athenagoras

Athenagoras (for both Authors are comprehended in the ſame MS.) in that College Library: He ſpent three days there in collating the ſaid MS. all which time he was entertained very hoſpitably by the Provoſt thereof Dr. Godolphin: The Variations were afterwards made uſe of by Mr. Worth in his Edition of Tatian,[f] and by Mr. Dechair in his Edition of Athenagoras, both which Editions were done at the Theatre;[g] But there is no mention made by either of the Editors of the Perſon who collated the MS. The Book, in which Mr. Hearne wrote the ſeveral Variations with his own hand, is now in the Bodleian Library.

Some time before this he had taken a Journey to Shotteſbrooke, being ſent for by Mr. Cherry, partly that he might ſee what Progreſs he had made in his Academical Studies, and partly to employ him in tranſcribing Sir Henry Spelman's Hiſtory of Sacrilege. Mr. Cherry was pleaſed with the Account he gave of his Studies, and with the Tranſcript which he took of that Work, which was ſoon after printed from it at London: This Work was ſo well received by all Good Men, that it is now grown very ſcarce, and a New Impreſſion ſeems to be wanting.

At the ſame time that he went to Eton to compare the MS. mentioned above, he ſtayed at Shotteſbrooke about two Months, and tranſcribed two

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[f] 1700. [g] 1706.

Copies

Copies of Mr. Dodwell's Paræneſis, one of which was deſigned to have been ſent into Sweden to be printed. Many Attempts were made to get it done but all proving in vain, it was printed at laſt at London from one of the ſaid Copies, and made a great Noiſe as ſoon as it came out, which occaſioned Mr. Thomas Browne [h] to tranſlate it into Engliſh, which he did much to the Satisfaction of the Author who often commended it.

Mr. Cherry read over this Book before it was printed, and objected ſeveral things in relation to the Author's Hypotheſis, upon which Mr. Dodwell inſerted ſeveral new Paragraphs, but Mr. Cherry could not prevail on him to ſtrike out, or alter any Particular. Dr. Hickes and others ſaw it alſo before it was printed, and were diſpleaſed, not ſo much with the Arguments in it drawn from Antiquity, as with what he writes at the beginning concerning the Origin of Schiſm.

Beſides the Aſſiſtance he gave to the learned Men already mentioned, the famous Dr. Grabe at that time reſident in Edmund-Hall was much obliged to him for the helps he received from him, particularly in tranſcribing and comparing old MSS. Many of thoſe things he collected for him the Dr. printed in his life time, but there are a vaſt number not yet publiſhed amongſt the MSS. the Dr. left behind him.

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[h] Probably Tom Brown the Poet.

In

In Act Term 1699. He took the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, and determined in the Schools the Lent following, ſoon after which a Propoſal was made to him by a Perſon that was then looked upon as pretty honeſt, tho' he hath proved otherwiſe ſince, of going into Maryland. [i] Indeed as to

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[i] "Theſe to Mr. Thomas Hearne at his Chamber in St. *Edmund-Hall, Oxford*;

"Sir,

"For your own ſake as well as that of your beſt friend and Patron Mr. *Cherry*, I ſhould be alway glad to doe you any ſervice, and perhaps now an opportunity does offer. Dr. *Bray* Commiſſary to the Bp. of *London*, for the care of *Mary-land* and other Weſtern Plantations, having been already to viſit thoſe parts and deſigning another Voyage very ſhortly, to carry on the good deſigns of Religion, he has now occaſion to ſend over three or four Miſſionaries or young ſober Divines, to be ſettled there upon Parochial Cures. I mentioned you as a Man of a pious, ſober, and ſtudious inclination. For tho' many offer themſelves, he receives none but ſuch as he has reaſon to think are men of probity and conſcience. In ſhort, if you think fit to begin the world in thoſe parts I have obtain'd this particular encouragement for you. You ſhall be ordain'd at the care and charge of Dr. *Bray*; you ſhall have a library of 50l. given upon charity to carry with you. ſhall be immediately in a Cure of 70l. *per Ann.* and by degrees ſhall be better preferr'd. And beſides the Parochial Cure you ſhall be Librarian to the whole Province, to viſit and ſurvey all the publick libraries, that have been lately erected in thoſe parts, for which office beſide the Credit and authority of it, you ſhall have the Salary of 10l. *per Ann.* and the firſt years payment advanced before you go. When

"you

to his own inclination he was altogether averſe from going, and therefore were he to act freely without any dependence upon the judgment of others, he ſhould ſoon have reſolved to ſtay in England. But then his great and beſt friend Mr. Cherry was to be conſulted, as alſo Mr. Dodwell and ſome others in Berkſhire. It muſt be confeſs'd, all of them (excepting one or two, neither of which was either Mr. Cherry or Mr. Dodwell) were of opinion, that he ought to have embrac'd the offer, and to have left England. But then all his friends in Oxford, not one excepted, were ur-

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"you have been there any time you have liberty to return with "money in pour pocket, and ſettle here in *England*, if you are "not more pleas'd with all the good accommodations of that "place. I think you can have no objection, but that you muſt "wait the advice and conſent of Mr. *Cherry*, as you are bound "in all duty and diſcretion ſo to do. I have upon occaſion "mentioned ſuch a deſign to him, and I believe you will find "him willing, that you ſhould put yourſelf into any ſuch courſe "of life, as may ſuit with your own Inclination, and be for "your Intereſt. I mean only as a friend, and it is with ſome "trouble I have procur'd better terms for you than can be al-"low'd to any one other that goes with you. Conſider of it, "and pray God direct you to the beſt reſolutions.

"Minories without Aldgate,
"London, Decemb. 3. 1703.

"Your aſſured Friend,

"Wh. Kennett.

"You muſt give my very humble Service to Mr. Principal "and Mr. Vice-Principal. You will take their Judgment "in the matter.

gent to the contrary, and at laſt he reſolved to follow his own genius and inclination, as well as the advice of his Oxford Friends (ſome of which were very great Men) and to decline what was propoſed to him.

As ſoon as ever Mr. Hearne had taken the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, [k] he conſtantly went to the Bodleian Library every day, and ſtudied there as long as the time allowed by the Statutes would admit: This Diligence being taken notice of by all Perſons that came thither, and his ſkill in Books being likewiſe well known to thoſe with whom he had at any time converſed, occaſioned Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Hudſon [l] ſoon as he was elected Library Keeper to take him in, by conſent and with the leave of the Curators, as Aſſiſtant Keeper, the Library being at that time in very great Confuſion, and requiring the Care of a very diligent and knowing Perſon to put it in Order.

Being ſettled in this Employment, it is incredible what Pains he took in regulating the Library, in Order to which he examined all the printed Books in it, comparing every Volume with the Catalogue ſet out many Years before by Dr. Hyde: [m] He found by this means many Books not numbered at all, and others numbered or catalogued ſo very imperfectly, as rendered Dr. Hyde's Catalogue in many reſpects very uſeleſs.

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[k] Act Term, 1699. [l] 1701. [m] 1674.

He

He wrote down all his notes in an interleaved Copy of the ſaid printed Catalogue, and afterwards tranſcribed them anew into two Volumes, entitling the Work, *Appendix Catalogi librorum impreſſorum Bibliotheca Bodleiana.*[n]

This Work gave univerſal content, and it was deſigned to have been printed, Dr. Mander[o] then Vice-Chancellor giving orders for that end. But the deſign was afterwards laid aſide, and Dr. Hudſon intending to aſſume the honour both of this Appendix and of Dr. Hyde's Catalogue to himſelf, got both parts tranſcribed and thrown into one Alphabet. So that both are now to be printed together, and the Publiſher is to have the Credit of the whole Work, without any regard had to the principal compilers.

Dr. Hyde himſelf took not the leaſt notice of Mr. Emanuel Prichard,[p] though I have been well informed by Dr. Mill and others that it was chiefly drawn up by him.

This undertaking being happily finiſhed, Mr. Hearne immediately ſet about examining the MS. many of which he found not entered in Catalogues at all, and others very imperfectly. The printed Catalogue of MSS. had innumerable faults, many of which he carefully corrected. But as for the

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[n] Now in the Bodleian Library.

[o] Maſter of Ball. Coll.

[p] Emanuel Prichard was the Principal of Hart-Hall: He died Dec. 18. 1703.

Books not at all entered before, ſome of them he put down in an interleaved Catalogue, and others he took notice of in a Folio Book provided for that purpoſe, which belongs now to that Library, and is of great ſervice to the Students there.

The next thing he did for the Benefit of the Library was compleating the Catalogue of Coins, which had been many years before drawn up, when Dr. Barlow was Library-Keeper, by Mr. Aſhmole in three Volumes in Folio. But many Coins having come into the Library ſince that time, and none of them having been entered, (for which reaſon a great deal of trouble was required) Mr. Hearne put them down in vacant places that were left on purpoſe in the aforeſaid three Volumes now in the Bodleian Library.

Some time after finiſhing this Work, William Raye [q] Eſqr. the Engliſh Conſul at Smyrna gave the Library a noble Collection of antient Coins, the greateſt Part of which were Greek, for which he had the Thanks of the Univerſity and the Honour of the Degree of Doctor in the Civil Law, he being then preſent in the Univerſity. Theſe Coins lay ſeveral years undigeſted: But at laſt

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[q] Mr. Raye gave about ſix hundred Coins, which he perſonally preſented to the Vice-Chancellor, in the Apodyterium of the Convocation Houſe.

The Univerſity, at the ſame Time, conferred on him the Degree of LL. D.

they

they were put into order, and an exact Catalogue made of them, by Mr. Hearne, which Catalogue he hath now by him, though he designed giving it to the Library, had not the ill Usage he afterwards met with there obliged him to alter his mind: However for the use of those who study Coins he put the name of each Coin upon their distinct Cells, which may serve instead of the larger Catalogue, which his own studies required him to keep by him.

In Act Term 1703. he took the Degree of Master of Arts, there being then a Publick Act, though there had not been one for several years before. Sometime after this a Chaplainship of Corpus Christi College was offered him by the Reverend Dr. Thomas Turner[r] President of that College, on Condition, that he kept his Place in the Publick Library; Dr. Turner designing this Offer as a Kindness to him, and being unwilling that he should leave the Library, where he had done such great and eminent Service, and was like to be equally serviceable for the future. But he was forced to decline this Offer, Dr. Hudson being resolved that he should hold nothing else with the Library, as he then openly declared; and that he was in earnest appeared openly enough from somewhat he did some years after.

Mr. Hearne having declined this Preferment, soon after the like Offer was made him of a Chap-

[r] Elected President 1667.

lainship

lainſhip of All-Souls College by the Warden[s] of that Houſe, but it was with ſome Condition, and therefore he was likewiſe obliged to decline it; Dr. Hudſon having by this time ſpoke to, and fixed upon one to ſucceed him in the Library, out of which he deſigned to get him ejected, if he preſumed to hold any thing elſe with it.

In 1712. He became ſecond Keeper of the Bodleian Library, upon the death of Mr. John Crabb. This Place he accepted on Condition that he might be Janitor ſtill alſo, a thing that was ſoon granted, though with this Proviſo, that the Salary (though not the Shewing the Anatomy School[t]) ſhould go to an under Officer, that was to ring the Bell and attend as an Aſſiſtant. 'Twas by virtue of theſe two Offices of under or ſecond Library Keeper and Janitor being united or joined together, that Mr. Hearne ſtill kept the Keys of the Library, and opened the Door Morning and Evening, and had the liberty of entering and going out as often as he pleaſed.

Soon after Mr. Hearne was troubled on account of his printing Mr. Dodwell's Diſcourſe *de Parma Equeſtri Woodwardiana*, with a Catalogue of that

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[s] Dr. Gardiner. [t] 1713.

[t] In this School were to be ſeen ſome natural Bodies and preſervations in Spirits, the exhibiting which to Strangers was the buſineſs of the Janitor of the Bodleian Library, and was attended with ſome trifling Advantages. The foregoing Curioſities are removed to the Muſeum.

Unity

great Man's publiſhed Pieces before it. Dr. Gardiner[u] who was then Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Charlett[x] and ſome others were vexed at the Unity of the forementioned Poſts in the Library, and they contrived therefore to make Mr. Hearne uneaſy, ſo that 'twill be no wonder, to ſuch as have heard of the ill temper of theſe two Men, to tell that Dr. Hudſon was one of thoſe that were the occaſion of that trouble.

And it is thought, if one of the Proctors had not been abſent, the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Gardiner, who ſhewed a particular Hatred to the Publiſher, would have proceeded to Expulſion, by Virtue of the Statute Tit. x. Sect. 11. §. 2.[y] There was nothing objected againſt him, but what he had ſaid in the preliminary Part of this Book, viz. that Mr. Dodwell was a very honeſt Man, a Nonjuror, a great Sufferer for his Integrity, that Thomas Milles[z] Biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore had written in his Defence about the Schiſm, notwithſtanding, for the ſake of Preferment, he acted quite otherwiſe after-

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[u] Gardiner, All-Souls.

[x] Dr. Charlett, Maſter of Univerſity College.

[y] The purport of this Statute is, that if any Crime ſhall be committed againſt which the Statutes have not provided (whilſt their Authority is in Suſpence) the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houſes with the Proctors in their uſual Place of Meeting ſhall puniſh at Diſcretion, till proper Proviſion be made againſt the Crime by ſome ſpecial Statute.

[z] Died 1740.

wards,

wards, with other Particulars of the ſame kind. But one of the Proctors being abſent at the Meeting, as has been already ſaid, there was no other Penalty inflicted, but ſuppreſſing the Book, for which a [a] formal Order was drawn up, though with ſuch blunders as made the Authors very ridiculous.

In the year 1713. Dr. Halley was made Secretary of the Royal Society, in the room of Dr. Sloan, [b] who reſigned. An Offer was made at this time to Mr. Hearne of being Librarian to the Society, and Keeper of their Muſeum, which however he declined, his Circumſtances not permitting him to leave Oxford: And much about the ſame time too he excuſed himſelf from being made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he would have been unanimouſly elected, if he had not declared his Diſapprobation to a Friend, at the ſame time however ſignifying his Gratitude and his Senſe of the great Honour intended him.

On January 19. $17\frac{14}{15}$. he was very honourably elected Architypographus and Superior or Eſquire Beadle in the Civil Law, of the Univerſity of Oxford. This Honour being conferred upon him in ſo generous a manner, even when he endeavoured

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[a] This Order may be ſeen in their own Words in the ſubſequent Catalogue of Mr. Hearne's Works, in his Account of the Publication which they cenſured. —

[b] Sir Hans.

as

as much as he could in Prudence to decline it, he deſigned to have relinquiſhed his Poſt in the Library. But finding preſently after the Election that Dr. Gardiner the Vice-Chancellor and ſome others had juſt put in a Common Printer to be Architypographus by virtue of their own Authority, though the ſaid Printer was by no means qualified, Mr. Hearne altered his Deſign and reſolved now to keep in the Library, till ſuch time as he could be put in poſſeſſion of the Architypographus's Poſt to which he had been elected, and for which he was judged the beſt qualified in the Univerſity. The Vice-Chancellor and others maintained what they had done; and Dr. Hudſon, ſo it happened, agreed with them, tho' the Statute is expreſsly againſt their Proceedings; by virtue of which the Superior Beadleſhip of Law is for ever annexed to the Office of Architypographus; and 'twas ſurely upon account of the latter that Mr. Hearne was elected, as the Statute enjoins that a man well ſkilled in Greek, Latin, and Philological Learning, ſhould enjoy this place. So that Dr. Gardiner and others who ſeparated theſe two Offices of Architypographus and Beadle, have acted directly againſt Statute, and are therefore anſwerable for that and all the miſchiefs that are likely to enſue from hence.

Dr. Gardiner and others that joined with him, ſeeing Mr. Hearne reſolved to continue Librarian, contrived now another method, and that was to eject him by force. Accordingly on the eighth

of November in 1715. being the day of Viſitation of the Bodleian Library, Dr. Hudſon makes a Complaint to the Viſitors, pretending that the Office of Under Librarian and Beadle were inconſiſtent: upon which they drew up and ſigned an Order (Dr. Baron [a] as Vice-Chancellor being firſt, though he had told Mr. Hearne before, in the morning of that very day, that he would not be a judge) that it was their opinion that thoſe two places were inconſiſtent, and that therefore he ſhould have the Salary no longer than St. Thomas's day next enſuing, and that afterwards Dr. Hudſon ſhould have the libetty of putting in another. Upon this Mr. Hearne reſigned the Beadleſhip (though the reſignation was not upon ſtampt Paper, nor atteſted by, or done before, a public Notary) [b] before he went out of the Library, leaving the ſtaff with the Vice-Chancellor upon the Library Stairs, and three days after Mr. William Muſſendine, M. A. and Fellow of Magdalen College was elected Beadle in his room. In the afternoon of the ſame day new keys were made to the Library and the locks altered by the

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[a] Dr. Baron Maſter of Balliol College.

[b] Nov. 8. 1715.

I Thomas Hearne, A.M. do reſign all Right and Title that I have to the Office of Architypographus and Superior Beadle of the Civil Law of the Univerſity of Oxford,

Tho. Hearne.

From a Copy of Mr. Hearne's own Hand Writing in the Bodleian Library.

care

care of Dr. Hudſon; ſo that the next day Mr. Hearne could not get into the Library as uſual, to perform the duty of his place, and to carry on his Studies, but was forced to depend upon the pleaſure of another, who had new keys delivered him, and broke in upon Mr. Hearne's Office, without his leave and conſent.

Notwithſtanding this he continued to execute the Office of Librarian when he could get into the Library, till the 23d day of January following, when he deſiſted upon account of the Oaths, that being the laſt day fixed by the new Act, after which if he had acted he muſt have forfeited five hundred pounds and incurred other Penalties, by reaſon he could not comply with what was impoſed in that Act. Theſe meaſures were taken by him deliberately and with good advice: for tho' ſome ſaid he was not included in that Act, yet his beſt friends thought it moſt proper not to truſt to that, but to fortify himſelf againſt attacks by deſiſting from acting as Librarian, eſpecially ſince he had already met with ſuch very ill treatment.

Some time after this, viz. on Friday March 2. 1715. there was a Meeting of the Viſitors of the Library to conſider the affair of Under Librarian. This Meeting was in the Under-Keeper's Study in the Gallery. Complaint was made by Dr. Hudſon, that Mr. Hearne neglected the Duty of Under-Librarian. To this Mr. Hearne gave two Reaſons, 1ſt, that he was excluded or debarred the Library by Dr. Hudſon, who had got new

keys, though Mr. Hearne ſaid he neither had reſigned or intended it. 2dly, That he had not taken the Oaths (which he thought might be the principal Motive for this rigorous Proceeding) and theſe two Reaſons he deſired might be entered. The Vice-Chancellor ſaid he would not take Notice of either, that they would inſiſt upon Neglect of Duty. Upon this an Oath was drawn up, it was penned by Dr. Hudſon; the Subſtance was, that if new Complaints were made, Dr. Hudſon ſhould fill up at Lady-Day. Lady-Day being come, Dr. Hudſon filled up the Place by making one Fletcher M. A. at that time Chaplain, and and ſince that Fellow, of Queen's College, ſecond Librarian; ſo that Mr. Hearne from that time was ſo far from having his former Privilege in the Library, that he was denied the benefit even of a common Student. Nor did he receive the Salary due for the laſt half Year ending at the aforeſaid Lady-Day; at which time alſo ſome other money was due to him upon account of the Library. Indeed, he might have received all this, only he was afraid his Enemies would have inſiſted upon the Act, and have made him incur the Penalties there aſſigned, had he taken any Salary or Fee.

After all this bad Uſage he retired to Edmund-Hall, and lived there very privately, carrying on his Studies in the ſame diligent manner he had done before, furniſhing himſelf with Books, partly from his Study, and partly by the help of Friends. Nor did he neglect the Publick, but conſtantly publiſhed

publiſhed Books, though not without conſiderable Interruptions occaſioned by his malicious Enemies. But the greateſt Obſtacle he met with was upon account of his Edition of Camden's Elizazeth,[e] in the Preface of which having ſpoken ſome keen Truths, which nettled ſeveral Heads of Houſes, he was proſecuted in the Vice-Chancellor's Court by Dr. Baron then Vice-Chancellor (influenced chiefly by Dr. Charlet, Dr. Gardiner, and Dr. Hudſon) and prohibited printing.

This Proſecution continued four Terms, or a Year, during which time he printed Nothing. But my Lord Arran[f] Chancellor of the Univerſity interfering and putting in a New Vice-Chancellor Dr. Shippen of Brazen-Noſe College, to the grief of Dr. Baron, a ſtop was put to their Proceedings, though not without very conſiderable loſs to Mr. Hearne; for they could not prove the Articles exhibited againſt him, yet he was condemned in Charge by Dr. Shippen (who however remitted part of them) and he was allowed the Liberty of printing again.

As before, ſo after this Suit, ſeveral Attempts were made to draw him to London and ſettle him there, where he had a great many Friends, ſeveral of whom thought he might be more ſerviceable there than by continuing at Oxford.

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[e] Publ. A. D. 1717.
[f] 1715.

Among

Among others, John Anſtis, Eſqr. Garter Principal King at Arms propoſed to him the printing Mr. Petyts [g] MSS. Collections, for which Mr. Petyt had left four hundred pounds, but then it was upon this condition, that Mr. Hearne ſhould go to London, and that before the ſaid four hundred pounds were ſecured to him. If he would undertake the Work, Mr. Anſtis who was one of the Truſtees, did not doubt but to procure the Concurrence of the reſt that were concerned, and to have the buſineſs ſo adjuſted that Mr. Hearne ſhould have the ſaid four hundred pounds paid by way of Penſion, at a certain Sum, per annum.

Mr. Hearne looked upon this as a very generous Offer in Mr. Anſtis, but conſidering the danger of ſettled Penſions (as he was a Nonjuror) and withal having no very great Opinion of the Writings of Mr. Petyt, he modeſtly declined the Propoſal, at the ſame time telling his Friend Mr. Anſtis, that notwithſtanding his not caring to publiſh any of Mr. Petyt's own Writings, he was however willing to publiſh any old MSS. fit to be printed, that ſhould be among them (for Mr. Anſtis had informed him, that Mr. Petyt, beſides his own Writings, gave ſeveral old MSS. to the Library of the Inner-Temple) without any Gratuity out of Mr. Petyt's Money, provided he had

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[g] In the Library of the Inner-Temple.

time

time and might have them ſent to Oxford, at leaſt copied for him by ſome ſkilful Hand, that either he or any other Perſon ſhould employ.

Camden's Profeſſorſhip of Hiſtory becoming vacant in the Year 1720. by the Death of Dr. Charles Aldworth of Magdalen College, Dr. Harriſon of All-Souls was elected to ſucceed him; at which time it was given out that if Mr. Hearne would accept of this Place, as ſeveral urged him to do, he might have had it againſt all Oppoſition, being in the Opinion of ſuch as diſcourſed about the matter, the beſt qualified of any in England. But though this Poſt was altogether agreeable to his Genius and Inclination, yet he could by no means be drawn to act againſt his Conſcience, the Oaths being requiſite to hold it; and it was for the very ſame reaſon that ſome time before he declined the rich Parſonage of Bleechley in Buckinghamſhire, freely and voluntarily offered him by Browne Willis, Eſqr.[h] who thereupon (by the Recommendation and Importunity of Dr. Smalridge,[i] and Dr. Charlet) gave it to Dr. Wells, who very readily accepted of it. So Mr. Hearne had alſo when he was publiſhing Livy, declined the Chaplainſhip of Corpus Chriſti College, offered to him (without ſeeking) by Dr. Turner Preſident of that College,

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[h] See Biogr. Britt. Vol. ult. Vol. vi. Part 2. p. 4294.

[i] Dr. Smalridge Dean of Chriſt Church, Oxon.

urging

urging him vehemently to accept it, telling him he would be a great Example in the College, ſince he had ſo great a Character for his Virtue, Induſtry, and Learning, adding that he need not take the Oaths, that it was conſiſtent with his Poſt in the Library, which he would have him by no means leave. But nothing would prevail, and indeed Dr. Hudſon (as he declared) was reſolved to eject him out of the Library if he was Chaplain. Not long after he refuſed the Chaplainſhip of All-Souls College, voluntarily offered him by Dr. Gardiner the Warden thereof. But theſe two laſt Offerings being mentioned above, it may ſeem too much like Repetition to have ſaid any thing here on the Subject.

On Auguſt 8. 1722. He had ſome Converſation with Madam Cherry, Relict of his beſt Friend Francis Cherry, Eſqr. before mentioned. She happened to be then in Oxford, and had a great deſire of ſeeing Mr. Hearne, who accordingly waited on her. Their diſcourſe was about Mr. Cherry's MSS. ſome of which Mr. Hearne had taken a Catalogue of in Mr. Cherry's Life-time, of ſuch as Mr. Cherry intended to put into his hands. She aſked Mr. Hearne when it was he took the ſaid Catalogue, he could not then exactly tell, but upon his return home he found that it was in November 1712. of which he ſent Advice to Mrs. Dodwell, with a Requeſt that ſhe would be pleaſed to communicate it to Madam Cherry.

On

On the 18th of October, 1728. Mr. Hearne's Father died in the ſeventy fifth Year of his Age, and the fifty third of his Clerkſhip, and was buried (at Mr. Hearne's Expence) very decently in White Waltham Church-yard according to his own deſire, and after the funeral was over a Peal was rung as he alſo deſired.

A little before this a Print of Mr. Hearne, done by that eminent Engraver of Heads, Mr. Virtue, was handed up and down and much commended, which is here mentioned, becauſe it was done without the Conſent or Privity of Mr. Hearne. When Mr. Hearne was printing Will. Neubrigenſis, his Friend John Bridges, Eſqr.[k] being in Oxford, had with him Mr. Tilleman, a very curious and exact Drawer, who it ſeems ſtole his face, after which Mr. Bridges deſired at the Requeſt of his Friends that Mr. Hearne would permit it to be engraved, but this he denied. Notwithſtanding which, at laſt it was done, as hath been noted, without his leave, and 'tis judged to be excellently well done.

On April 22. 1726. died Dr. Gardiner, Cuſtos Archivorum of the Univerſity. Several Gentlemen were very preſſing that Mr. Hearne ſhould ſtand for, at leaſt accept of this place without ſtanding firſt, they being ſure that all would unanimouſly

[k] Author of the Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, lately publiſhed.

come in, if he would accept it. But he told them he was neither qualified nor ever ſhould be qualified, as having neither taken the Oaths, nor deſigning to take them. This ſatisfied them, and ſo Mr. Wiſe of Trinity College was fixed on.[1]

The

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[1] Francis Wiſe B. D. was ſon of Francis Wiſe Mercer in Oxford, and was entered of Trinity College in the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred aud eleven, elected Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of that Society. In 1719. he was appointed Under-Keeper of the Bodleian Library, and in 1727. was elected Cuſtos Archivorum by the Univerſity. At this Time he was domeſtic Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Guilford then Lord North, in whoſe family he frequently reſided at Wroxton in Oxfordſhire: by that Nobleman he was preſented to the Donative or Curacy of Elsfield near Oxford, under whom alſo he held a ſmall Eſtate in that Place on a long Leaſe, upon which he built a commodious little Houſe, where he retired during the laſt Years of his life; aud ſpent his Time in literary purſuits, and as an Amuſement in forming an elegant Garden, which, though a ſmall piece of Ground, was diverſified with every object in Miniature that can be found in a larger Scale in the moſt admired Places of this Kingdom. In 1750. he was appointed Radcliffe Librarian by the Officers of State, and died October 6. 1767. He publiſhed Aſſer's Life of Alfred.

Account of the Vale of of White Horſe, Berks, 1736.
Of White Leaf Croſs, Bucks.
Red Horſe, Warwick.
An Enquiry concerning the firſt Inhabitants, &c. 1758.
Hiſtory and Chronology of the Fabulous Ages — 1764.

— He

The ſame Year died Mr. Humphrey Wanley, Librarian to the Earl of Oxford; ſeveral of my Lord's Acquaintance at many different times aſked Mr. Hearne to accept of that Poſt (whether by my Lord's Direction or not is uncertain) but he abſolutely declined it, and gave ſuch reaſons as were very ſatisfactory, and ſo he was preſſed no farther.

In the Year 1727. Camden's Profeſſorſhip of Hiſtory became vacant again by the Death of Dr. Harriſon, who died Auguſt the 6th that Year, and on the 17th of the ſame Month Richard Frewin M. D. was unanimouſly elected in his room; Dr. Holdſworth of St. John's College having deſiſted by reaſon of his being a Divine, and therefore ineligible.

Many preſſed Mr. Hearne to appear for it ſaying that Dr. Frewin would not pretend to ſtand againſt him, but would immediately deſiſt; but Mr. Hearne utterly refuſed this and all other Preferment, how profitable ſoever, upon Account of the Oaths, and he gave this as a Reaſon, which

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—He had a younger Brother, Robert Wiſe, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, an eminent tutor there; an univerſal Scholar, more particularly an excellent Mathematician, but of ſuch extreme Diffidence and Modeſty, that had a longer life been allowed him, the public never would have reaped any advantages from his Studies. He died in 1750. This Note is ſubjoined to preſerve the Memory of a worthy Man which otherwiſe will be loſt.)

was very ſatisfactory to them: at the ſame time it was chiefly owing to him that Dr. Frewin ſucceeded, Mr. Hearne having plainly made it appear from Mr. Camden's letter to ſeveral of Dr. Holdworth's Friends and others that Mr. Camden fully deſigned that his Reader or Profeſſor ſhould be neither in Orders or beneficed, and indeed it was allowed by the Generality, that this very Diſcovery (which he had alſo made, though it was not ſo much taken notice of, when Dr. Harriſon ſtood) brought in Dr. Frewin.

In December 1729. Mr. Bowles Chief Keeper of the Bodleian Library dying, an offer of the Place was made to Mr. Hearne by ſome that came to him, telling him that if he would accept it he ſhould he choſen unanimouſly in a moſt honourable way, but he declined it as ſoon as ever mentioned, as he had ten Years before alſo, when many endeavoured to perſuade him to accept it upon the Death of Dr. Hudſon; and it may be alſo here mentioned that he refuſed being Cuſtos Muſæi Aſhmoleani,[m] not only on the Death of Mr. Edward Lluyd,[n] but alſo this year on the Death of Mr. John Whiteſide,[o] when ſome would

[m] The Keeper of the Muſeum is not elected by the Univerſity, but is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Chriſt Church, the Principal of Brazen-Noſe, the Regius Profeſſor of Phyſic, and the two Proctors for the time being —

[n] Mr. Lluyd died 1709.

[o] Mr. Whiteſide died 1729.

have

have had him put in upon account of his Study of Antiquities, of which there are ſo many Remains in that Muſeum, but he preferred a good Conſcience before all manner of Preferment and worldly Honour.

Among ſome Manuſcripts of his Patron Mr. Cherry, which were about this Time expected at the Bodleian Library, (Mrs. Cherry having, as was ſuppoſed, given them by Will) Mr. Hearne had been told there was a [p] Manuſcript of his, which he endeavoured in vain to recover, and this Diſappointment very much vexed him. Accordingly he complains much, in the Memoirs of his own Life, which follow theſe Papers, of the detention of this MS. from him. Several Letters paſſed between him and Mrs. Anne Cherry relative to this Subject, in which he repeats his Aſſurance that he never gave this Paper to her Father, nor did intend it for any other Perſon, but to commit it to the Flames. It is probable that the Curators and other Perſons concerned in the Care of

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[p] This Manuſcript was that Silly Thing, which Mr. Hearne mentions above. Mr. Cherry had in his Lifetime laid by this Manuſcript for Mr. Hearne, but he had not received it. Mrs Cherry told Mr. Hearne, that ſhe ſhould ſell her late huſband's MSS. Mr. Hearne offered himſelf as a Purchaſer, begging at the ſame time ſhe would deſtroy all Letters and Papers that had paſſed between Mr. Cherry and him.

the Publick Library did not think themſelves impowered to return what had been given to that Place by Will, and therefore ſtrenuouſly perliſted in a Refuſal, not allowing Mr. Hearne's allegation of never having diſpoſed of his Right to the MSS. The Excuſe made for detaining it in the Library, being, as was before obſerved, that it was given by Will, Mr. Hearne ſuſpected the truth of this Point alſo, and writing to the Rev. Mr. Frinſham on this Occaſion, ſoon found that there really was no ſuch Clauſe in the Teſtament of Mrs. Cherry. He looked therefore upon the Uſage he had received as the more harſh and unjuſt — on which Account it is no wonder that thoſe Papers which contain a detail of this Tranſaction are filled with Vindictive Obſervations and ſarcaſtic Reflections on the Characters of the Perſons concerned in it. It is to be wiſhed indeed that the Author's Deſires had been complied with, as the Subject of the Diſpute was of little Conſequence, and the refuſal immediately occaſioned a Breach of Friendſhip between him and his moſt intimate Friends, as well as produced afterwards a great deal of Vexation to himſelf. For the next Event which he records is the publication of this Letter with a Preface prefixed, drawn up to diſgrace him and his Works in the Eye of the Publick. This he informs us was done by a Junto of Perſons.[p] It muſt be

[p] The late Rev. Mr. Bilſtone, and others.

acknowleged

acknowleged that this was an undeſerved Piece of Chaſtiſement, as Mr. Hearne had openly declared himſelf aſhamed of a tract written in his younger Days, and never intended for the Preſs. Beſides it may be obſerved that there was no Occaſion for ſuch a Publication, the moſt violent of that Party for whoſe Uſe it was intended, being then become much more conformable; and it is certain that the Characters of ſome of the Perſons concerned, did not authorize their aſſuming the Right of inflicting this Puniſhment.

The publication alluded to above, is well known by the Title of *A Vindication of thoſe who take the Oath of Allegiance to his Preſent Majeſty*, printed in the Year ſeventeen hundred and thirty one. The evident Deſign of this Pamphlet was to render the Character of Mr. Hearne ridiculous, not only as a lover of Antiquarian Literature, but alſo as a Man fixed in his Principles, and of Perſeverance in that which appeared to him juſt and honeſt. Yet notwithſtanding the Deſire of throwing upon him every poſſible kind of Abuſe, in both theſe Reſpects, the very Paſſages which they introduce to effect that Purpoſe, contain in fact his real Character. The Author of the Preface to the abovementioned Publication, ſpeaks very remarkably of him in the following Words, "*The Letter itſelf is a Vindication of thoſe who took the Oath of Allegiance to King William; and I cannot think it any bad part of a Man's Character to give his Reaſons for complying*

plying with the Oath, which others refuſed. The Point was diſputable, and Cenſures no doubt were paſſed upon the Jurors, as well as Non-jurors. His Reaſons for Compliance (how weak ſoever in the Eyes of thoſe of a different Perſuaſion) were doubtleſs good in his own; and if he has diſcovered better now for refuſing the Oath, than he before gave for the taking it, 'tis an Argument, I think, of his conſtant Enquiry after truth, and of his diſcharging his Conſcience as he improves in Knowledge. How unfortunate is it for the writer of this Preface, that his Malice ſhould thus diſappoint and cruſh itſelf! This Paſſage among ſome others partly ſimilar, bears clear, though, from the Turn intended to be conveyed in it, unwilling Teſtimony both to his impartiality in enquiring after Truth, and to his Steadineſs in holding it, when diſcovered. What Mr. Hearne therefore obſerves in his Memoirs muſt neceſſarily have been true, that the unworthy treatment he had received rather added to than diminiſhed his Reputation among the judicious Part of Mankind, who found in the Excellence of his Works a ſufficient Inducement to pardon and overlook trivial failings.

But even whilſt theſe efforts of his Enemies were exerted againſt him with unabated Violence, he did not at all intermit his uſual Diligence and Induſtry. Every year produced a new proof of his Concern for the Intereſts of Learning, by the publication

publication of ſome [r] Manuſcript, not obvious to common Eyes, nor ſuch as it was in the Power of every Reader to make publick. How uſeful ſuch a Man was in his Time may be eſtimated from the Number of valuable pieces which lie hid in publick or private Repoſitories, of no utility even to the poſſeſſors of them, for want of Perſons who have perſeverance enough to travel through the Drudgery, or ſpirit enough to hazard the Expence of their publication.

By a Life of the greateſt Regularity and laudable Œconomy, Mr. Hearne was enabled in a great Meaſure to prevent this Injury to Literature; and it is no wonder that his Endeavours were aſſiſted by the Encouragement of many noble and opulent Patrons. It might therefore be Matter of Surprize, though no Reflection upon his Character, that a Sum of money amounting to upwards of one thouſand Pounds, was found in his Room after his Deceaſe. His Death, which happened on the tenth of June, in the Year ſeventeen hundred

[r] Tho' amidſt ſeveral very curious Pieces ſome occur which appear trifling to the Generality of Readers, yet there is ſcarce any of them which may not be ſerviceable to the ſtudies and literary purſuits of ſome particular ones. A judicious Collection of the more curious papers publiſhed by him, would be a valuable Work; but it is ſaid, that ſuch an Undertaking has not been carried into Execution for private Reaſons reſpecting his family.

and thirty five, was occaſioned by a ſevere Cold, and a ſucceeding fever, which being improperly treated, terminated in a violent flux. He was buried in the Church-yard of St. Peter's in the Eaſt, where is erected over his Remains a Tomb with an Inſcription written by himſelf. [s]

Since that Kind of Study purſued by Mr. Hearne is more general now, than it was in his Time, to praiſe and ſpeak well of Him will of Conſequence be more ſafe, as it will be better received. His chief Excellence ſo often celebrated, but to the misfortune of Learning ſo little imitated, was unwearied Induſtry, which began almoſt with his Life, and continued in full Vigour till within a few weeks of his Death. By means of this Induſtry, and of a good Diſpoſition, he raiſed himſelf from the loweſt ſtate of Dependence, to a Station of Eaſe and Honour. When his Worth was in ſome ſort acknowledged, by the offer of the beſt Offices the Univerſity had to beſtow, he manifeſted uncommon Integrity in declining thoſe Offers, becauſe the Acceptance of them appeared to him inconſiſtent with the Principles which he had adopted. If there was a ſingularity in his exterior Behaviour or Manner, which was the Jeſt of the Man of Wit and polite Life,

[s] See the Plate.

he

A Gravestone & Epitaph in Oxford. Mr. Rawlinson's Collection.

he ſecretly enjoyed the Approbation, Favour, and Correſpondence of the greateſt Men of the Age.[t] Succeeding Times have given Teſtimony to his Abilities, which the Age, in which he lived, ſo lightly eſteemed. It is, at leaſt, not flattery, to conſider him, as a pattern to all, whoſe Duty it is as well as Inclination, to unite much Learning and Erudition, with the greateſt Plainneſs and Simplicity of Manners.

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[t] See his Correſpondence in the Bodleian Library.

THE END OF THE LIFE.

Operum THOMÆ HEARNII Impreſſorum Catalogus.

I.

AN INDEX *of the principal Paſſages in Sir Roger L'Eſtrange's Tranſlation of Joſephus into Engliſh.* Lond. 1702. fol. Hæc verſio deinde in 8°. prodiit una cum eodem noſtro Indice.

II.

RELIQUIÆ BODLEIANÆ: *or ſome genuine Remains of Sir Thomas Bodley. Containing his Life, the firſt Draught of the Statutes of the publick Library at Oxford, (in Engliſh) and a Collection of Letters to Dr. James, &c.* Lond. 1703. 8°. Ex Autographis Bibliotheca Bodl. deſcripſi. Prelo autem mandavit Amicus quidam Londinenſis, ad quem Apographum, una cum præfatione, quam contexui, miſeram. Schedas tamen non vidi, donec totum abſolveretur opus. Cæterum hunc in finem Reliquiæ iſtæ depoſitæ ſunt in Bibliotheca, ut non tantum Viris litteratis aliiſque pateret, quanta cum diligentia eam conderet libriſque adornaret Bodleius; ſed ut ipſi etiam, ſi ita viſum eſſet, eandem in libris congerendis atque diſponendis obſervarent methodum. Neque alium in finem edidimus.

III.

C. PLINII CÆCILII Secundi Epiſtolæ & panegyricus, cum variis lectionibus & annotationibus. Accedit Vita Plinii ordine Chronologico digeſta. Oxonii e Theatro Sheld. 1703. 8°. Quin & in hac Editione habetur,

Brevis Adnotatio de duobus Pliniis Veronenſibus, ex multis hinc inde collecta per Joannem Manſionarium Veronenſem. Hanc autem erui e duobus Codicibus MSS.

IV.

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM Hiſtoriæ Romanæ, cum Pæanii Metaphraſi Græca.

1. Meſſala Corvinus de Auguſti progenie.

2. Julius Obſequens de Prodigiis.

3. Anonymi Oratio funebris, Gr. Lat. in Imp. Il. Conſtantinum Conſtantini M. Fil. cum variis Lectionibus & Annotationibus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1710. Octavo. Anonymi Orationem ut ſubjungerem monuit Cl. Dodwellus. Nec piget. Pauciſſima enim extabant Exemplaria. Illud autem, quo utebar, in Bibliotheca inveni Seldeniana, ex Edit. Fred. Morelli.

V.

INDICES TRES locupletiſſimi in Cyrilli Hieroſolymitani Opera Gr. Lat. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1733. fol. ad finem Cyrilli operum.

VI.

VI.

DUCTOR HISTORICUS: *or, a ſhort Syſtem of Univerſal Hiſtory, and an Introdnction to the Study of it. Vol. the firſt, in three Books, containing,*

1. *A Chronology of all the moſt celebrated Perſons and Actions from the Creation to this time. To which is premiſed an explication of Terms, and other Præcognita.*

2. *An Introduction to hiſtory. Wherein an Account is given of the Witings of the Ancient Hiſtorians Greek and Roman, with the judgment of the beſt Criticks upon them. Together with an ample Collection of Engliſh Hiſtorians.*

3. *A Compendious Hiſtory of all the Ancient Monarchies and States from the Creation to the Birth of Chriſt. Lond.* 1705. 8°. *the ſecond Edition.* Prodiit item, me inſcio, Anno 1714. & 1724. Ad primam Editionem quod attinet, alteri cuidam omnino illa eſt adſcribenda. Quin & duo primi libri in ſecunda, tertia & quarta editione ſunt item alterius cujuſdam Auctoris, qui & præfationem ſcripſit. Librum autem tertium ipſe contexui, veterum Hiſtoricorum, Inſcriptionum, nummorum aliorumque monumentorum antiquorum auctoritate nixus.

VII.

DUCTOR HISTORICUS: *or, a ſhort Syſtem of Univerſal Hiſtory. Vol. 2d. Containing a Compendious Account of the moſt conſiderable Tranſactions in the*

the World, from the Birth of Chriſt to the final decay of the Roman Monarchy, and the Eſtabliſhment of the German Empire by Charles the Great: In three Books, viz.

1. *A Series of the Succeſſion, and a Hiſtory of the Reigns of all the Emperors, from the Birth of Chriſt to the removal of the Imperial Seat to Conſtantinople.*

2. *The Succeſſion of the Emperors, continued from the tranſlation of the Empire, to the Reign of Charlemayne.*

3. *The Hiſtory of Perſia under Parthian Kings, and the Perſian Race reſtored, to the deſtruction of that Monarchy by the Saracens: The ſeveral Kingdoms erected in Europe, by the Franks, Saxons, Goths, Vandals, &c. and their reſpective Succeſſions: The Life of Mahomet, and the Succeſſion of the Saracen Caliphs: together with an Account of the moſt conſiderable Cities, &c. for eight hundred years after Chriſt, and other miſcellaneous things, not mentioned in the Courſe of the Hiſtory.* Oxon. 1704. octavo. e Prelo Lichfeldiano. Prodiit etiam ter Londini (clam me) id quod innui in Gloſſario ad Petrum Langtoſtum, voc. Wiri. Tertium volumen me editurum eſſe monui in Præfatione. Quem in finem multa ex optimæ notæ libris collegeram. At quo minus pergerem impediit Puffendorfii Introductionis verſio Anglicana, quæ ab eo ſæculo exordium ducit, quo deſinit Volumen ſecundum, & ad noſtra uſque tempora ſerie continua Hiſtoriam deducit.

VIII.

VIII.

INDEX *to the four Parts of Dr. Edwards's Preſervative againſt Socinianiſm.* Oxon. 1740. 4°. e Prelo Lichfeld. Ipſius Auctoris rogatu confeci.

IX.

INDEX *to the Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion.* Oxon. e Theat. Sheld. 1704. fol. Aliæ item extant editiones tum in fol. tum in 8°. omnium contaminatiſſimam illam eſſe putamus, quæ tam in 8°. quam & in folio prodiit. A. D. 1732. Hanc Opellam navavi rogatu clariſſimi doctiſſimique Viri, Henrici Aldrichii S. T. P. Ædis Chriſti Decani.

X.

M. JUNIANI JUSTINI Hiſtoriarum ex Trogo Pompeio Libri XLIV. MSS. Codicum Collatione recogniti, annotationibuſque illuſtrati. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1705. 8°.

XI.

T. LIVII PATAVINI Hiſtoriarum ab urbe condita libri qui ſuperſunt, MSS. Codicum Collatione recogniti, annotationibuſque illuſtrati. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1708. Sex Voluminibus in 8°.

XII.

A LETTER *containing an Account of ſome Antiquities between Windſor and Oxford, with a Liſt of the ſeveral Pictures in the School Gallery adjoining to the Bodl. Library.* Edidit amicus quidam (ad quem ſcripſeram) Lond. A. D. 1708. in libro nimirum Miſcellaneo (in 4°.) cui tit. *The Monthly Miſcellany, or Memoirs for the Curious.* Extat etiam alia Editio, auctior & emendatior, omiſſo tamen Picturarum Catalogo, (quem calamo quoque correxeram) ad calcem Vol. quinti Itinerarii Lelandi. At quum Catalogum etiam hunc vehementer expeterent Eruditi, opuſculum totum, a memet recoctum, (nam ed. Londinenſis mendis obſita fuit) ſicut jam prius ſcripſeram denuo edidi A. D. M.DCC.XXV. in 8°. nimirum, idque conſilio atque hortatu amicorum aliquot doctorum, ita tamen, ut centum duntaxat exemplaria excudenda duxerim.

XIII.

THE LIFE *of Ælfred the Great, by Sir John Spelman, Kt. Publiſhed from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library, with conſiderable Additions, and ſeveral Hiſtorical Remarks.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1709. 8°.

XIV.

XIV.

A DISCOURSE *upon an old Roman Inſcription lately found near Bathe.* Diſſertationem hanc edidimus ad finem dictæ vitæ Ælfredianæ.

XV.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the firſt, publiſhed from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1710. 8°.

XVI.

THE LABORIOUSE *Journey and Serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes Antiquities, geven of hym as a Newe Yeares Gyfte to King Henry VIII. in the XXXVIII. year of his Raygne.* Ad initium primi Vol. Itin. Leland. ex Autographo. Notulas ad imam paginæ partem ſubjecimus.

XVII.

A DISCOURSE *concerning ſome Antiquities lately found in Yorkſhire. In a letter to Mr. Thoreſby of Leeds. With an Extract of Mr. Thoreſby's letter that occaſioned this diſcourſe.* Lond. 1710. in Actis Philoſphicis. N°. 322. Et auctior emendatiorque ad calcem primi Vol. Itin. Lelandi.

XVIII.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the ſecond. Publiſhed from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1711. 8°.

XIX.

J. LELANDI Antiquarii Næniæ in mortem Thomæ Viati Equitis incomparabilis, cum notulis ad infimam partem Paginæ. Extat ad calcem ſecundi Vol. Itin. Lelandi, una cum Viati vita ex Athenis Oxon.

XX.

AN ACCOUNT *of ſeveral Antiquities in and about the Univerſity of Oxford.* Ad calcem ſecundi Vol. Itin. Lelandi.

XXI.

ORATIO HABITA coram illuſtriſſimo rege Henrico Septimo Cantabrigiæ. Ex cod. MS. Bodl. Hæc etiam extat ad calcem Vol. ſecundi Itin. Lelandi. Auctor vero fuit Vir eruditiſſimus Joannes Fiſcherus Ep. Roff. ut me docuit amicus optimus Hilkias Bedfordius.

XXII.

XXII.

DR. PLOT'S *account of his intended Journey through England and Wales for the diſcovery of Antiquities, and other Curioſities. Publiſhed from a MS. in the Bodl. Library.* Ad calcem item ſecundi Vol. Itin. Lel.

XXIII.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the third. Publiſhed from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1711. 8°.

XXIV.

ANTONINI ITER Britanniarum, (juxta primam editionem) cum variis lectionibus & Indicibus. Accedunt Roberti Talboti Annotationes e Codice MS. in Bibliotheca. Ad finem tertii Vol. Itin. Lelandi, in quo etiam alia habentur fragmenta vetuſta, præcipue Statuta Aularia Antiqua Univerſitatis Oxonienſis.

XXV.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the fourth, in two Parts. The firſt part publiſhed from the Original, the ſecond from Mr. Burton's Tranſcript, in the Bodleian Library. With an Appendix, containing ſome other Obſervations of Mr. Leland, among which Obſervations, are many things* ex Collectionibus Joannis Rowſe, de Antiquitate

quitate Oxonii & Academiæ ex tabella Joannis Rowſe, ex libro —— Rowſe de Epiſcopis Wigorniæ, ex veteri ſed fabuloſo libro incerti Auctoris de Antiquitate Cantabrigienſi, & ex libello Joannis Rowſe de Academiis.

XXVI.

AN ACCOUNT *of ſome Antiquities found in Yorkſhire, containing a letter from Mr. Thoreſby, to Dr. Sloane, with Remarks of the Publiſher occaſioned by it.* Ad initium IV. Vol. Itin. Lelandi in quo et fragmenta quædam e Collect. MSS. Dodſworthianis.

XXVII.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the fifth. Publiſhed from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1711. 8°. Ad calcem extat epiſtola quædam noſtra, de qua ſupra, n. XII.

XXVIII.

A TALE *of two Swannes: wherein is comprehended the Original and increaſe of the River Lee, commonly called Ware River: together with the Antiquitie of ſundry places and townes ſeated upon the ſame. By W. Vallans.* Ad init. Vol. V. Itin. Lelandi. ubi etiam habes e Cod. v. cl. Thomæ Rawlinſoni *the propertees of the ſhyres of Engelond*, & decerptum quoddam egregium e Rotulâ veteri, quod quidem decerptum hoc modo ſignavimus:

Out

Out of an old Roll for praying for the Soul of Dame Lucy de Ver Foundreſs of Hengham Priory in Eſſex, An. 2. Ric. I.

XIX.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the ſixth. Publiſhed from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1711. 8°.

XXX.

A LETTER *written by the Reverend Mr. Francis Brokeſby, containing an account of ſome Obſervations relating to the Antiquities and natural hiſtory of England.* Ad calcem ſexti Vol. Itin. Lel.

XXXI.

AN ESSAY *towards the recovery of the Courſes of the four great Roman Ways.* Ad calcem itidem ſexti Vol. Itin. Lelandi. Auctor erat Amicus pereruditus Rogerus Galeus, Arm.

XXXII.

Verſus de diſceptatione, quam ſcholares Oxoniæ habuerunt de Villanis, & qualiter Villani eos extra villam occiderunt. Ad calcem etiam ſexti Vol. Itin. Lel. e Cod. MS. Viri Cl. Thomæ Rawlinſoni, Armigeri. Vide item pag. 195. Itin. Lel. uti etiam pag. xxxvi, Præf. noſtræ ad Robertum Aveſburienſem.

XXXIII.

XXXIII.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the ſeventh, in two Parts. The firſt Part publiſhed from the Original in the Bodl. Library, the ſecond from Mr. Stowe's tranſcript in the Library of Robert Davies of Llannerch in Denbighſhire, Eſqr. To which is ſubjoined an Appendix; and at the beginning is prefixed a letter to the Reverend Dr. White Kennet, Dean of Peterborough, to the Publiſher concerning a Paſſage in the Preface to the fourth Volume of this Itinerary, with the Publiſhers anſwer.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1711. 8°.

XXXIV.

DE VOCE Anglo-Saxonica Ærtel Diſſertatio, V. Cl. Jacobi Tyrrelli Armigeri hortatu conſcripta. Et hæc extat ad Initium Septimi Vol. Itin. Lel.

XXXV.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the Eighth, in two Parts. The firſt part publiſhed from the Original in the Bodl. Library; the ſecond from Mr. Stowe's Tranſcript in the Library of Robert Davies of Llannerch in Denbigh-ſhire, Eſq;* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1712. 8°.

XXXVI.

XXXVI.

A DISCOURSE *concerning the Stunsfield teſſelated Pavement, with ſome new Obſervations about the Roman Inſcription that relates to the Bath Fabrica.* Ad initium VIII Vol. Itin. Lel. ubi etiam Pavimenti ipſius icon inſeritur, quæ & ſeorſim item prodiit ſuaſu amicorum doctorum. Cæterum id monendum, ad pag. xx. l. 9. hujus Diſſertationis. Sabina pro Fauſtina legendum eſſe. Porro ad initium hujus itidem Voluminis e Codice quodam MS. Barloviano editur, *The Cuſtome of the Mannor of Woodſtock.*

XXXVII.

AN ACCOUNT *of ſome Roman Urns, and other Antiquities, lately digged up near Biſhops Gate. With brief reflections upon the ancient and preſent State of London. In a Letter to Sir Chriſtopher Wren, Knight.* Ad calcem 8^vi^. Vol. Itin. Lel. Auctor erat Amicus doctiſſimus Joannes Woodwardus, M. D. Prodiit & ſeorſim, dolo cujuſdam Bibliopolæ infamis, venia nec a cl. Auctore nec a me prius impetrata.

XXXVIII.

GULIELMI STEPHANIDIS Deſcriptio nobiliſſimæ civitatis Londoniæ, e Codice MS. vetuſto in Bibliotheca Bodleiana. Et hæc etiam extat ad calcem prædicti octavi Vol. Itin. Lel. notiſque brevibus illuſtravimus.

illuſtravimus. Ex quo edidi aliud exemplar MS. perantiquum vidi, una cum ejuſdem Auctoris Thomæ Becheti vita, quam antehac nunquam conſpexeram, inter codices MSS. Viri cl. Edv. Llwydii, Muſei Aſhmoleani nuper Cuſtodis. Hos MSS. poſt mortem Llwydii redemit D. Thomas Sebright, Baronettus.

XXXIX.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the ninth, compleating the whole Work.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1712. 8°. In hoc autem ultimo Vol. continentur.

1. Genethliacon Chariſſimi Edvardi Principis Cambriæ, appoſita nominum in eodem explicatione, Auctore Lelando noſtro; cui & notulas ſubjecimus.

2. Cygnea Cantio, commentariique in eandem, Auctore itidem Lelando: cui & notulas noſtras qualeſcunque ſubnexuimus.

3. Nicolai Fierberti Oxonienſis Academiæ deſcriptio, e Codice quem mutuo ſumpſi ab amico egregio Richardo Rawlinſono, M. A. Huic item notulas ſubjunximus.

4. *A Review of Mr. Leland's Itinerary.* Cujus pag. 201. l. 28. pro *the gode Lorde of Abendõn of his lande*, legenda ſunt, *the gode Lorde of Abendõn left of his lande.*

5. V. cl. Thomæ Alleni, olim ex Aula Gloceſtrienſi Oxonii, notæ in Baleum de Scriptoribus Brit.

Brit. e Cod. in Bobliotheca Bodl. Admodum rara eſt hæc noſtra Itin. Lel. Editio; quippe cujus centum viginti duntaxat exemplaria excudenda curavimus.

XL.

HENRICI DODWELLI de Parma Equeſtri Woodwardiana diſſertatio. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1713. 8°. Libro huic, a me ſumma cura recenſito, (ſumptibuſque propriis edito) ſanctiſſimi doctiſſimique Auctoris Operum editorum catalogum præmiſi & ad finem e Cod. MS. Bodleiano ſubjunxi,

1. *Thomæ Neli Collegiorum Scholarumque publicarum Academiæ Oxonienſis Topographicum delineationem diu ab Antiquariis noſtris deſideratum, in qua quidem Collegiorum ac Scholarum publicarum regnante Elizabetha figuras ſive iconas habemus, e quibus conſtat mire mutata eſſe ædificia ex quo vixerit Nelus.* Sed a calamo noſttro, (ut fit,) exciderunt nonnulla, quæ quibuſdam e Præfectis Academiæ (mihi ſumme colendis) diſplicebant. Hinc in loco quodam inſigni extemplo convenerunt, ſermonibuſque ulcitroque, pro more, habitis, tandem ſtatuerunt, ut opus nec a nobis divenderetur nec alio aliquo modo divulgaretur, ſed, quoad ejus fieri poſſet, penitus ſupprimeretur. Hæc enim in verba ſe habet Decretum,

At a Meeting of the Heads of Houſes of the Univerſity of Oxford, *in the* Apodyterium *the* 23*d*, *of* March, Anno Domini 1712.

Ordered that a Book intituled,

" HENRICI DODWELLI de Parma Equeſtri " Woodwardiana diſſertatio &c. * Recenſuit edi- " ditque Thomas Hearne, A. M. Oxonienſis, qui " & Dodwelli Operum editorum Catalogum præ- " miſit. Oxonii e Th. Sheld. MDCCXIII. Impenſis " Editoris. *Printed without leave in which there are* " *ſeveral offenſive expreſſions, be ſuppreſſed; and the* " *ſaid Mr. Hearne is hereby forbidden to ſell or any* " *otherwiſe diſperſe or diſpoſe of the ſaid Book under* " *Penalty of the Statutes.*

In præſentiâ mei
Geo. Cooper Nor^rii Pub^ci.
& Reg^trii. Univerſ. Oxon.

XLI.

JOANNIS LELANDI Antiquarii de rebus Brittanicis Collectanea. Ex Autographis. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1715. Sex Voluminibus in 8°. In hoc opere, præter Lelandi Collectanea, alia etiam permulta habentur, in quibus

* Sic in ipſo Autographo decreti.

1. Rob. Gordoni a Stralech Epiſtola de Hiſtoria Spotſwodiana, e Collectaneis MSS. doctiſſimi Smithi penes Editorem. Vol. I. p. XLIII.

2. *A Letter to the Publiſher, written by the ingenious Mr. John Bagford, in which are many curious Remarks relating to the City of London, and ſome thing about Leland.* Ib. p. XLVIII.

3. Joan. Lelandi Antiquarii, Codrus, ſive laus & Defenſio Gallofridi Arturii Monumetenſis contra Polydorum Vergilium ex Autographo. Vol. V. p. 2.

4. Ejuſdem Aſſertio inclitiſſimi Arturii, Regis Britanniæ. Ib. p. 11.

5. Ejuſdem Elenchus & explicatio antiquorum nominum in dicta Aſſertione. Ib. p. 65.

6. Ejuſdem Εγκωμιον τῆς εἰρήνης, ſive laudatio pacis. Ib. p. 69.

7. Ejuſdem Principum, ac illuſtrium aliquot & eruditorum in Anglia Virorum Encomia, Trophæa, Genethliaca, & Epithalamia. Ib. p. 79.

8. Illuſtrium aliquot Anglorum Encomia per Thomam Newtonum Ceſtreſcivicum. Ib. p. 168.

9. Richardi Parkeri Σκελετὸς Cantabrigienſis, nunc primum editus e Bibl. V. Prænobilis D. Philippi Sydenhami, Baronetti. Ib. p. 185.

10. Vita Gulielmi Chappel Epiſcopi Conagienſis & Roſſenſis a ſeipſo conſcripta ex eadem Bibliotheca, nunc demum edita. Ib. p. 259.

11. Ludovici Savoti, Galliarum Regis Medici, de raris & communibus Imperatorum Romanorum

rum nummis judicium, Interprete & Abbreviatore Patricio Junio. E Collectaneis Smithianis penes Editorem. Accedunt ex iisdem Collectaneis Epistolæ aliquot doctissimi Langbainii, una cum Excerptis pauculis e Cod. Antiquo Bodleiano. Ib. p. 269.

12. *The great feast at the Incronization of George Nevell, Archbishop of York; the service of the Baron Bishop within the Close of York; several Observations about the prizes of Corn and Wine, and about provision for the Poor*; Incronizatio Willielmi Warham, Archiepisc. Cantuar. anno Henrici VII. vicesimo; *fees at the said Incronization, with other things of the same kind, particularly a Note about Math. Parker*; Convivium in Installatione Ranulphi de Bourne, Abbatis S. Augusti. Cant. Anno Dom. 1309. & Domini Reg. Edvardi secundi 2°; *A Dietarie, or several things about the prizes of Victuals, with injunction for temperate living; and Verses written by Thomas Brooke, Gent. in the tyme of his Imprisonment, the day before his death, who sufferyd at Norwich, the 30. of Aug. 1570. All out of an old Paper Roll in the Bodleian Library. Vol. VI. p. 2.*

13. *The first foundatiou of the Collegiate Church of blessed John of Beverley, out of a MS. Paper in the hands of the learned Roger Gale, Esqr.* Ibid. p. 43.

14. De primo Volumine Monastici Anglicani epistola, Auctore V. cl. Radulpho Bathurſto, M.D. Coll. SS. Trinitatis in Academia Oxonienſi non ita pridem Præside. Ib. p. 48.

15. *A*

15. *A View of the* [*Parliamentary*] *Mitred Abbies, with a Catalogue of their reſpective Abbats, by Browne Willis, of Whaddon-Hall, near Fenny Stratford in Buckinghamſhire, Eſqr. To which are prefixed ſome preliminary Obſervations by the Publiſher.* Ibid. p. 517.

16. Joannis Lelandi Antiquarii Bononia Gullo-Maſtix. e Muſeo viri doctiſſ. P. Ulamingi Amſtelodamenſis ab amico ornatiſſ. & de re antiquaria præclare merito Thoma Rawlinſono, Armigero, nobiſcum communicata. Ib. p. 264.

17. *A Letter to the Publiſher from the learned Roger Gale, Eſq; occaſion'd by his* [*the ſaid Mr. Gale's*] *Eſſay towards the Recovery of the Courſes of the four great Roman Ways. Printed in the ſixth Vol. of Lel. Itin.* Ib. p. 273.

N.B. Operis hujus non plura quam centum quinquaginta ſex exemplaria imprimenda curavimus.

XLII.

ACTA APOSTOLORUM Græco-Latine, litteris majuſculis. e Codice Laudiano, Characteribus uncialibus exarato, & in Bibliotheca Bodl. adſervato, deſcripſi edidique. Symbolum etiam Apoſtolorum ex eodem Codice ſubjunxi. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1715. 8°. Centum viginti duntaxat exemplaria excudimus.

XLIII.

XLIII.

JOANNIS ROSSI Antiquarii Warwicenſis, Hiſtoria Regum Angliæ, e Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Bodl. deſcripſi, notiſque & indice adornavi. Accedit Joannis Lelandi Antiquarii Nænia in mortem Henrici Duddelegi Equitis; cui præfigitur Teſtimonium de Lelando amplum & præclarum, hactenus ineditum. Oxon. e Theatro Sheld. 1716. 8°. Sexaginta tantummodo excuſa ſunt Exemplaria.

XLIV.

TITI LIVII Foro-Julienſis Vita Henrici quinti, regis Angliæ. Accedit Sylloge Epiſtolarum, a variis Angliæ Principibus ſcriptarum e Codicibus calamo exaratis deſcripſi edidique. Appendicem etiam, Notaſque ſubjeci, ubi habes

1. *K. Henry V^ths. Proclamation for the apprehenſion of Sir John Oldcaſtle, after he was taken, up to London*, e MS. in turri itidem Lond.

2. *The writ for bringing the ſaid Sir John Oldcaſtle, after he was taken, up to London*, e MS. in turri itidem Lond.

3. *Centain ſentences, being the dying words of King James the firſt, as they are written at the end of a common Prayer in St. John's Coll. Library Oxon. being one of the Books given to that place by Sir William Paddy.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1716. 8°.

XLV.

XLV.

ALUREDI BEVERLACENSIS Annales, ſive hiſtoria de geſtis Rerum Britanniæ, libris IX. e Cod. pervetuſto calamo exarato, in Bibliotheca Viri clariſſimi, Thomæ Rawlinſoni, Armigeri, deſcripſi edidique. Quin & præfatione, notis atque Indice illuſtravi. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1716. 8°. Centum quadraginta octo ſolummodo exemplaria ſunt impreſſa.

XLVI.

GULIELMI ROPERI vita D. Thomæ Mori Equitis Aurati, lingua Anglicana contexta. e Codice MS. penes Edv. Burtonum e Collegio Orielenſi Oxoniæ. — A. D. 1716. 8°. Accedunt

1. Epiſtola Domini Thomæ Mori, equitis Aurati, ad Academiam Oxonienſem, contra Scholaſticos illos Academiæ dictæ, qui ſe Trojanos appellantes, omnes artes liberales præcipue Græcas Litteras, odio habendas, earumque cultores conculcandos dicteriiſque proſcindendos eſſe palam prædicabant. Pag. 59.

2. Epiſtolæ & Orationes aliquammultæ Academiæ Oxonienſis, ad fidem Codicis MS. Editori donatæ a Viro cl. Thoma Bakero, S. T. B. Cantabrigienſi. P. 69.

3. Anonymi Chronicon Godſtavianum, e Codice MS. membraneo, p. 180. Eo titulo idcirco inſigniendum duxi, quia in illud forte fortuna inci-

derim, quum anno MDCCXV. una cum Joanne Bagfordio, amico egregio, ad rudera Prioratus de Godſtowe juxta Oxoniam animi recreandi gratiâ perambularem.

4. A DESCRIPTION *of the painted glaſs in the Windows of the Pariſh Church of Fairford in Gloceſterſhire, from a MS. in the hands of Mr. John Murray of London. To which is prefixed ſome occaſional Remarks by the Publiſher.* Ad initium operis D. Thomæ Mori effigiem habes, ad finem Iconis perveteris in Codice MS. Roperi, nobiſcum communicato ab amiciſſimo Viro Joanne Murraio.

XLVIII.

GULIELMI CAMDENI Annales Rerum Anglicarum & Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha. tribus Vol. comprehenſi. e Cod. præclaro Smithiano, propria Auctoris manu correcto, multiſque magni momenti Additionibus locupletato, erui edidique, aliumque inſuper Codicem e Bibliotheca Rawlinſoniana adhibui, A. D. 1717. 8°. hoc in opere præter duas Elizabethæ effigies elegantiſſimas, Præfationem habetis prolixam, in qua, inter alia, lectori, ut ſperamus, curioſo pergrata extant,

1. *A licence for ſeveral recreations on ſunday, tolerated by Queen Elizabeth, p.* XXIX.

2. *Advertiſements*

2. *Advertiſements partly for due Order in the publique adminiſtration of common prayers and uſinge the holy Sacramentes, and partly for the apparell of all Perſons eccleſiaſticall, by virtue of the Queens Majeſties letters commanding the ſame, the XXV. day of January in the eleventh yeare of the raigne of our ſoveraigne Lady* ELYZABETH, *by the grace of God, of England, France and Irelande Queen, defender of fayth, &c.* juxta exemplar a Reginaldo Wolfio excuſum, nobiſcum ab amiciſſ. Viro Thoma Rawlinſono communicatum. p. XXXII.

3. *The Speech of Adam Loftay, Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, made publickly in the Hall ſoon after the Quarter Seſſions of St. John the Baptiſt to the Mayor and Aldermen of Dublin, propoſing to them the making of a Grant to be made from the City of Dublin of the lands of Allhallows for the building of Trinity College in Dublin.* e Collectaneis MSS. Smithianis penes Editorem. pag. LVII.

4. *The Princeſs Elizabeth's letter to Q. Mary, to clear herſelf from being concerned in Wyat's Conſpiracy. From an Original in the Paper Office. pag.* LXXVI.

5 *An Accouut of the death of Walter D'Evereux, Earl of Eſſex. From a MS. in the hands of John Anſtis, Garter Principal King of Arms, Eſqr. pag.* LXXXIX.

6. *Mr. John Lage's paper about Buchanan's retracting what he wrote againſt Mary Queen of Scotland.* e Codice MS. viri cl. Thomæ Smithi penes editorem. p. cv.

7. *An inſtance of the Fate of Sacrilege in the Mannour of Enſham Abbey Com. Oxon. from a MS. Paper communicated by the learned Dr. John Rogers, late of Corpus Chriſti Coll. Oxon.* p. CXI.

8. *Raphael Hollyngſhed's Will.* Communicavit Antiquarius eximius Thomas Palmerus, Armiger. p. CXLIX.

9. *Liſt of ſuch as were executed in Henry the eighth's time.* e Cod. MS. Viri doctiſſimi Thomæ Smithi S.T.P. penes Editorem n. XCVII. p. 41. qui quidem Smithus e Bibliotheca Cottoniana deſcripſit.

10. *The death of the Queen of Scotts.* e Codice MS. penes Richardum Rawlinſonum. p. CLXII. Ad calcem operis notæ occurrunt, in quibus & hæc divulgavimus, viz.

1. *A new Copie of Sir John Perrot, Knight, his teſtament written with his owne hand the third of May* 1592. e Codice MS. nobiſcum communicato ab amico egregio Joanne Murrario Londinenſis. p. 291.

2. *An Account of an Agreement between Q. Elizabeth and the united Provinces, wherein ſhe ſupported them, and they ſtood not to their Agreement, written by Sir Thomas Bodley.* e Cod. MS. penes Editorem. p. 928.

3. *Queen*

3. *Queen Elizabeth's Proclamation againſt the Earl of Eſſex, Feb.* 9. 1600. ad fidem exemplaris penes egregium amicum Joannem Murraium. p. 955.

4. *A Letter to M. A. Bacon, concerning the Earl of Eſſex.* e Muſeo Editoris. p. 957.

XLIX.

GULIELMI NEUBRIGIENSIS Hiſtoria ſive Chronica rerum Anglicarum, libris quinque. e Cod. MS. pervetuſto in Bibliotheca prænobilis Domini Domini Thomæ Sebright, Baronetti, uberrimis additionibus, locupletata longeque emendatiùs quam antehac edita. In hac editione præter Joannis Picardi annotationes, meas etiam notas qualeſcunque & Spicilegium ſubjeci. Quinetiam accedunt Homiliæ tres eidem Gulielmo a Viris eruditis adſcriptæ, partim e Codice præclaro antedicto, partim e Codice Antiquo Lambethano nunc primum editæ. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1719. octavo. Atque hîc non eſt inſuper habendum, quod inter noſtras additiones habeas.

1. *A Vindication of Jeffery of Monmouth*, Append. ad Præf. LXXVII. e Cod. MS. Smithiano (n. IV. p. 133.) penes editorem cui. tit. *A Folio Book written by Mr. Camden's own hand, and containing many curious Remarks and Obſervations.*

3. Append. ad Præf. p. LXXXII. *The Battle of Otterburn, commonly called Chevy Chace, written by R. Sheale, and is different from the common one.*

3. Egregia

3. Egregia aliquam multa de Prioratu S. Trinitatis Londini e Regiſtro ſive Rentali perveteri Anſtiano ut & quædam ex eodem Regiſtro, ad reges Angliæ magiſtratuſque Civitatis Londinenſis ſpectantia. Spicileg. p. 687. Accedunt nonnulla e Codice quodam MS. veteri, quibus ſuppletur Catalogus Abbatum de Taviſtoke apud Lelandi Coll. Vol. VI. p. 260.

4. Regum Saxonum, & Normanorum, notitia eccleſiaſtica, e Codice Antiquo Lambethano, ab amiciſſimo Juvene Edvardo Burtono, antiquitatis indagatore diligenti, deſcripta. Spicileg. p. 270.

5. *A diſcourſe about fair Roſamund and the Nunnery of Godſtowe, with occaſional Notes about Binſey: written by me in the year* 1718. Spicel. pag. 730.

6. Excerpta ex Hiſtoria Anglicana (MS. in Bibl. Cottoniana) a Bartholomæo de Cotton Monacho Norwicenſi, anno gratiæ 1292. conſcripta. Spicil. p. 810.

L.

THOMÆ SPROTTI Chronica, e Codice Antiquo MS^to. in bibliotheca Prænobilis Adoleſcentis Domini Edvardi Dering, de Surrenden Dering in agro Canteario, Baronetti, deſcripſi edidique. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1719. 8°. Hoc opere itidem præter alia habes,

1. *An Account of the Sufferings of Sir Edward Dering in the time of K. Ch. I.* Append. ad Præf. p. XLII.

2. Epiſtola Reverendi admodum in Chriſto Patris Joannis Pearſoni, epiſcopi Ceſtrienſis, ad v. cl. Edvardum Bernardum de Chronologia Joſephi. e Coll. Smithianis penes Editorem. Append. ad Præf. p. XLVI.

3. Sacerdotis Confeſſio antiqua, ſed, ut opinio noſtra fert, fictitia. e Coll. noſtris MSS. Vol. LXXXII. p. 49. Ap. ad Præf. p. L.

4. Chronica de tempore mundi. e Coll. v. doctiſſimi Thomæ Smithi penes Editorem. p. 165.

5. *Tract relating to Peterborough and Ramſay Abbies; tranſcribed from a ſtrange old defaced Parchment MS. in the hands of Mr. John Murray, of Lond. Gent. p.* 169.

6. *A Speech delivered in Parliament by Sir Simonds D'Ewes, touching the Antiquities of Cambridge. p.* 241.

7. Nicolai Cantalupi Hiſtoriola de Antiquitate & origine Cantabrigienſis. Præmittuntur Bullæ quadam Papales, &c. e Cod. vet. MS. p. 238.

8. *A remarkable Fragment of an old Engliſh Chronicle or hiſtory of the affairs of King Ed. tranſcribed from an old MS. p.* 281.

9. *Some*

9. *Some Notes relating to the family of the Ropers, written at the beginning and at the end of Sir Thomas More's Works in Engliſh, in the hands of the Honourable Benedict Leonard Calvert, of Chriſt-Church, Eſqr. p.* 330.

LI.

A Collection of curious diſcourſes, written by eminent Antiquaries on ſeveral heads in our Engliſh Antiquities, and now firſt publiſhed chiefly for the uſe and ſervice of the young Nobility and Gentry of England. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1720. 8°. Quænam autem ſint hæ diſſertationes ut rectius intelligatur, earundem hîc Syllabum ſubjicere viſum eſt. nempe

1. *The Antiquities of the Laws of this Iſland, by W. Hakewill.*

2. *Of the Antiqnity of the Laws of England, by Anonymous.*

3. *Of Sterling money, by Sir Thomas Lake.*

4. *Of Sterling money, by Anonymous.*

5. *Of Sterling money, by Francis Thynn.*

6. *Of Sterling money, by Mr. James Ley.*

7. *Of what antiquity Shires were in England, by Mr. Agard.*

8. *Of what antiquity Shires were in England, by Mr. Thynn.*

9. *Of the time when England was firſt divided into Shires, and the reaſon of ſuch diviſion, by Mr. Talbot.*

10. *Of*

10. *Of the ſame, by Mr. Broughton.*

11. *Of the time when England was firſt divided into Shires, by Mr. James Ley.*

12. *Of the Antiquity of Terms for the Adminiſtration of juſtice, in England, by Joſeph Holland, 2°. Nov.* 1601.

13. *Of the Antiquity and Etymologie of Terms and Times for Adminiſtration of Juſtice in England, by Fran. Thynne.*

14. *For the Antiquity of Cities in England, by Joſeph Holland, 3 June,* 1598.

15. *Dimenſions of the Land of England, by Joſeph Holland, 20 Nov. An. Dom.* 1599.

16. *Of the dimenſions of the Land of England, by Sir John Dodderidge.*

17. *Dimenſions of the Land of England, by Mr. Agard, 24 Nov.* 1599.

18. *Of the Antiquity, Office and Privilege of Heralds in England, by Mr. Leigh.*

19. *Of the Antiquity, Office, and Privilege of Heralds in England, by Mr. Camden.*

20. *Of the Antiquity and Office of Heralds in England, by Mr. Whitlock, 28 Nov.* 1601.

21. *Of the antiquity and Office of Heralds in England, by Anonymous.*

22. *Of the antiquity and uſe of Heralds in England, by Joſeph Holland, 28 Nov.* 1601.

23. *Of the Authority, Office and Privilege of Heralds in England, by Mr. Agard.*

24. *Of the antiquity and Privileges of the Houſes or Inns of Court and of Chancery, by Mr. Agard.*

25. *Of the antiquity of the Houſes of Law, by Mr. Thynne.*

26. *Of the antiquity, uſe and privilege of places for Students and Profeſſors of the common Law, by Joſeph Holland.*

27. *Of the antiquity, uſe and privilege of places for Students, and Profeſſors of the common Laws of England, by Mr. Whitlock.*

28. *Of the Knights made by the Abbots, by Sir Francis Leigh.*

29. *Of Knights made by Abbots, by Mr. Tate.*

30. *Of the diverſity of names of this Iſland, by Mr. Camden, 1604.*

31. *Of the diverſity of names of this Iſland, by Joſeph Holland.*

Of the diverſity of names of this Iſland, by Mr. Agard, 1604.

33. *Of the diverſity of names of this Iſland, by Mr. Oldworth. 1604.*

34. *The Etymologie, Antiquity and Privilege of Caſtles, by Sir Robert Cotton.*

35. *Of the Antiquity, etymology and Privilege of Towns, by Sir Robert Cotton.*

36. *Of Dimenſions of Land, by Sir Rob. Cotton.*

37. *Of the antiquity of Motts and Words, with Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen of England, by Sir Rob. Cotton.*

38. *Of the antiquity of Arms in England, by Mr. James Ley.*

39. *Foreſta, by Mr. James Ley.*

40. *Of the antiquity of the Office of the Chancellor of England, by Mr. Ley.*

Of Epitaphs, by Mr. James Ley.

42. *Of Motts, by Mr. Ley.*

43. *The Etymologie and Original of Barons, by Mr. Camden.*

44. *Mr. Tate's Queſtions about the ancient Britons.*

45. *Mr. Jones's Anſwers to Mr. Tate's Queſtions.*

46. *A Diſcourſe of the dutye and office of an Heraulde of Armes, written by Francis Thynne, Lancaſter Heraulde. the third day of Marche,* 1605.

47. *A Conſideration of the Office and Dutye of the Herauldes in Englande, drawne out of ſundrye Obſervations. By Sir John Dodrige, written in Aug.* 600.

Acceſſit Appendix in qua inter alia

1. *Mr. Camden's Will.*

2. Fragmentum Joſephi, ſive Caii, vel potius Hippoliti, περὶ τῆς παντὸς αἱρέσεως in quo de Hade agitur.

3. *Dr. Thomas Smith's laſt Letter to the Publiſher.*

4. *A Letter of Archbiſhop Laud's to Mr. John Greaves of Merton College, relating to the Copies that the Archbiſhop gave to the Univerſity of Oxford.*

7. *Collections relating to the Divinity Schoole and Library of the Univerſity of Oxford, written by Dr. Langbaine.*

8. *A Letter relating to the Bells of Briſtoll*, 1673.

9. Paucula ad campanas de Oſney ſpectantia, e MS. veteri de Officiis Oſney. Stephani Gardineri, epiſcopi Wintonienſis Epitaphium, auctore Joanne Morreno ſive Warweneo, Collegii Corporis Oxon. Socio. Ad fidem exemplaris (in Bibliotheca Thomæ Rawlinſoni) excuſi, (in Quarto) Londini, 1555. At vero vel extitiſſe, vel etiam unquam prodiiſſe fugerat Antonium Wodium.

LII.

TEXTUS ROFFENSIS, e MS. in Bibl. Prænobilis adoleſcentis, Domini Edvardi Dering, Baronetti, 1720. 8°. Accedunt

1. Profeſſionum antiquorum Angliæ epiſcoporum formulæ de canonica obedientia Archiepiſcopis Cantuarienſibus præſtanda. E Collectaneis MSS. Viri doctiſſimi Thomæ Smithi, S.T.P. penes Editorem.

2. *The Antiquities of Oxford, by Dr. Leonard Hutten, from a MS. communicated by Dr. John Thorpe of Rocheſter.*

3. *Some things out of an excellent old MS. (in a ſort of Longobardiſh Characters) of Arator upon the Acts of the Apoſtles, in the Study of Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſqr. p.* 387.

4. Carta Hen. III. Idiomate Anglico miſſa ad ſingulos comitatus Angliæ A°. regni 43. p. 391.

5. *The*

5. *The manner that the Univerſitie of Oxford uſed, in creating the Right Honourable Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Kt. of the Honourable Order of the Garter, Lord Chancellor of England, Maſter of Arte, and ſo Chancellor of the ſaid Univerſitie*, 1588. *pag.* 595. e Regiſtro quodam inter Archiva Acad. Cant.

6. *The Order of Oxford in chuſing Dr. Bancroft the Archbiſhop their Chancellor*, 1608. *from the MS. Papers of Dr. Eden, Maſter of Trinity-Hall, and ſometime Burgeſs for the Univerſitie of Cambridge. pag.* 401.

7. *The Petition of both the Univerſities, exhibited to the L. L. Treaſurer and Backhurſt, Nov.* 22. 1597. *Chancellors of both the Univerſities againſt one Mr. Davies of the Inner Temple, defaming the Heads of Houſes. p.* 403.

8. *A Note relating to Anthony Munday. pag.* 405.

9. *Notes concerning the foundation of Merton Colledge, and St. John Baptiſt's Church in Oxford. pag.* 408.

LIII.

ROBERTI DE AVESBURY Hiſtoria de mirabilibus geſtis Edvardi III. hactenus inedita. e Th. Sheld. 1720. 8°. Accedunt,

1. Libri Saxonici, qui ad manus Joannis Joſcelini venerunt. E Cod. MS. in Bib. Cotton. Nerv. l. III. 46. Fol. 191.

2. Nomina

2. Nomina eorum, qui ſcripſerunt hiſtoriam Gentis Anglorum & ubi extant; per Joannem Joſcelinum ex eodem Cod. MS. Cott. fol. 191.

3. Antiquus Liber Bedellorum Univerſitatis Oxon. p. 299.

4. *Notes relating to Oxford.* E Coll. noſtris MSS. Vol. LX. p. 1. — p. 314.

5. *A Letter written by the Reverend Dr. Chriſtopher Potter, relating to the Privileges of the Univerſity of Oxford, with the form of degrading Mr. William Prynne. Sent me by the learned Mr. Thomas Baker from the Archives of Cambridge. p.* 328.

6. Dominicum Domini Regis de Wodeſtok. e Recordo in Turri Londinenſi. p. 331. In hoc Recordo perveteri mentio fit Roſamundæ pulchræ.

7. *Letters of K. Henry VIII. to Anne Bolen. p.* 347. e Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes Editorem. Vol. XCVII. p. 1.

8. *Injunctions geven in the Viſitacion of the moſte Reverende Father, in God, the Lorde Cardinall Poole's grace, legate de Latere, by his ſubdelegate James, by the Permiſſion of God, biſhope of Glouceſtre, throughe-out his Dioceſes of Glouceſtre,* 1556.

LIV.

JOANNIS DE FORDUN Schotichronicum una cum ejuſdem ſupplemento ac continuatione. e Codicibus MSS. erui edidique. Inter alia (in hoc opere in quinque Volumina in 8°. diſtincto, Oxoniique in Theatro Sheldoniano excuſo, A. D. MDCCXII.) divulgavimus,

1. *A Fragment about St. Patrick's Purgatorie.* e Cod. MS. vet. penes Tho. Rawlinſonum, Armig. Præf. p. XXXIII.

2. *An account of Fordun from Bp Nicolſon, with occaſional Notes. p.* 1373.

3. Walteri Boweri Prologus in Scotichronicon. e Codice MS. regio Weſtmonaſterii. (Is idem eſt Bowerus, cujus ex eodem Codice, continuationem Forduni hoc ipſo in opere edidimus.) p. 1393.

4. *A praier, or meditation, in the worſhip of the paſſion. p.* 1397. e Cod. MS. v. cl. Thomæ Rawlinſoni.

5. *The Pardon of the Monaſtery of Shene, which is Syon. p.* 1399. ex eodem Codice Rawlinſoniano.

6. Iconas binas generis humani lapſum, ejuſdemque per Salvatorem reſtitutionem, repræſentantes. e Cod. MS. perveteri penes nos. p. 1402.

7. Walteri Boweri præfatiuncula in Schotichronicon. p. 1403. e Cod. Harleyano.

De S. Edmundo Archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi, epiſtolas quaſdam e Cod. MS. antiquo membraneo penes Juvenem nobiliſſimum præſtantiſſimumque D. Edvardum Dering Baronnettum. p. 1405.

9. Innocentii 4. Indulgentiam xx dierum accedentibus cum donariis ad eccleſiam S. Auguſtini Cantuarienſem. ex eodem Cod. Deringiano. pag. 1420.

10. Statuta ab Innocentio IV. ad cœnobium. S. Auguſtini Cantuariæ, A. D. 1253. tranſmiſſa. ex eodem Cod. Deringiano. p. 1422.

11. *The*

11. *The Hiſtory of Coventry. From a MS. in the hands of Thomas Jeſſon, M. A. Chaplain of Chriſt Church, Oxon. p.* 1438.

12. Chartam authenticam Roberti Seneſchalli Scotiæ ex Archivo Collegii Scotorum Pariſienſis editam, cum obſervationibus Hiſtoricis, quibus Regiæ STUARTORUM ſtirpis natales ab injuſta labe vindicantur. p. 1479.

13. *An account of an old MS. of Mr. Thomas Jett, Eſqr. with an old Chronology out of it. pag.* 1534.

14. Tabulam Monaſteriorum Scotiæ ex Scotichronico in Bibliotheca regia atque Harleyana. p. 1551.

15. Tabulam regum Scotiæ a Malcolmo Kannemore uſque Jacobum tertium incluſive, e MS. Harleyano. p. 1561.

16. Avitarium Scotichronici ſive Notas Hiſtoricas de Jacobo II. Rege Scotiæ, e MS. Harleyano. p. 1561.

17. Fragmentum e Cod. MS. Cottoniano de Joanne Anglico, Papa quidem Romana, licet re vera femina. p. 1568.

18. Metra de illuſtri bello de Bannockburn. e Cod. vet. p. 1570.

LV. *The*

LV.

The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Glaſtonbury, by an anonymous Author who entitles it, A little Monument to the once famous Abbey and Borough of Glaſtonbury, from a MS. never before printed. Oxford, printed at the Theatre, 1722. 8°. Accedunt inter alia,

1. Fundatio & ſtatuta Cantariæ Sheringtonianæ in eccleſia cathedrali divi Pauli Londini. e Cod. MS. veteri penes D. Edvardum Filmer, de Eaſt Sutton in agro Cantiano, Baronettum. p. 161.

2. *Dr. Plot's Letter to the Earl of Arlington, concerning Thetford. From the Original in the hands of the Author's Son in law Mr. John Burman. p.* 225.

3. *Some Fragments relating to the Brittiſh Antiquities, written by old Oliver Mathews. From a MS. communicated by Dr. Thorpe of Rocheſter. p.* 237.

4. *Notes out of the Church Regiſter in Thatcham in Berks, communicated by Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſqr. p.* 272.

5. *Extracts from the Regiſter of Hawkeſhead in Lancaſh. beginning A°.* 1508. *communicated alſo by Tho. Rawlinſon, Eſqr. p.* 280.

6. *Extract of a Letter, written by Jer. Loveday, relating to the Regiſter of Biſham in Berks. p.* 284.

7. *A Proſpect of Littlemore Minchery, (near Oxford) from the North-Weſt. p.* 285.

8. *The Effigies of Mr. William Smith, Fellow of Merton College. From a Braſs Plate in Magd. Pariſh Church, Oxon. ib.*

9. *The Inſcription upon an old Grave Stone digged up in the Cellar of the Queen's Arms Tavern in St. Martin's le Grand, Lond.* 4°. 1672. *ib.*

10. *Some Notes out of a MS. in Corpus Chriſti Coll. Library, Oxon. containing the expences of the foundation of that College. p.* 285.

11. E Thomæ Gaſcoigne Dictionario Theologico MS^to^. exceptum, unde liquet, Johannem de Gaunt, lue venerea miſere affectum ac cruciatum diem obiiſſe. p. 290.

12. Index librorum, quos Joannes de Bruges Monachus Coventrienſis ſcripſit ad opus ſive uſum eccleſiæ Coventrienſis. Una cum recenſione aliquot terrarum eccleſiarium, ab eccleſia Coventrienſi alienarum. E MSS. vet. in Bibl. Bodl. p. 291.

13. De Capellano Univerſitatis Oxonienſis, & de ſolenni ejuſdem Univerſitatis Benefactorum celeberrimorum Commemoratione, ex epiſtolis v. doctiſſ. Thomæ Bakeri Excerpta. p. 295.

14. *Biſhop Goodman and Mr. Aſhmole's account of the Glaſtonbury Thorne.* E Cod. MSS. penes Editorem. p. 301.

16. Ex Epiſtola v. doctiſſ. Thomæ Bakeri Excerptum, de Abbatibus quibuſdam Glaſtonienſienſibus, & de conſtructionibus quorundam Monaſteriorum. p. 303.

17. *Out of a Letter written by Dr. John Thorpe of Rocheſter, concerning Sherington's Library, Chapell, and Place of burial. p.* 307.

18. Formula

18. Formula antiqua nuptias in iis partibus Angliæ (Occidentalibus nimirum) quæ eccleſiæ Herefordenſis in ritibus eccleſiaſticis ordine ſunt uſæ, celebrandi. p. 309.

19. *A Charter of the Prior and Convent of Poghley, by which they grant a Tenement in South-Denchworth, to Elias de Bagenore. p.* 326.

20. *The Indenture conſtituting John Att Hyde, Steward of the Priory of Poghley, with an Inventory of the Goods committed to his Truſt. p.* 238.

LVI.

HEMINGI CHARTULARIUM eccleſiæ Wigornienſis. E Codice MS. penes Richardum Graves, de Mickleton in agro Glouceſtrienſi, Armigerum, deſcripſi edidique. Codex MS. nunc ad nos ſpectat, ab ipſo Richardo Graves donatus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1723. duobus Voluminibus, 8vo. Accedunt præter alia,

1. Charta de Offre. Una cum ſerie Benefactorum aliquot Eccleſiæ Wigornienſis. E Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana, Nero E 1. vocato. p. 477.

2. Ea pars libri de Domeſday, quæ ad eccleſiam pertinet Wigornienſem. p. 481.

3. Chartularum Wigornienſis Epitome per Patricium Junium. E Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana Vitell. C. IX. 2. — p. 513.

4. Chartæ R. Offæ, Æthelbaldi, aliorumque Regum & Epiſcoporum, de libertatibus & Privilegiis eccleſiæ Wigornienſis. Ex eodem Codice — p. 552.

5. Brevis Annotatio omnium Epiſcoporum, tam præſentis quam veteris Eccleſiæ Wigornienſis. Ex ead. Bibl. Calig. A°. 10. — p. 569.

6. Obituarium ſive Regiſtrum, quo tempore quidam Epiſcopi Wigornienſes, quorum donationes illis memorantur, obierunt. Ex eodem Cod. MS. — p. 572.

7. Verſus de fundatore & Benefactoribus eccleſiæ Wigornienſis. Ex eodem Cod. — p. 574.

8. Catalogus Chartarum, temporibus Regum Anglo-Saxonum confectarum quæ haud ita pridem in Archivis eccleſiæ Wigornienſis extabant. p. 579.

9. Cartæ Anglo-Saxonicis temporibus confectæ penes illuſtriſſimum Dom. Dom. Joannem Somers, Baronem de Eveſham, nuper Angliæ Cancellarium. p. 590.

10. Cartæ Regum, &c. Anglo-Saxonum penes Reverendos Viros, Decanum & Cap. Eccleſiæ Weſtmonaſterienſis. p. 600.

11. Charta Henrici II. Regis Angliæ, Abbat. Glaſton. p. 602.

12. Proceſſus & Compoſitiones novæ & antiquæ, atque decertationes, ſuper patronatu eccleſiæ Glaſtonienſis. p. 605.

13. Compoſitio

13. Compoſitio facta inter Walterum Bath. Epiſcopum & Robertum Abbatem & Convent. Glaſton. de Patronatu ejuſdem eccleſiæ. p. 618.

14. Ælfredi Magni Præfatio ad Gregorii Paſtorale, in linguam Anglo-Saxonicum verſum. Una cum ejuſdem Præfationis duplici Interpretatione, Anglica minirum ac Latina. p. 624.

15. *Leland's Judgment of the Itinerary of Antoninus. From the Cotton Library Jul. C. 6. — pag.* 637.

16. *Out of a Letter written to the Publiſher, Nov.* 3. 1722. *by Richard Graves of Mickleton in Gloceſterſhire, Eſqr. containing ſome things relating to Eowingelad or Eurielade, Deilesford or Dailesford, the Caſtle of Worceſter, &c. p.* 638.

17. *Some other Notes of Mr. Graves. p.* 644.

18. *An Account of ſome of our Brittiſh Writers, from four Leaves printed in the old Engliſh Character, coumunicated to the Publiſher, by Mr. John Murray of London. p.* 654.

19. *A ſhort diſcourſe by the Publiſher, relating to the foregoing fragments. p.* 652.

N. B. *In the* 1. 11. *of the ſaid diſcourſe I have gueſſed, that Mr. Stowe was Author of thoſe Fragments, which I find ſince to be true.*

20. Nota de Hemingo noſtro, ex Henrici Whartoni Præfatione ad primum Volumen Angliæ ſacræ. p. 674.

21. *An*

21. *An account of an Inſcription at Parſhore to the Honour of William Newnton, Abbat of that place, and Founder, as it ſeems of the South Croſs Iſle of the Abbey Church there. Written and communicated to the Publiſher in a Letter (dated Dec. 3. 1722.) by Richard Graves, Eſqr. p.* 676.

22. Chartularum Wigornienſis Epitomes Junianæ cum novo, ad nos tranſmiſſo, Apographo collatio. p. 678.

23. *The Reporte of the Earle of Eſſex his Death, printed by me in Camden's Eliz. compared by Edward Burton, Eſqr. with a MS. in the Lambeth Library. p.* 707.

LVII.

ROBERT OF GLOCESTER'S *Chronicle, tranſcribed and now firſt publiſhed from a MS. in the Harleyan Library, in two Volumes,* 8°. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1724. *In this Work among other things are printed*

1. De Mirabilibus Britanniæ, *out of an old folio MS. in Vellam, given to the Publiſher by Richard Graves, of Mickleton in Gloceſterſhire, Eſqr. pag.* 572.

2. *The foundation of the Abbey of Gloceſter, and the change of the ſame before the ſuppreſſion thereof in the Reign of K. Hen. VIII. by William Malverne Abbat of that Monaſtery.* Ex MS°. Cuio — Gono. cui titulus Miſcellan. Collectiones M^ri. Hare. p. 584.

N. B.

N. B. *This piece of Malverne's was communicated by the learned Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambridge.*

3. *A Petegreu, fro William Conquerour of the Crown of Englonde, lynnyally deſcending unto K. Hen. VI. Out of the MS. of Robert of Gloceſter that belongs to the Heralds Office.* p. 585.

4. *A Letter written by the Publiſher to Mr. John Bagford, containing ſome Remarks upon Geffry Chaucer and his Writings.* p. 596.

5. *The Preface of Mr. John Stowe to one Edition of his Summary (that comes to the year* 1573.*) by which my conjecture about Mr. Murray's fragments (that I have printed at the end of Heming's Chartulary,) is confirmed.* p. 607.

6. *Some Remarks in a late but unknown hand, at the beginning of the Cottonian MS. of Robert of Gloceſter, relating to the age of the Author, and containing two Paſſages from a MS. Copy of this Hiſtorian, that was formerly in the hands of the learned Mr. Thomas Allen.* p. 609.

7. *A Gloſſary in which are inſerted many hiſtorical, curious and critical paſſages, and among which are* p. 615.

1. *An Evidence from an old MS. about the conſecration of the Church of Colne Abbey in Eſſex, in the year* 1148. (14 *Steph.*) *by Robert de Sigillo, Biſhop of London.* p. 624.

2. *The*

2. *The fourme of reading of the common prayers in the time of Edw.* 6. *from a MS. communicated by my very worthy friend Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſqr. p.* 629.

3. *Some Account of the Antiquities of old Windſor in Berks, by my learned Friend the Reverend Dr. Thomas Girdler. p.* 636.

4. *A little Diſſertation about Croſſes. p.* 656.

5. *An account of the Village of Hexton in Hartfordſhire. p.* 677.

6. *A ſhort Diſſertation about the ancient military Weapons, and the ancient Banners. p.* 671.

7. *An account of two old images, one, (as I think) of Iſis, the other of Oſiris, in the hands of the ingenious Mr. John Murray, together with an Original Latin letter, of Q. Elizabeth in the ſaid Mr. Murray's hands, to Frederick the* 2*d. King of Denmark, relating to the death of Henry Darley, King of Scots, together with ſome Papers by which it appears, that Q. Eliz. gave order for the execution of Mary Q. of Scots. p.* 677.

8. *About a Paſſage of Robert of Glouc. in the MS. of him in Trin. Coll. Library Cambr. p.* 678.

9. *A Diſſertation about Gule and the nature of Prones, with the Copy of an old Prone lent me by Mr. James Weſt of Balliol Coll. p.* 698.

10. *An Animadverſion upon thoſe that have altered the old Verſion of the ſinging Pſalms by Sternhold, Hopkins, and others. p.* 705.

11. *A Diſſertation concerning the Word Sir. Upon occaſion of which is inſerted a Letter of mine to the ingenious Mr. John Bagford, about an old Engliſh tranſlation of Boetius* de conſolatione Philoſophiæ, *printed in the Monaſtery of Taveſtock, at the end of which Letter is here inſerted, p.* 713,

12. *A Note relating to Alexander Barkeley, by way of improvement of Anthony à Wood. pag.* 725.

13. *A Note about old Fonts, particularly that of Edward the Confeſſor which is in the Gardens of Sir Charles Brown, of Nether-Kiddington, near Woodſtock. pag.* 731.

14. *A remarkable fragment about the name and diviſion of England, that was given me by my ingenious and worthy friend Mr. John Murray. pag.* 739.

15. *A remark about the Original of the name of Whitſontide.*

LVIII.

PETER LANGTOFT'S *Chronicle (as illuſtrated and improv'd by Robert of Brunne) from the death of Cadwaladon to the end of K. Edward the Firſt's reign. Tranſcribed, and now firſt publiſhed from a MS. in the Inner-Temple Library — In two Vol.* 8°. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1725. *To which are added, beſides other things*

1. *Robert of Brunne's Prologue to the Chronicle. p.* XCVI.

2. *Extract of a Letter relating to Robert of Brunne, and Peter de Langtoft; written from London to the Publisher, by the late learned John Bridges, Esq. Nov.* 28. 1723. *p.* 101.

3. *Robert of Brunnes Transition (called a Prologue by Mr. Bridges) from the first to the second part of his Chronicle. p.* CV.

4. *The Proceedings of the Abbat and Convent of Winchester against Joan of London, A. D.* 1285. *from an old MS. fragment of that age, given to the Publisher, by Thomas Ward of Longbridge, near Warwick, Esqr. p.* CVII.

5. *A Letter concerning the reputed Nunnery of Little-Gidding, in Huntingtonshire. From a MS lent to the Publisher, on July* 6. 1724. *by the foresaid Thomas Ward, of Longbridge, near Warwick, Esqr. p.* CIX.

6. *A Copy of the printed Pamphlet about the reputed Nunnery of Little-Gidding, in Huntingtonshire. p.* CXXV.

7. *Dr. Wallis's account of some Passages of his own Life.* E Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes Editorem. Vol. 22. p. 38.

8. *An Extract of a Letter from Dr. John Wallis to Dr. John Fell, then Lord Bishop of Oxford, dated April* 8. 1685. *concerning the report spread about of Dr. Wallis deciphering K. Charles the First's Letters.* E Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes Editorem. Vol. 22. p. 54.

9. Inscriptiones

9. Inſcriptiones ſingulares hactenus ineditæ, Hadriano Beverlando Collectore, e Coll. noſtris MSS. Vol. 75. p. 1. — p. CLXXII.

10. *Robert of Brunne's account of the raiſing of Stone-henge, from the French of Maſter-Wace, who followed Geffry of Monmouth.* p. CLXXXVIII.

11. *An account of St. Wenefrede, from an old MS. of the Book called Feſtival or Feſtial, in the hands of the above mentioned Thomas Ward, of Longbridge, near Warwick, Eſqr.* p. CXCVI.

12. *Extract of a Letter written to the Publiſher from Wincheſter, July* 4. 1724. *by the Reverend Mr. Richard Furney, relating to the election of an Abbeſe in Rumſey Nunnery, in Hampſhire, A. D.* 1333. *which confirms what is aſſerted in Peter Langtoft, that the ſaid Nunnery was founded by K. Edgar for an hundred Nunns.* p. CCI.

13. *Extract of another Letter written to the Publiſher from Wincheſter, Aug.* 15. 1724. *by the ſaid Mr. Furney, relating to the number of Nunns at Rumſey ſometime before the Diſſolution; and to a Note about our old Hiſtorians in a MS. of Trivet, at Wincheſter.* p. CCIII.

14. *A Copy of Dr. Richardſon's, and Mr. Thoreſby's Letters about the Hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, near Scroby, in Nottinghamſhire.* p. CCVI.

15. *Biſhop Wren's Narrative touching Prince Charles's judgment and affection to the Religion of the Church of England. From a MS. in the Aſhmolean Muſeum.* p. CCVIII.

16. *Extract of a Letter to the Publiſher, from Richard Graves, of Miekleton, in Gloceſterſhire, Eſqr. concerning Camden in that County. With a remarkable paſſage on that occaſion out of an old anonymous MS. Author (ſtiled John Bever, by Dr. Powell) in Trinity Colleg̃e Libr. Oxon. p.* CCXIII.

17. *The Copy of a Roll concerning Glaſtonbury Abbey, being the Survey of all the Eſtates belonging to that houſe at the diſſolution, taken by K. Hen. VIII. Order, and for his uſe, from a MS. in the hands of a friend at Colcheſter. p.* 343.

18. *An account of the Hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, near Scroby, in Nottinghamſhire, by John Slache Maſter of that Hoſpital, from a MS. in the hands of Thomas Frewin, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſqr. p.* 289.

19. *A Diſcourſe about ſome Roman Antiquities diſcovered near Conqueſt, in Somerſetſhire, ſuppoſed to be the place where the Roman's conqueſt of Brittain was compleated; by an anonymous Author. Tranſcribed from a MS. lent to the Publiſher, by Mr. James Weſt, of Balliol Coll. A. D.* 1722. *p.* 441.

20. *A Diſcourſe concerning Stonehenge, from another MS. lent to the Publiſher, by the ſame friend, Mr. James Weſt, of Balliol College. Written in the ſame hand, and by the ſame anonymous Author. pag.* 480.

21. *A Gloſſary, p.* 21. *in which are inſerted divers curious, hiſtorical, and critical Remarks, among which are alſo to be found,*

1. *A ſhort Diſſertation about the Word Acre. p.* 519.

2. *Concerning the difference between K. Hen. II. and Thomas a Beckett, from the MS. Metaphraſe of Robert of Glouc. in the hands of Thomas Ward, of Longbridge, near Warwick, Eſqr. p.* 529.

3. *Account of an old Inſcription over a Chimney piece, at Puddleton, in Devonſhire. p.* 533.

4. *A Remark relating to the Excellencies of King Charles the Firſt, with an Obſervation that Lieutenant Collonel Joyce was the Perſon that cut off that bleſſed King's head. p.* 533.

5. *A Note about the Chronicle called Brute of England. p.* 536.

6. *A Remark relating to Pope's Bulls. p.* 537.

7. *A little Diſſertation about Chivalry or Knight-wood. p.* 539.

8. *A Diſcourſe about Roods in Churches, the Image of the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, found on Frid. Feb.* 17. 1723. *in Sandford Ch. near Oxford, King Henry the Eighth's enormities, aud a picture of fair Roſamund. p.* 544.

9. *A ſhort Diſcourſe about Earth-horns. pag.* 567.

10. *A Diſcourſe about flames, (particularly thoſe about Oxford) and about the* Morbus epidemicus, *at Oxford, an°*, 1643. *p.* 570.

11. *A Diſcourſe about the Word Hell. p.* 581.

12. *About the Ten Commandments, and the Creed. p.* 585.

13. *Diſcourſe*

13. *Diſcourſe about Camden in Gloceſterſhire, Kimpton, in Hampſhire, Denton Court, in Berks, and the words Cuſſatus and manſa. p.* 592.

14. *Diſcourſe about the Empreſs Maud's eſcape from Oxford, about a MS. Chron. aſcribed by Dr. Powell to John Bever in Trin. Coll. Library, Oxford, about the word haga, about the word hide, and about the ancient buildings in Oxford. p.* 597.

15. *Diſcourſe about the word Leman, in which are curious Remarks relating to St. Edmund, and to Abbingdou in Berks, and to Cateſby in Northamptonſhire. p.* 607.

16. *A Diſcourſe about the word Lerenge, in which are ſeveral things relating to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Oxford, and to the Proſe Metaphraſe of Robert of Glouc. in the hands of Thomas Ward, Eſqr. p.* 613.

17. *Remarks about money, in which are ſome things curious about our own coin. p.* 620.

18. *A little Diſcourſe concerning the diſtinction between Moor and Meer. p.* 622.

19. *Concerning Richard Fraunces's* Promptorium Parvulorum ſive Clericorum *(called alſo* Medulla Grammaticæ) p. 624.

20. *A curious Remark about Edward the Confeſſor. p.* 627.

20. *A remarkable Extract from Dr. Nicholas Harpesfield's Treatiſe concerning marriage, occaſioned by the pretended Divorce between K. Hen. VIII. and Queen Catherine, from (which Extract may ſufficiently*

ently appear the great Virtues of Q. Catherine, and the ſad miſchiefs occurred from the diſſolution of the Monaſteries) *p.* 638.

21. *A Remark relating about the rarity of John Bale's Book about the Lord Cobham. p.* 645. *(which book hath to little purpoſe been ſince reprinted.)*

22. *A Note relating to the Battle of Foukirke, and the true genuine Edition, which is the firſt Edition of Hollingſhede. p.* 646.

23. *About the uſe of the word ſkille for reaſon. p.* 657.

24. *About the word Tabard and Tabarder. pag.* 655.

25. *A Terrier of ſuch lands, Tiths, Profits and Emoluments, as belong to the Vicarage of the Pariſh of Waltham Abbot, alias White-Waltham in Berks, Nov.* 27. 1704. *p.* 658.

26. *About the word tide, and Brydferthus, Brightfertus or Bridfertus's book* de computo eccleſiaſtico *in the Aſhmolean Muſeum. p.* 660.

27. *A Diſcourſe about the word* undon *or* Undepn *(the ſame with* hora diei veterum tertia*) in which are ſeveral remarkable Notes, relating to the family of the Fylney's, one of which was Sir Frederick de Fylney, who was the famour Champion, known by the name of Hycophrix or Hycothrift. p.* 668.

28. *A Note of good Remarks relating to Fabian, that wrote the Chronicle. p.* 678.

29. *A*

29. *A remarkable Note relating to the Fray at Oxford, temp. Hen. III. when Otho the Pope's legate was there.* p. 680.

30. *A Note of good account, relating to Univerſity College, being a Royal foundation.* p. 683.

31. *A little Diſcourſe about John Skelton the Poet, and Robert Hegge, who wrote the Legend of St. Cuthbert.* p. 684.

LIX.

JOANNIS CONFRATRIS & Monachi Glaſtonienſis Chronica ſive Hiſtoria de Rebus Glaſtonienſibus. E Codice MS. membraneo antiquo deſcripſi edidique. E quo Codice & Hiſtoriolam de antiquitate & augmentatione vetuſtæ eccleſiæ S. Mariæ Glaſtonienſis præmiſi, multaque excepta e Richardi Beere (Abbatis Glaſtonienſis) terrario hujus Cœnobii ſubjeci. Duobus Voluminibus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1726. 8°. In quo opere præter Editoris Præfationem, (in qua de operis ratione, de Officinis in Anglia veterum Monetariis, deque duobus nummis perraris Grangerianis diſſeritur) multa quoque alia excuſa habentur, in quibus, nam quædam hic recenſenda duximus)

1. V. cl. Gerardi Langbainii Notæ de Codice MS. Johannis noſtri Glaſtonienſis in Bibliotheca Bodl. pag. LIX.

2. Conſuetudo

2. Consuetudo Luminarii seu Cereorum, in ecclesia Glastonienſi per Sacristam loci ad divinum officium exhibendorum. Ex cod. MS. veteri membraneo in bibliotheca Collegii S. Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ. p. 538.

3. Charta Adami le Eyr de Sowy, Cœnobio Glastonienſi concessa, de redditu quodam annuo ad sustentationem cujusdam Cerei ac Luminaris. Ex eodem Cod. Cantabr. — p. 366.

4. Charta Willelmi Hogheles de redditu quodam annuo, ad sustentandum luminare ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ Glastonienſis. p. 368. Ex eodem Codice.

5. Ea quæ demisit frater Adum de Demerham de bonis S. Dunstani in Thesauraria Glastonienſe, A. D. 1289. p. 369. Ex eod. Codice.

6. Index Chartarum, aliorumque id genus, ad cœnobium Glastonienſe spectantium tempore Johannis de Tantoria, Abbatis Glast. p. 370. Ex eod. Codice Cantabr.

7. Henrici III. Charta de cœnobio Glast. Ex eodem Cod. p. 491.

8. Numerus librorum Glastonienſis ecclesiæ, qui fuerunt de librario anno Gratiæ M°. CC°. XL°. VIII°. p. 432. Ex eodem Codice.

9. Reliquiæ sacræ Glastonienſis ecclesiæ. p. 445. Ex eod. Cod.

10. *Dr. Charlett's Letter to Archbiſhop Teniſon, concerning the death of Mr. Anthony a Wood.* p. 455. Ex Apographo Edvardi Burtoni, Armigeri, qui ex Autographo deſcripſit.

11. Amiciſſimi doctiſſimique Viri Thomæ Smithi, S.T.P. Epiſtolæ, duæ de S. Ignatii epiſtolarum Codice MS. Mediceo, una cum V. cl. Johannis Ledgardi eadem de re obſervationibus. pag. 459.

12. *A ſupplication to Q. Mary, by John Dee, for the Recovery and Preſervation of ancient Writers, and Monuments.* e Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes Edit. *with Dee's articles on that occaſion.* pag. 490, 493.

13. *John Dee's account of his life and ſtudies for half an hundred years.* p. 497. Ex iiſdem Coll. MSS. Smithianis.

14. *Out of John Dee's book, entituled famous and rich Diſcoveries: written in the year,* 1577. pag. 552.

15. Kalendarium monaſterii de bello capite, id eſt, Beauchief ex Fundatione Baronum de Alfreton. Ad fidem Cod. MS. mihi donati ab amico doctiſſ. Ricardo Graves, de Mickleton, in Agro Gloceſtrienſi, Armigero. p. 557.

16. *The Copy of a Paper, relating to Aſhdowne or Aſhbury, in Berkſhire, communicated by my friend Mr. George Wigan, M. A. and Student of Chriſt Church.* p. 567.

17. Fragmentum

17. Fragmentum quoddam hiſtoricum de eod. Cod. &c. vel fragmentam Hiſtoricum, capite & calce mutilum, ſex foliis conſtans quo Poetice & Stylo Cædmoniano celebratur virtus bellica BEORTHNOthi Ealdormanni & alierum Anglo Saxonum, in prælio cum Danis, Anglo-Saxonicè. pag. 570. e Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Cott.

18. Nota, ad bellum de Brannokburne pertinens e Boweri additionibus ad Joannem Fordunum penes Nobiliſſimum Comitem Oxonienſem. p. 557.

19. Indulgentia Abbati & Conventui monaſterii Glaſtonienſis conceſſa, de utendis pileis, dum intereſſent Divinis. e Cod. MS. vet. in Bibl. Coll. Trin. Cantabr. — p. 579.

20. Appendix egregia ad Reliquias Bodleianas, e Cod. MS. p. 612.

21. Nota de Aſſerii Menevenſis Vita Ælfredi Magni. p. 648.

22. Vindiciæ V. cl. Henrici Dodwelli contra Gualterum Moyleum. p. 649.

23. De tractu quodam MS. in Bibl. Cott. inſcripto, *Impoſitions and Taxes on the ſtate, gathered out of Monkiſh Regiſters, and Stories, from the Conqueſt to Hen. the 7th. p.* 652.

24. *The Epitaph of Mr. Thomas More, Author of the Life of Sir Thomas More, Kt. &c. — p.* 655.

LX.

ADAMS DE DOMERHAM Hiſtoria de Rebus geſtis Glaſtonienſibus. E Cod. MS. perantiquo, in Bibl. Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantabr. deſcripſi primuſque in lucem protuli, duobus Vol. e Th. Sheld. 1727. 8°. Hoc in opere præter alia divulgavimus etiam

1. Abbatum quorundam Cœnobii de Muſhelney, in agro Somerſetenſi laterculum, cum Notis hiſtoricis. p. XXV.

2. *An Extract of a Letter, written by Dr. Edward Bayly, of Havant in Hampſhire, to a friend of his about the Chicheſter Inſcription.* p. XXXVII.

3. *Some Notes of the ſaid Dr. Baily, on Mr. Gate's Copy of the Roman Inſcription at Chicheſter.* p. XL.

4. *The Publiſhers Diſcourſe concerning the Chicheſter Inſcription, occaſioned by the Extract out of Dr. Bayly's Letter.* p. XLI.

5. *The Copy of a Paper (copied from a Regiſter at Weſtminſter, and) given to the Publiſher, by the Hon. Benedict Leonard Calvert, Eſqr. concerning Edward Bottller's leaving the monaſtery at Weſtminſter, in order to retire to Milburgh's Priory, at Wenlock, of the Cluniack Order.* p. LVI.

6. *A Grant from Richard de Paſton to the Abbey of Bromholm, in Norfolk.* p. LXIII. *from an old Leiger Book, pertaining to the Abbey of Bromholme, in Norfolk, and now (Feb. 8. 1726.) in the hands of*

of Mr. Paſton (as very curious Gentleman) of Pautley, in Gloceſterſhire, who copied this Charter from it.

7. E Statutis Collegii Novi, de libris Collegii conſervandis & non alienandis. p. LIV.

8. Ex iiſdem Stat. de portis & Oſtiis dicti Collegii ſtatutis temporibus claudendis & ſerandis. p. LXI.

9. Joannis Foxi Epiſtolam ad Laurentium Humphredum, quo tempore Collegii Magdalenenſis (Oxonii) bibliothecæ librum de geſtis eccleſiæ donavit. p. LXIV.

10. Excerpta quædam, ad cœnobium Muchelneyenſe, in agro Somerſetenſi pertinentia, e Breviariis duobus antiquis, calamo exaratis penes nobiliſſ. Dom. D. Carolum Bruce in Membraneis. p. LXVII.

11. Electionem Richardi Whiting in Abbatem Glaſtonienſem. p. XCVII. e Schedula MS. a doctiſſ. Tannero communicata.

12. Gulielmum Malmeſterienſem de Antiquitate Glaſtonienſis eccleſiæ, multo quam antea emendatiorem, atque etiam auctiorem, ex Cod. MS. in Bibl. Trin. Coll. Cantabrigiæ. p. CXI.

13. De electione Walteri More, Abbatis Cœnobii Glaſtonienſis, e regiſtro eccleſiæ Wellenſis. p. 123.

14. Quædam de uno atque altero Abbate ejuſd. Cœnobii ex iiſd. Regiſtris. p. 180.

15. Peram-

15. Perambulationes Foreſtarum quinque, in agro Somerſettenſi. p. 184.

16. Obſervationes ad pretia ac valorem rerum ſpectantes, ex antiquis Regiſtris. p. 202.

17. Chartas quaſdam, cum aliis aliquot inſtrumentis, ad Glaſtoniam, ſpectantes. p. 228.

18. Chartas & Notas ad Prioratum Bathonienſem ſpectantes. p. 278. Chartæ autem e Regiſtris hauſtæ ſunt Wellenſibus.

19. Chartas ad Charlton Canvill, in agro Somerſettenſi pertinentes. p. 294. E Regiſtro Prioratus Kenilworthiani.

20. Avitarium Adami de Demerham. p. 597. Ex antiquis MS. in quo Avitario multa e libro de Domeſday.

21. *A Deſcription of the Pariſh of Wilde Combe, in the Moore* [*in Devonſh.*] *ſhewing the Situation of the place, the ancient Tinworks formerly in the ſame, the antiquity of the Church and towr, and other ancient ſtructures and buildings: together with a plain and true Narrative of that wonderful Work of God's power and mercy, ſhewed to the Inhabitants thereof, in the dreadful Tempeſt and ſtorm of thunder, lightning and hail; which fell on that Church and tower, the 21ſt day of Oct. being the Lord's day, in the year* 1638. *In Verſe the Author Mr. Richard Hill, Schoolmaſter there. p.* 677.

22. *The death and epitaph of Nich. Fitzherbert. p.* 720, 721.

23. Henrici

23. Henrici VI. litteras Patentes, quibus efficit, ut in jus gentis noſtræ Anglicanæ adſcriberetur Titus Livius Foro-Julienſis. p. 722.

24. *A Letter of Soldan Malet. Emperor of the Turks, directed to a Chriſtian King about the taking of Acon or Acres from the Chriſtians, in Latin. Tranſcribed from the Regiſter of John de Ponteſſera, Bp of Wincheſter, by the Reverend Mr. Rich. Turney, Archdeacon of Surrey.* p. 727.

25. *Mr. Anthony a Wood's laſt Will and Teſtament, from the Prerogative Office.* p. 731.

LXI.

THOMÆ DE ELMHAN vita & geſta Hen. 5th Anglorum Regis, e Codicibus MSS. vetuſtis deſcripſi, & primus luci publicæ dedi. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1727. Octavo. Accedunt inter alia

1. De Thoma & Johanne de Elmham, cœnobii de Lenton Prioribus, Georgi Horneſii, viri pererudi annotatio, ad fidem monumentorum veterum in Turri Londinenſi. p. 347.

2. Hen. V. Præeptum de temporibus Prioratus de S. Claro, ordinis Cluniamenſis, in diœceſi Menevenſi, Johanni Weſton, a Thoma Elmham in Priorem ejuſdem Præfecto, reſtituendis. p. 346, a Rymero.

3. Queremonia Magiſtri Johannis Somerſet, Phiſici Domini Hen. Regis Sexti, de ingratitudine Univerſitatis Cantabrigiæ, & ſpecialiter contra ſupremos Socios Collegii Regis, ſuo medio fundati.

Auctore

Auctore Gulielmo Worceſter ſive Brottoner. pag. 347. E Bibl. Cott. Jul. 4. VIII. 43.

4. V. amiciſſimi Thomæ Bakeri de Johanne Somerſeto Obſervationes, in quibus obſervationibus & notæ quædam, luculentæ ſimul & eximiæ, de Edmundo Caſtello habentur. p. 351.

5. *The ſiege of Harflet, and Batayl of Agencourt, by K. Hen.* 5. p. 359. E. Bibl. Cott. Vitellius. D. XII. 11. Fol. 214.

6. Annotatio quædam, unde conſtat, Auctorem noſtrum Thomam Elmham fuiſſe, e duobus Codicibus MSS. Vitæ metricæ Hen. V. in Bibl. Cott. p. 375.

7. Specimen breve vitæ metricæ Hen. V. per Thomam de Elmham. Ex Epiſtola, ad Editorem a cl. Anſtiſio data. p. 376.

8. Prologus in Thomæ de Elmham Cronica Regum nobilium Angliæ. p. 377. e Cod. MS. in Bibl. Cott. Claud. E. VI. 1.

9. Inſtrumentum illud ipſum, cujus vi Archidiaconatum Wellenſem in manus Hen. VIII. reſignavit Polydorus Virgilius, Dec. 24. An. Dom. MDXLVI. 38 H. VIII. p. 284.

10. Annæ Cherry, Gulielmi Cherry uxoris, Epitaphium. p. 388.

11. Caroli du Freſnii Viri maximi Epitaphium. p. 389.

12. *Various readings in a Copy of Sir John Perrot's Will, ſent me ſince I publiſhed his Will in Camden's Elizabetha. p.* 412.

13. *With*

13. *With Triſtram Eccleſtone's Narrative, relating to the ſaid Sir John. p.* 414.

14. Fragmentum quoddam admodum egregium, ad civitatem Oxonienſem pertinens. pag. 418.

15. *A very remarkable Note from the Regiſter of St. Martin's Pariſh, Leiceſter, concerning the marriage of Tho. Tliſby, naturally deaf and dumb, with Urſula Ruſſet, Feb.* 5. 18*th Eliz. p.* 423.

16. Aliud Specimen vitæ metricæ Hen. V. per Thomam Elmham. p. 426.

17. Edmundi Caſtelli Epitaphium. p. 427.

LXII.

LIBER NIGER SCACCARII, e Codice calamo exarato, mihique a Richardo Graveſio Mickletonienſi donato, deſcripſi & nunc primus edidi. Qui & cum duobus aliis Codicibus MSS. contuli, Wilhelmique etiam Worceſtrii Annales rerum Anglicarum (antehac itidem ineditos) ſubjeci. Duob. Voluminibus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1728. Octavo. Inter alia hoc in opere habes

1. Catalogum tenentium terras per ſingulas Hundredas ſive Centurias in Comitatu Linc. tempore R. Hen. II. p. 399. E Bibl. Cott. Claudius C. V.

2. Wilhelmi Wyrceſter ανεκδοτα quædam alia hiſtorica. p. 522.

3. *A Note about Sir Simonds D'Ewes. pag.* 542. e litteris V. eruditiſſimi Thomæ Bakeri ad Editorem, Dec. 12. 1724.

4. Excerpta e Gilberti Kimeri Dietario de ſanitatis cuſtodia, penes Medicum clariſſimum Hans Sloanum, Baronettum. p. 550.

5. *The Antiquities of Chiſwell, near Oxford.* Auctore editore. p. 559.

6. *Some Notes relating to the Hiſtory of Oxford, and the places thereabouts, by Mr. Anthony a Wood. From a MS. (written by the Author's own hand) in the hands of the Publiſher. p.* 571.

7. *Remarks relating to Abingdon, from a Regiſter at Abingdon. p.* 594.

8. *An Acaount of the erecting and building of the New Croſs, at Coventre, in the* 34*th year of Hen. VIII's. reign, as it is entered in my MSS. Coll. Vol.* 112. *p.* 57. *From a MS. in the hands of Tho. Ward, of Warwick, Eſqr. p.* 601.

9. Notas, in quibus, inter alia, Thomæ Rotherhami, Archiepiſcopis Eboracenſis, Teſtamentum ultimum; fragmentum ſtatutorum Collegii de Rotherham; & Novatorum quorundam fanaticorum, in agro Canteano, Petitio contra Carolum I. inter principes optimos atque innocentiſſimos numerandum. p. 694.

10. *An account of two MSS. about Sir Tho. More, in the hands of Mr. John Murray. p.* 745.

11. *An account of Mr. John Norden the Chirographer. p.* 750.

12. *Sir*

12. *Sir Simonds D'Ewes Account of Heming's Chartulary of the Church of of Worceſter. pag.* 574.

13. *A Note about the death and burial of Thomas Rotherham, Archbiſhop of York. p.* 756.

14. *N Note about the Barnes biſhop or Boy biſhop,* Epiſcopus puerorum. p. 757.

LXIII.

HISTORIA VITÆ & regni Richardi II. Angliæ Regis, a Monacho quodam de Eveſham conſignata, e duobus Cod. MSS. in Bibl. Cott. nunc primus edidi. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. Octavo. Acceſſerunt præter alia.

1. *John Roſs's hiſtorical account of the Earle of Warwick, from an eminent MS. in the hands of Tho. Ward, of Warwick, Eſqr. p.* 217.

2. *The laſt Will and Teſtament of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. From a Copy communicated by the ſaid Thomas Ward, Eſqr. p.* 240.

3. Johannis Berebloci (Collegii Exonienſis ſocii) Commentarii ſive Ephemeræ Actiones rerum illuſtrium Oxonii geſtarum in adventu ſereniſſimæ Principis Elizabethæ, A. D. 1566. e Cod. MS. Editori donato, a Thoma Wardo, de Warwico, Armigero. p. 251.

4. *Sir Richard Wynn's Account of the Journey of Prince Charles's ſervants into Spain, in the year* 1623. *From a MS. given to the Publiſher, by Dr. Mead. p.* 297.

5. *A Letter from Mr. Edward Llwyd to Dr. Smith, relating to Joſephus Eveſhamenſis, together with two Specimens of the ſaid Joſephus.* E Cod. MS. penes Editorem. p. 342.

6. Tryrytlam ſive Treerytham de laude Univerſitatis Oxoniæ. e Cod. MS. veteri penes Rogerum Galeum, Armigerum. p. 344.

7. *The Contents or Arguments of John Roſs's book (in the Cottonian Library) of the ſtory of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. From a MS. of Sir William Dugdale,* in Muſeo Aſhmol. Oxon. pag. 359.

8. *Prince Charles's Journey into Spain. From Sir Simonds E'Ewes Life, written by himſelf, and now preſerved in the Harleyan Library. p.* 371.

9. *The Miſchiefs occaſioned by George Villars, D. of Buckingham, with an account of his Death, from the ſaid Life of Sir Simonds D'Ewes in the Harl. Library. p.* 372.

10. *The moſt exquiſite beauty of the D. of Buckingham, from the ſame MS. p.* 384.

11. *The fall and great vices of Sir Francis Bacon, Viſcount of Saint Alban, from the ſame MS. p.* 385.

12. De Joanne Wicklefo hypocrita. p. 389.

13 De Pſeudo Epiſcopis quibuſdam e Regiſtr. Elienſ. Arundell. p. 390.

14. Mandatum Domino (Thomæ Arundell, Epiſcopo Elienſi) directum, ad orandum pro Domino (Henrico Spencero Epiſcopo) Norwicenſi & Exercitu ſuo tranſeuntibus in Cruciata contra Antipatum,

tipapam, & ſibi adhærentes. Ap. 1383. p. 393. e Regiſt. Elienſ. Arundell.

15. *John Fordham's admiſſion to the Biſhoprick of Ely, with the Oath which he then took, Sep.* 27. 1388. *p.* 397. e Regiſtro Elienſ. Fordham.

16. *A Note relating to St. Mary's Ch. at Cambrige. p.* 400.

17. *A Letter of Prince Charles, afterwards K. Ch. I. (copied from the Original) to the Duke of Buckingham, without date. p.* 404, 405.

18. *Edmund Windham, of Kettesford, in the county of Somerſet, his account of the Apparition that appeared to George Villars, Duke of Buckingham. p.* 405.

19. *A Note relating to Agas's Mat. of Oxford, and to Nich. Harpesfield's Life of Sir Thomas More, p.* 436, 437, 438.

20. Johannis de Trokelowe Annales Edvardi II. Angliæ Regis. E Cod. MS. in Bibl. Cott. (Claudius D. VI. 8.) Oxonii, e Th. Sheld. 1729. 8°. Accedunt, inter alia,

1. Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica, e Cod. MS. in Bibl. Cott. (Claudius D. VI. 9.) p. 67.

2. Monachi cujuſdam Malmeſburienſis Vita Edvardi II. e Cod. MS. penes Jacobum Weſtum, Armigerum. p. 93.

3. *An account of the Canonization of William de Morchia, Biſhop of Bath, and Wells.* E Regiſtr. Wellenſibus. *p.* 255.

4. *The*

4. *The Commiſſion to ſhut up John Cherde (Monk of Ford Abbey) in his ſolitary Apartment during Life.* E Reg. vet. Well. p. 265.

5. *K. H. VIII's. Letter of Thanks upon the Lord Privy Seal Thomas Cromwell's being elected, choſen, and inſtalled Dean of Wells.* E Reg. vet. Well. p. 271.

6. *A ſhort account of Dr. Robert Brady, and Mr. John Lightwine. From my learned friend Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambrige. p.* 273.

7. Notæ MSS. ipſius Joannis Bale, adjectæ Codici impreſſo de Scriptoribus, &c. Ex Autographo deſcripſit V. amiciſſ. Tho. Bakerus Cantabrigienſis. p. 276. 426.

8. Ordinationes Collegii Orielenſis. In quibus & Statuta Univerſitatis Oxonienſis, ab Edvardo VI. lata ac ſancita. E Codice. vet. penes Edit. p. 295.

9. Epitaphium Saræ Cherriæ, Filiæ Franciſci Cherrii. p. 373.

10. *A remarkable Story of a great ſnm of money found in a cumberſome wooden Bedſtead, at Leyceſter, on which R. III. had layn before the battle at Boſworth. From a MS. intituled, Remembrances collected by Sir Roger Twyſden. p.* 374.

11. Franciſci Godwini narratio de Gulielmo de Marchia, e Godwini libro inedito de Epiſcopis Batho-Wellenſibus. p. 378.

12. Obſervationes de Cœnobio Sanctimonalium de Wintenay, in agro Hartonienſi. p. 382. 427.

13. Statutum

13. Statutum illud Collegii Novi, Oxoniæ, in quo prohibetur conſuetudo radendi barbas. pag. 393.

14. *Various Readings relating to the Will of Rich. Beauchamp, E. of Warwick, that I printed in John Roſs. p.* 423.

LXIV.

THOMÆ CAII Collegii Univerſitatis regnante Elizabetha Magiſtri Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxonienſis, contra Joannem Caium Cantabrigienſem. In lucem ex Autographo emiſi. Duobus Volum. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1730. 8°. Præter alia hoc in opere inſuper extant.

1. *Concerning the Antiquary, and Orator of Cambrige. From a Letter written to the Publiſher from Cambrige, Feb.* 1. 1729. *p.* LIV.

2. *Notes relating to Dr. Caius*, e Coll. noſtris MSS. Vol. 122. p. 119. — p. LV.

3. *The Story of Tho. Newland, Prior of St. Alban's, and Eliz. Bywell*, e Coll. noſtris MSS. Vol. 124. p. 6. Exſcripſimus autem e Cod. MS. (p. 171.) Remembrances inſcripto (auctore V. cl. Rogero Twyſdeno, Baronetto) nobiſcum communicato ab amico pererudito Joanne Thorpio, M. D. qui noſtram in gratiam mutuo ſumpſerat a Gulielmo Twyſdeno, de Eaſt-Peckham, in agro Cantiario, Baronetto. — p. LXIII.

4. *Form*

4. *Form of the Preſentation of Tho. Marclogh, to the Vicarage of St. Gyle's in the Suburbs of Oxford, Feb.* 6. 1489. *From an old Piece of Parchment in the hands of Thomas Ward (of Longbridge, near Warwick) Eſqr. p.* LXIV.

5. Editoris diſſertatio de Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Collegii Magdal. Oxoniæ, modum creandi Artium Magiſtros, Veſperiarum tempore, ſecundum uſum Oxoniæ continente. p. LXV.

6. *Concerning Mr. Anthony à Wood's dying in the Communion of the Church of England,* tam a Coll. noſtris MSS. Vol. 6. p. 23. quam & ex epiſtola amico ſingulari ac pererudito Thoma Smitho, ad nos ſcripta. p. LXXXI.

7. *A Note relating to the Cathedral Ch. of Lincoln, and the great Bell there, from a MS. in the hands of Thomas Ward, Eſqr. p.* LXXXII.

8. *The Story of the Pedlar of Swafham-Market, in Norfolk,* e Coll. noſtris MSS. Vol. 124. p. 54. — p. LXXXIV.

N. B. *I tranſcrib'd it from the above-mentioned MS. of Sir Roger Twyſden, intit. Remembrances* —

9. *Dr. Spencer, V. Chancellor, his ſpeech to the Duke of Monmouth, inſtalled Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambrige, at Worceſter houſe,* Anno Dom. 1674. p. LXXXVI.

10. *A remarkable Paſſage of Joſeph of Arimathæa's, being buried at Glaſtonbury. p.* XCVIII.

11. *The*

11. *The Life of Mr. Anthony à Wood (from the time of his birth, Dec.* 17. 1632. *to July* 6. 1672.) *written by himſelf, and now firſt printed from a Copy tranſcribed by the Publiſher, from the Original in the hands of the Reverend Dr. Thomas Tanner. pag.* 438.

12. *Bp. Humphrey's additions to, and Corrections of,* Athenæ & Faſti Oxonienſes, *from a Copy given to the Publiſher, by the Reverend Mr. Thomas Baker. p.* 605.

13. *An Epitaph upon Dr. John Worthington. p.* 680.

14. *Hiſtorical Notes relating to the Ferrars, particularly to that great and good Man Mr. Nicholas Ferrar. p.* 683.

15. *Mr. Edward Lenton's Letter to Mr. John Ferrar, about a libellous Pamphlet intituled, The Arminian Nunnery, at Little Gidding, &c. pag.* 693.

16. *Two Letters of Mr. John Ferrar's to Dr. Baſire, about Bibles, and Teſtaments, as alſo about the Labours of the reputed Nuns of Little Gidding. p.* 697.

17. *Mr. Edward Lenton's Letter to Sir Thomas Helly, concerning the reputed Nunnery of Little Gidding. p.* 702.

18. *Some Remains of the Maiden Siſters Exerciſes, at Little Gidding, in Huntingtonſhire. p.* 713.

19. *A Note about Walter Coventry. p.* 798.

20. *A Note relating to Walter Hemingforde.* pag. 799.

21. *A Note about a very rare printed Book of the Life of Alexander the Great, and about a very rare printed book, being* Guidonis de Columpna's Hiſtoria deſtructionis Trojæ, *both ſuppoſed to be printed at Oxford, by Frederick Corſellis.* p. 801.

22. *A Note relating to the Hiſtory of St. Alban's, and to the Chron. called, Brute of England.* pag. 802.

23. *A Note about the Book called the Practice of Piety.* p. 809.

LXV.

WALTERI HEMINGFORD, Cononici de Giſſeburne, Hiſtoria de rebus geſtis Edvardi I. Edv. II. & E. III. E Codicibus MSS. nunc primum publicavimus, duob. Voluminibus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 173 . 8°. Accedunt inter alia,

1. *A very ſcarce Coin of Caurauſius.* p. XLIX.

2. *An ancient Inſcription found at Dorcheſter, near Oxford.* p. LVII.

3. *The old Form of admitting Ch. Wardens into their Office, at Great Farington, in Berks, from an old Church-Wardens Book of Accounts.* p. LIX.

4. *Inſtructions given by Thomas Boucher, Arch bp. of Cant. to the Abbot of Thorney, how Reginalde Peacock, whoe was ſent thither, ſhould be treatyd in the Monaſtery aforeſaid.* p. LXXXVI. e Coll. H. Wharton.

5. *A*

5. *A Note relating to Juliana Barne's book pr. at St. Alban's, of hawking, Hunting, and Armory.* pag. XCVI.

6. *A Note about Durantus's* Rationale divinorum, *in All-Soul's College Library.* p. CX.

7. De magna diſcordia Oxonienſi. A°. Dom. MCCLXIII°. inter Academicos & Oppidanos, e Chronico Abbingtonienſi. p. CXII.

8. Notæ in eam partem Hemingfordii, quam edidit V. doctiſſimus Thomas Galeus. p. CXXIII.

9. *Concerning Reginalde Peacock's Opinions, not only from Nich. Doleman's Three Converſions of England, but from a MS. in the hands of Thomas Ward, of Warwick, Eſqr.* p. CLI.

10. *The learned Mr. Henry Dodwell's Letter, concerning the power of Metropolitans in depriving Suffragan Biſhops, occaſioned by a Letter from the learned Thomas Smith, whoſe Letter and his Anſwer to Mr. Dodwell, are here likewiſe publiſhed.* p. CLIII.

11. Proceſſus ſub brevibus, ſuper modo & forma, quibus Johannes Wethamſtede fuit iterum poſt reſignationem in Patrem & Paſtorem eccleſiæ S. Albani reelectus. e Regiſtro Johannis de Wethamſtede in Bibliotheca Co legii Armorum Londini. p. CLX.

12. *A Letter from Dr. William Lloyd, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, to Biſhop Fell, concerning the execution, and laſt behaviour of the Duke of Monmouth.* Ex Autographo penes Editorem. p. CLXXVII.

13. *An accouut of the Ch. of Swafham, in Norfolk, extracted from a Letter written to the Publiſher, by the ingenious Beaupré Fell, of Beauprè Hall, in Norfolk, Eſqr. p.* CLXXX.

14. *A Letter relating to the laſt behaviour of Sir Walter Rawleigh, written by Dr. Robert Tounſon, Dean of Weſtminſter, and afterwards Biſhop of Sarum, to Sir John Iſham. p.* CLXXXIV. ex Autographo penes D. Juſtinianum Iſhamum, Baronettum, V. & ingenioſum & eruditum, ac D. Joannis Iſhami (ad quem ſcripta eſt hæc epiſtola) pronepotem mihi mutuo dato Oct. 1. 1731.

15. Anonymi Hiſtoria Edvardi III. antehac inedita. e Codice vet. MS. p. 387.

16. Notæ in vitam Ricardi II. a nobis divulgatam. p. 453.

17. Johannis de Wethamſtede narratio de Reginaldi Pecockii (Epiſcopi Ciceſtrenſis) abjuratione. 490. E Regiſtro ſive Chronico Johannis de Wethamſtede MS. in Bibl. Collegii Armorum Londini. fol. 117.

18. Viri clariſſ. Georgii Harbinii Collectanea Hiſtorica ex Dictionario Theologico Thomæ Gaſcoygne, S. Theologie Doctoris Oxonienſis, MS. fol. in Bibliotheca Collegii Lincolnienſis, Oxon. p. 509.

19. *An Account of K. Charles Iſt's. eſcape or departure from Oxford, in the year* 1646. *By Dr. Michael Hudſon. Together with Mr. Robert Barham, of Sanduiche's Examination, relating to the ſaid Dr. Michael*

Michael Hudſon. As alſo ſomewhat of curious Remark, that concerns Sir Kenelm Digby. Now firſt publiſhed from Original Papers. p. 551.

20. *Dr. Archer's account of the religious houſes in the Dioceſe of Bath and Briſtol, and of thoſe out of it that had any Revenues in it. p.* 585.

21. *An alphabetical Liſt of the Religious Houſes, in Somerſetſhire, rectifying ſome miſtakes, and omiſſions, in Harpsfield, Speed, and Dugdale's Catalogues. By John Strachey, of Sutton Court, in Somerſerſhire, Eſqr. p.* 643.

22. *A Note relating to the word Bachalarius, in which is ſomething of curious Remark about the old Univerſity of Oxford, as alſo about Siward Earl of Northumberland's being buried at York. p.* 669.

23. *A Coin,* (viz. *a ſilver Groat*) *of David's the ſecond's, King of Scotland. p.* 676.

24. *A Note about Square Cupps. p.* 678.

25. *A curious fragment about Glaſtonbury Abbey, from a MS. in the hands of the ingenious Mr. John Murray. p.* 680.

26. *A Note relating to the old Edition of Durandus's* Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, *printed at Mentz, as alſo ſome other things relating to the old printing, and particularly about the firſt Book printed at Cambrige. p.* 731.

LXVI.

DUO RERUM Anglicarum Scriptores veteres viz. Thomas Otterbourne & Johannes Wethamſtede, ab origine gentis Britanniæ uſque ad Edvardum IV. e Codicibus MSS. antiquis nunc primus erui. Duob. Voluminibus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1732. 8°. Accedunt inter alia

1. *An Account of the MS. at York, of Thomas Eccleſtone's Book,* De Adventu fratrum Minorum in Angliam. *In a Letter from Mr. John Richardſon, Præcentor of the Cathedral Ch. of York, to Dr. Richard Richardſon, of North Bierly, in the County of York. p.* XCII.

2. Julii II^di^. Papæ Bulla, in qua poſtulat, ut de Henrici VI^ti^. (quem in album Sanctorum Catalogum referendum eſſe monuerant nonnulli) virtutibus diligenter inquiratur, e Jacobo Waræo. p.c.

3. De Rebus geſtis Johannis Wethamſtede, e Codice MS. in Bibl. Cott. (Nero D. VII. Jo. 27.)

4. *The Proceedings againſt Mr. John Bridall, alias Brydle (a lieutenant in one of the Regiments of Schollers, and Gentlemen, rayſed by adviſe of the Lords, and Commons, at Oxford, An.* 1645. *condemned to die at a Court of Warre; the proceedings againſt him, his defence, &c.* 4to. die Septemb. 1645. *From a MS. Paper communicated to the Publiſher, by the Rev. and learned Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambrige. p.* CXXX.

5. Inquiſitiones

5. Inquiſitiones binæ vetuſtæ, ad manerium de Feenes, in Parochia de White-Waltham, in provincia Bercherienſi ſitum, ſpectantes. Ex Inquiſitionibus MS. penes Johannem Lovedaium. Accedunt (e Cod. MSS. penes Jacobum Weſtum) Proficua Philippæ Reliquiæ e maneriis de Braye & de Cookham, An. XXXII. & XXXIII. Edvardi III. CXXXIII.

6. *An Account of Mondonus Belvaletis (or Mundus Bennalet's)* Catechiſmus ordinis Periſcelidis, *from a Letter to the Publiſher, by John Anſtis, Eſqr. Garter, Principal King of Arms. p.* CXLII.

7. Collectarium Manſuetudinum & bonorum morum Regis Hen. VI. per Joannem Blakman, e Codice veteri penes Jacobum Weſtum. pag. 285.

8. *The Foundation of the Alms-houſe of Ewelme, in Oxfordſhire, by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and Alice his Wife, Dutcheſs of Suffolk, in the time of Hen. VI. From an old MS. in the Harleyan Library. p.* 541.

9. *Divers Letters, (among which are ſeveral of Margaret Queen of Scotland) relating to the Affairs of the North, in the years* 1523, 1524. *copied from the Originals. p.* 574.

10. Franciſci Godwyni Catalogus Epiſcoporum Bathonienſium & Wellenſium. E Collectione Beaupré Bell, A. M. de Beaupré Hall, in Com. Norfolk. p. 633.

11. *Notices.*

11. *Notices concerning ſeveral Biſhops of Bath and Wells*; e Collectaneis J. Worthington, C. A. M. p. 711.

12. *A Catalogue of the Deans of Bangor, from the year* 1500. *by Biſhop Humphreys. Sent by him in a Letter to Mr. Anthony a Wood, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Baker of Cambridge. p.* 719.

13. *Deans of St. Aſaph, ſince the year* 1500. *by Biſhop Humphreys. Sent alſo by him in a Letter to Mr. Wood, communicated likewiſe by Mr. Baker. p.* 727.

14. Exemplar literarum Bonifacio Papæ per Magnates Angliæ miſſarum in defenſione Superioritatis Edwardi primi & juris ſui regni apud Scotos, datarum anno 1300. in Parliamento apud Lincoln. e Coll. Heraldorum. p. 734.

15. *A Note relating to a ſilver Coin of Edw. I. found at Chawley Court, in the Pariſh of Cumnore, near Abbington, in Berks. p.* 739.

16. *Note from Thomas Gaſcoigne, about the beheading of Richard Scroop, Archbiſhop of York,* 8. *June,* 1405. *p.* 741.

17. *An excellent fragment relating to the Priory of Wymundham, from an old MS. in Madg. Coll. Library, Oxon. p.* 743.

18. *A Note relating to the old Duke of Ormond's Picture, in the School Gallery, at Oxford. pag.* 793.

LXVII.

CHRONICON SIVE ANNALES Prioratus de Dunſtaple, una cum Excerptis e Chartulario ejuſdem Prioratus. e Codicibus MSS. in Bibl. Harleyana deſcripſi, primuſque vulgavi. Duobus tomis. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1733. 8°. Accedunt, præter alia,

1. Notitia Chartularii de Dunſtaple in Bibl. Harleyana, per Humphredum Wanleium, e Catalogo Codicum MS. in Bibliotheca dicta, a Wanleio conſignato. p. LXVIII.

2. V. clariſſ. Thomæ Smithi Conjecturæ & Obſervationes in duas Græcas Inſcriptiones, in marmoribus, prope Perſepolim hodie extantibus, inciſas. E Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes editorem. Vol. 105. p. 3. p. 714.

3. Ejuſdem Conjecturæ in quædam loca Tertullian de barbara voce, Onocheote. Ex eod. Vol. p. 47.

4. *The Figure, and Inſcription of an old Roman Altar, found in* 1648. *in Foreſt Street, in Cheſter: with a Letter to Dr. Langbaine about it, and the Doctor's Letter to Sir William Dugdale upon the ſame Subject.* E Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes editorem. Vol. 51. p. 57. p. 723.

5. *Verſes concerning the Name, and Arms of Dunſtaple. From an old Regiſter. p.* 727.

6. *A Copy of K. John's Charter to the town of Cambridge, for a Præpoſitus or Mayor, as Mr. Baker took it from the Original, under ſeal,* inter munimenta villæ Cantabrigiæ. *With K. H. IIId's Charter copied alſo by Mr. Baker (with his own hand) from the Original confirming the ſame. p.* 729.

7. Carta Regis Johannis de libertatibus & privilegiis villæ Oxon. e Miſcellan. Collectionibus M^ri. Roberti Hare, MSS. Caio-Gonr. Cant. pag. 731.

8. Carta libertatum & privilegiorum Villæ Oxon. ab H. III°. Rege & conceſſa. Ex eiſdem Collectionibus MSS. Roberti Hare. p. 732.

9. *Dunſtable Priors. p.* 437.

10. *An account of the muſtering of the Univerſity of Oxford, with other things that happened there, from Aug.* 9. 1642. *to July* 15. 1643. *incluſively, from an Original MS. that belonged to Mr. Anthony a Wood, written as it ſeems by Mr. Brian Twyne, and is now in the hands of Thomas Rawlins, of Popbills, in Warwickſhire, Eſqr.*

11. *A Collection of Letters relating to K. Charles the* 1ſt's *Eſcape from Oxford, and to the Straits he was put to on that occaſion,* e Bibl. Tanneriana. p. 787.

12. Girardi Cornibienſis Hiſtoria Guidonis de Warwyke, e Cod. MS. vet. in Bibl. Coll. Magd. Oxon. p. 825.

13. *A remarkable Paſſage relating to Oliver Cromwell, from the Original, penned by the Reverend and learned Dr. Thomas Smith.* p. 832.

14. *The Copy of an Inſcription on the Ivory Handle of a Whip, found in the Ruins of St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire.* p. 836.

15. *An excellent Fragment (from ſome old Regiſter) relating to the election of Richard de Inſula, Abbat of Burton, to be Abbat of St. Edmund's,* A°. 1229. p. 837.

16. *A Note relating to the Father of the late Dr. Henry Aldrich, Dean of Chriſt Church.* p. 911.

LXVIII.

BENEDICTUS, Abbas Petroburgenſis de vita & Geſtis Hen. II. & Ric. I. e Cod. MS. in Bibl. Harleiana deſcripſi & nunc primus edidi. Duob. tomis. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 8°. Acceſſerunt inter alia,

A Note relating to the Rev. Mr. Nathanael Wanley, Father of Mr. Humphrey Wanley, from my learned friend Mr. Baker of Cambrige.

2. Notæ de Benedicti Abbatis Hiſtoriæ, quam edimus, Codicibus MSS. Cottonianis, ab Humphredo Wanleio Collectæ una cum ejuſdem Wanleii notâ de Annalibus Lanercoſtenſibus. e Cod. MS. in Bibl. Harl.

3. *An account of Dr. Andrew Borde, from* Athenæ Oxon.

4. *The Publiſhers addition to the account of Dr. Borde*, in Athenæ Oxon.

5. De Benedicto Petroburgenſi, e Roberti Swaſhami Hiſtoria Cœnobii Burgenſis.

6. Lamentatio de morte Regis Ricardi I. pag. 478, e Cod. MS. in Bibl. Harleiana.

7. Item de glorioſis ejus victoriis in itinere Jeroſolymitano, p. 750. ex eod. Cod. MS.

8. *An authentic Evidence (never before publiſhed) concerning the Relick of the blood of Hales; with proper Remarks upon it, ſhewing that by the help of this Evidence the Miſtakes of ſeveral Hiſtorians may be rectifyed, and ſome of the many calumnies that have been thrown upon the religious Houſes may be detected. From the learned Mr. George Coſſingeſbey, Rector of Bodenham, in Herefordſhire. p.* 751.

9. *The Peregrination of Dr. Boarde*, e Cod. MS. manu Laurentii Noëli Viri cl. penes Thomam Lambard, de Sevenoke, in agro Cantieno, Maii 9°. DCCXXVI. p. 764. Epiſtolæ quædam (antehac ineditæ) Regum optimi CAROLI PRIMI, ad Abrahamum Doucettum, &c. una cum aliis quibuſdam pauculis ad eundem Doucettum pertinentibus. p. 866.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subſcription, MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO. By Thomas Hearne, M. A. of Edmund-Hall, Oxford.

I. This Work, which will make eight hundred ſheets or thereabouts, ſhall be printed in four Volumes in Folio, at the Theatre, in Oxford, on the ſame paper, and in the ſame Character as theſe Propoſals, and the Specimen annext.

II. An hundred Copies only are deſigned to be printed, and each Copy ſhall be afforded at Ten Guineas; whereof Five Guineas are to be paid before the Work is put to the Preſs, which will be at Lady-Day, in the year 1716. and the remaining Five Guineas upon the delivery of a perfect Copy. If a leſs number than an hundred Copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, then a leſs number than an hundred Copies ſhall be printed, yet with this Proviſo, that the ſecond Payment ſhall be more that Five Guineas.

III. The publiſher deſigns to make no particular Edition his ſtandard, but, whereas he hath compared many MSS. and hath taken abundance of

of pains, in order to reſtore ſuch Places as have been controverted, he will always take care to take ſuch Readings into the Text, as ſhall appear to him from the beſt Evidence to be the true ones, and the reſt he will place at the end of the Work, where he intends likewiſe to put all other Notes, as he ſhall think proper to add; which method he purpoſes to follow, as, not only moſt agreeable to the method obſerved by the moſt accurate and judicious Printers, but what he thinks will beſt pleaſe ſuch learned and curious perſons, as ſhall be ready to encourage and promote this Undertaking, an exact Catalogue of whoſe Names ſhall be printed at the end of the laſt Volume.

IV. In managing the ſaid Notes at the end, he reſolves to inſert none but what are curious, and to uſe a particular Caution to take notice of as few as poſſible that have been already obſerved by former Editors, whoſe Performances he preſumes will be much more eaſy to be procured, than this which is limited to ſuch a ſmall number of Copies.

Edm. Hall, Oxon.
July 12. 1715.

Tho. Hearne.

N°. II.

A Copy of a Letter to Dr. TANNER, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, relating to the Report of Mr. HEARNE's having died a Roman Catholic.

MY LORD,

I AM very glad that your Lordſhip is arrived ſafe at Oxford. Your kind Letter came to Cauſham, when I was at Maidſtone in Kent, with a worthy Clergyman Mr. Bye; formerly Clerk of All Souls Coll. — I did imagine that you would ſoon hear of the common report concerning Mr. Hearne's exit, of which I will faithfully relate the very truth. That he refuſed the Principal's Miniſterial Office, no one wonders but the Principal himſelf, who has been a main Inſtrument in ſpreading the common report. As to his not admitting Mr. Ball, the Nonjuring Clergyman, I have no more to ſay than this, that (to my certain knowledge) Ball was a Man that Mr. Hearne had very little perſonal regard for. But, as to the admitting of Sir Fra. Curzon's Prieſt, I have ſomething to ſay, that, I truſt, comes up to this point.—My Friend

died on June 10, I came to Oxford on the 13th. Hearing the common Report, and willing to be ſatisfied of the truth or falſity of it, I applyed to Johnſon, Manciple of Edmund-Hall, who attended him in his Illneſs. — On June 15. I made this Memorandum from Johnſon's Mouth — "June 15. on this day three Weeks or Month, Sir Fran. Curzon's Prieſt was with Mr. Hearne about one Hour and half: Afterwards Mr. Hearne ſeemed very uneaſy and cholerick, and as if he had been in a great Paſſion; he ſlept no more that Afternoon, as uſual." — On another Day I made the following Memorandum, alſo from Johnſon's Mouth. — "Ever ſince Mr. Johnſon knew Mr. Hearne, the latter uſed to read the Pſalms and Leſſons for the day, according to the Liturgy and Rubrics of the Church of England. And for the laſt fortnight of his Life, He being very weak, Mr. Johnſon did at his requeſt often read the Pſalms and Leſſons to him. Johnſon never ſaw the Prieſt in the room ever ſince Mr. Powell of Sandford's Death, till this time. Before Powell's death he [the Prieſt] has been there ſometimes to carry away Books ſubſcribed for, but was never known to ſtay." I doubt not but this Johnſon is ready to vouch the ſame to any one that enquires of him. Now I would beg leave to obſerve, that in all probability the Prieſt might come with a view to reconcile Mr. Hearne to the Church of Rome, as it has been uſual for them to make their

their application to perſons in a weak condition, and as uſual to brag of their Succeſs, however they ſpeeded. And as Mr. Hearne abſented himſelf from the Publick Churches, and his notions with regard to Politicks tallyed with thoſe of the Papiſts, this might give the Prieſt (though ſo very ſlightly acquainted with him) the more aſſurance to attack him. I would obſerve farther, that Mr. Hearne for a very conſiderable time before he died, dozed moſt part of the day. As I came through Oxford on may 19. I found him in that Condition. Now had this Prieſt actually adminiſtered to him, I preſume that the Satisfaction of Mind, upon having received the *Viaticum*, would naturally (in the Condition he was in) have afforded him a ſerene Repoſe; to be ſure, no reaſon can be aſſigned, why it ſhouid ſo immoderately have ruffled his Temper, as Johnſon teſtifies. In truth it looks as if the Prieſt had been attacking him, and as if too my good friend had withſtood his Attacks, and with more than common Zeal defended the Proteſtant Religion. As for the Door's being locked when the Prieſt was there, 'twas no more (Your Lordſhip and all Mr. Hearne's acquaintance know) than what was uſual at his Room. —— I humbly ſubmit this to your Lordſhip's Conſideration, being in my own mind moſt aſſured, that Mr. Hearne died a true Proteſtant. I am perſuaded that for ſome Years before his Death, few knew his Sentiments more intimately

with regard to moſt particulars than myſelf; for he was always very open to Me, and without reſerve. From the uniform tenor of his Converſation, and from what I have above offered to your Lordſhip, I preſume to think the Principal, Mr. Ball, and the other reporters have not in this matter acted the Chriſtian part, ſo well as Mr. Hearne ever did the ſtanch Proteſtant. I hope within a few days to have the honour of waiting upon your Lordſhip. ——

Oct. 9. 1735.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obliged

humble Servant, &c.

N°. III.

A True Copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament of THOMAS HEARNE, M. A. Extracted from the Regiſtry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I Thomas Hearne, Maſter of Arts, of the Univerſity of Oxford, being of perfect Mind and Memory, make and ordain this my laſt Will and Teſtament, all written with my own Hand in Manner and Form following, revoking all other Wills by me formerly made. *Imprimis*, I commend my Soul to Almighty God who gave it me, truſting to be ſaved through the alone Merits of my bleſſed Saviour and Redeemer Jeſus Chriſt, and for my body I commend it to the Earth, and deſire that it may be buried in a Chriſtian and decent but (as becomes Duſt and Aſhes) in a plain humble Manner in the Churchyard of the Pariſh in which I happen to die.

Item, As touching the Diſtribution of my worldly Goods and Effects I diſpoſe of them as followeth. Firſt, I give and bequeath to Mr. William Bedford

of

of London, Son of my late Friend Hilkiah Bedford, all the MSS. and other Books that Dr. Thomas Smith left me, and are ſtanding in a Preſs, with this Requeſt, that he would punctually obſerve what I have written at the beginning of ſome of them. Alſo, I give and bequeath to the ſaid Mr. William Bedford all MSS. of my own Collection and Writing, and all printed books by me collated with MSS. or that have MS. notes of mine in them. *Item*, I give to the ſaid Mr. William Bedford, all my other MSS. whatſoever now in my poſſeſſion. *Item*, I give to the ſaid Mr. William Bedford, my Box or Cabinet of Coins, Medals, &c. and all other things contained in it. *Item*, I do hereby, make, ordain, conſtitute, and appoint my two Brothers William and Edmund Hearne, and my Siſter Anne Hearne (the Wife of Thomas Field) of Woburn in Bucks, Joint Executors of this my laſt Will and Teſtament. To whom I give and bequeath all the Reſt of my Goods and Effects whatſoever not herein mentioned, to be equally divided between them Share and Share alike, deſiring that they would all three lovingly agree together, and take effectual Care that what I have given to Mr. William Bedford be moſt faithfully delivered to him, and not expoſed to the View of Others. And my Will further is. Firſt, that Mr. Bedford would take ſpecial Care of the MSS. and Books I have bequeathed to him, particularly of Dr. Smith's and of thoſe written, collated

lated and noted by myſelf, ſo that they be all kept together, and that they fall into none but good Hands. Secondly, that Mr. Bedford would act the part of a Supervifor or Overſeer of this my laſt Will and Teſtament, and aſſiſt my Executors to the beſt of his Power; in which, as I rely upon his Prudence and Conduct, ſo at the ſame time I hope they will readily follow his Advice. IN Witneſs of all which I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this 14th Day of February, in the Year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty nine Thomas Hearne. Signed, Sealed, and declared in the Preſence of

Andrew Hanly, Sen.
Andrew Hanly, Junr.

N. B. Confirmed alſo by the Affidavits of Richard Rawlinſon, LL. D. and James Weſt of the Inner-Temple, Eſqr.

Codicil to my Will dated Feb. 14. 1729.

My Brother William being dead, I give all his Share to his only Child my Nephew Thomas Hearne, borne after the making of the above-written Will; and I charge my two ſurviving Executors, Edmund and Elizabeth not to wrong him.

Dec. 30th. 1731. Thomas Hearne.

I desire no other Epitaph than this.

Here lyeth the Body of
THOMAS HEARNE, M. A.
Who studied and preserved
ANTIQUITIES.
He dyed
Aged

Deuteronomy 32. 7.

Remember the Days of Old, consider the years of many Generations, ask thy Father, and he will tell thee, thy Elders, and they will shew thee.

Job VIII. 8. 9. 10.

Enquire I pray thee of the former Ages, prepare thyself to the Search of their Fathers, for we are but of yesterday, and know nothing, because our Days upon Earth are a Shadow, shall they not teach and tell thee, and utter words out of their Heart? ——

Proved at London with a Codicil annexed the 1st Day of July, 1735. before the worshipful Thomas Walker Dr. Ls. Surrogate, by Edward Hearne, and Ann Field Brother and Sister, the two surviving Executors to whom Administration was granted they being first sworn duly to administer,

William Legard
Peter St. Eloy
Henry Stevens.
} Deputy Registers.

Here
lieth the Body of
THOMAS HEARNE M.A.
Who ſtudied and preſerved
Antiquities, He died June 10th
1735 aged 57 years.

Deut: XXXII. 7
Remember the days of old, Conſider the years of many generations: aſk thy Father, and he will ſhew thee, thy elders, and they will tell thee.

Job: VIII: 8: 9: 10:
For enquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thy ſelf to the ſearch of their fathers.

For we are but as yeſterday & know nothing becauſe our days upon earth are a ſhadow.

Shall not they teach thee, and tell thee, and utter words out of their heart.

Facies Averſae Tabulae in Coemiterio D. Petri in Oriente Oxon exhibet hanc Inſcriptionem repertam A.D. MDCCLIV.

Soon after Mr. Hearne's Death, the following Epitaph appeared in the Publick Papers.

Epitaphium in
Thomam Hearne Antiquarium defunctum.

Memoriæ,
Non è Memoriâ lapſuræ, Sacrum
Thomæ Hearne Artium Magiſtri,
In Academiâ Rhedycinenſi;
Coryphæi proprio peritiſſimi Genio,
Qui, hoc comprêhenſus Lemmate,
[Moribus Antiquis]
Res à Memoriâ remotiſſimas renovare
Mortalibus in Memoriam ſemper ſtuduit;
Ipſus omnium obliviſci invitè coactus eſt,
Anno Domini
MDCCXXXV.
Veritatis Indagator perſpicax & honeſtus,
Seldeno ſi Secundus, cæteris Primus.
Quùm certum in Tenebris carpit Iter,
Fidei Luce Regiæ tantum devius,
Ne humanum fortaſsè ſemel foret
Omnia ſapere.
Quantum de Re Literaria meruit
Teſtantur Codices
Quot Emolumenta reliquit deſideranda.
Bibliothecâ Bodleianâ
Excluſâ (in illo) totâ, quaſi, Academiâ,
Taceant Archiva.
Vitaï Integer,
Simplex Munditiis,
Voltu Triſtis,
Paucis (niſi Literarum ſupellectile)
Contentus,
Seceſſit Hearnius in æternum,
In illius nempe Patrocinium,
Quocum omnia manifeſta, nulla recondita,
Cujus eſt Antiquitas.
Flete Muſæ,
Silete Prœla:
Non ultrà recuperandæ Res deperditæ.
Occaſum Solis premit Nox.

ERRATA.

Page 2. line 12. *read* having *for* leaving
41. l. *for* 1740. *read* 1704.
50. l. 13. *read* clariſſimi
51. l. 18. *read* Noſtro
54. 12. *read* Inthronization.
136. l. 12. *read* King Henry VIII.

Directions to the Binder for placing the Cuts.

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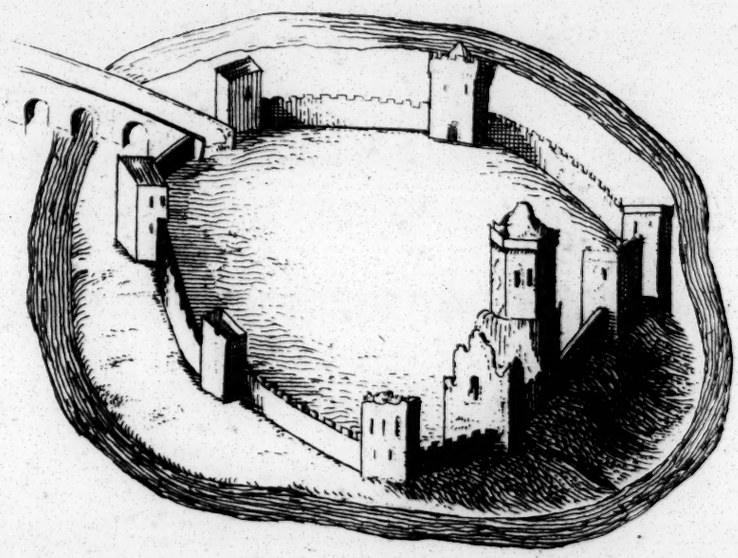
Leland's Head to the front the Title.

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N°. IV.

The CASTLE of OXFORD

WAS built in the Year 1071. by Robert Doyley or D'oilli, a faithfull Attendant on King William the Conqueror, and whom that Monarch rewarded with great poſſeſſions in this County for his Attachment and Services. That it was a place of conſiderable Strength is evident, not only from the Accounts of all Hiſtorians, but alſo from thoſe few Remains of it which are ſtill extant.

As Mr. Anthony à Wood has given a particular detail of this Building in his MS. Hiſtory of the Antiquities of Oxford, we apprehend that a ſummary Extract from his Papers will be acceptable to the Reader.

It was built, He ſays, to keep in Awe the City of Oxford and the Country adjacent, which had greatly oppoſed the Conqueror. Robert Doyley, the Founder, left it to his Son Robert; but he receiving the Empreſs Maud, and ſuſtaining, on her Account, a long ſiege againſt the forces of King Stephen, that Monarch, becoming at laſt Conqueror, took it from him. At this Time there was at the Entrance from the City on the South Eaſt Side a large Bridge, which led to the Gate of the Caſtle, and was fortified on each Side with a

ſtrong embattled Wall: Over the ſaid Entry were ſeveral Paſſages from whence the beſieged could annoy the Enemy. From this Entrance the Fortification ſtretched itſelf, in a ſtrait Line, to a Round Tower erected in the 19. of Hen. 3. from which ran a large embattelled Wall, till it came to the high Tower, and afterward to another Gate leading to Oſney Abbey over another Bridge; cloſe to which joined that lofty Mount, ſometime crowned with an embattled Tower, erected either at the Foundation of the Place, or during the Time when K. Stephen beſieged the Empreſs Maud.

From hence on the North Side and without the Caſtle was a large Mount called Mount *Pelham*, and another joining to it named *Jews* Mount, raiſed by the Jews, as ſome ſay at the Command of King Stephen, during the Siege above-mentioned; which might be alſo a defence of his Perſon, then reſiding at the Palace of *Beaumonts*.

For the further Defence of this Caſtle there was alſo on one of the Sides a *Barbican* or Watch Tower, which appears to have been a large Place for a Guard, encloſing Plats of Ground and habitations.

The Care of this Fortreſs, after it was taken from Robert Doyley, was committed by Stephen and his Succeſſors to ſome truſty Servant, or to the Sheriff of the County; who having certain Revenues allotted them were bound to keep it in Repair. But this was ſo negligently performed, that we

we have ſeveral Accounts of new Works erected, or the Reparations of the Old ones, by the Kings themſelves. King Hen. 3. as we, have ſaid, erected the Round Tower — at the End of that Reign it was again in great need of Repair. From thence to the 4th of Edw. 2. there is no mention made of any thing that was done; then an Enquiry was made into its Condition; and in the fifth of Edw. 3. a more ſtrict and accurate Account being taken, the Building, Bridges, &c. were found in ſo ruinous a Condition, and even dangerous, that the King iſſued forth a Commiſſion for the Keeper of the Foreſt of Shotover to cut down 12 Trees for repairs; and the High Sheriff to pay what Sum was further neceſſary from the County Rents; which being done, it was reſtored to its former luſtre. — The next Particular of this Place is, that in the 5th Year of Ric. 2. the King ordered the Sheriffs to lay out 10 *l.* of his Rents to renew the two Gates and one of the Bridges.

Thus much ſays Mr. Wood of the Antiquities and Splendor of theſe Places — which was truly great, if we conſider the ſtrong Wall, lofty Towers, and Mounts, as alſo the College of St. George and Stoney Priſon, in which the V. Chancellor of the Univerſity had power to impriſon his rebellious Clerks, by a Grant of Hen. 3. who alſo by another Statute made it the county Goal. Theſe Edifices are, moſt of them, now levelled with the Duſt; but their Ruins were ſtanding till the Year

1649 — and then the Caſtle being deſigned by Parliament for a Garriſon, the ſtately Towers, being four in Number, beſide that on the Gate were pulled down, and Bulwarks on the Mounts erected in their Place — which much ſtrengthened its Security. Afterwards though the ſaid Works coſt many Pounds in Building, yet in the Month of Auguſt, 1652. when King Ch. 2. came to Worceſter, they were quite demoliſhed, and the Garriſon removed to another Place.

Within the Walls of this Caſtle ſtood the College of St. George founded by Robert Doyley, for ſecular Canons of St. Auſtin — who governed it till after the Erection of Oſney Abbey; when the Regular Monks of that Place got poſſeſſion of it, of which one was always the Warden. In their Poſſeſſion it continued alſo till their Diſſolution, when it paſſed with them among their other Revenues to St. Frideſwide's, now Chriſt-Church.

Having thus given an Account of the Caſtle and its Buildings in former Ages, it will be proper to ſpeak a little of its preſent State.

There are but few Remains of this once majeſtic Pile. The Sides of the outward Gate to the South-Eaſt, the Wall leading to the Round Tower, the lower part of that Tower, with another Wall facing the South and running on to the Square Tower (which laſt is now almoſt intire) ſerve to give us ſome Idea of its former Grandeur. The Bridge leading from thence to Oſney Abbey is intirely

tirely pulled down, as is alſo the Gate, though ſome little Veſtiges of them ſtill appear. The Mount is alſo ſtanding, on the Top of which may be ſeen ſome Marks of Towers, or Bulwarks. The outward Wall is demoliſhed, except a little Part to the Eaſt. The Hill leading from the great Mount round the Wall on the inner Side was in the Year 1769. cut through for materials for the Road now making to Witney and Faringdon; in doing of which the Foundations of two Towers were diſcovered, as likewiſe ſeveral Wells filled up with Rubbiſh; which moſt probably ſerved for the Uſe of the Perſons, who kept Guard in the Barbicans or Towers of defence. On the Side of the Great Mount, and near the Top, is a paſſage, which leads to an arched Room; where it is ſuppoſed, the Powder for the Uſe of the Garriſon was kept.

In the Area of the Ground below this Mount is ſtill ſtanding part of the Old Aſſize-Hall, where the Judges, Jury, and ſeveral Gentlemen of the County loſt their Lives in the reign of Q. Eliz. from an Infectious Diſtemper, communicated by the Priſoners then tried. * Near this place, about

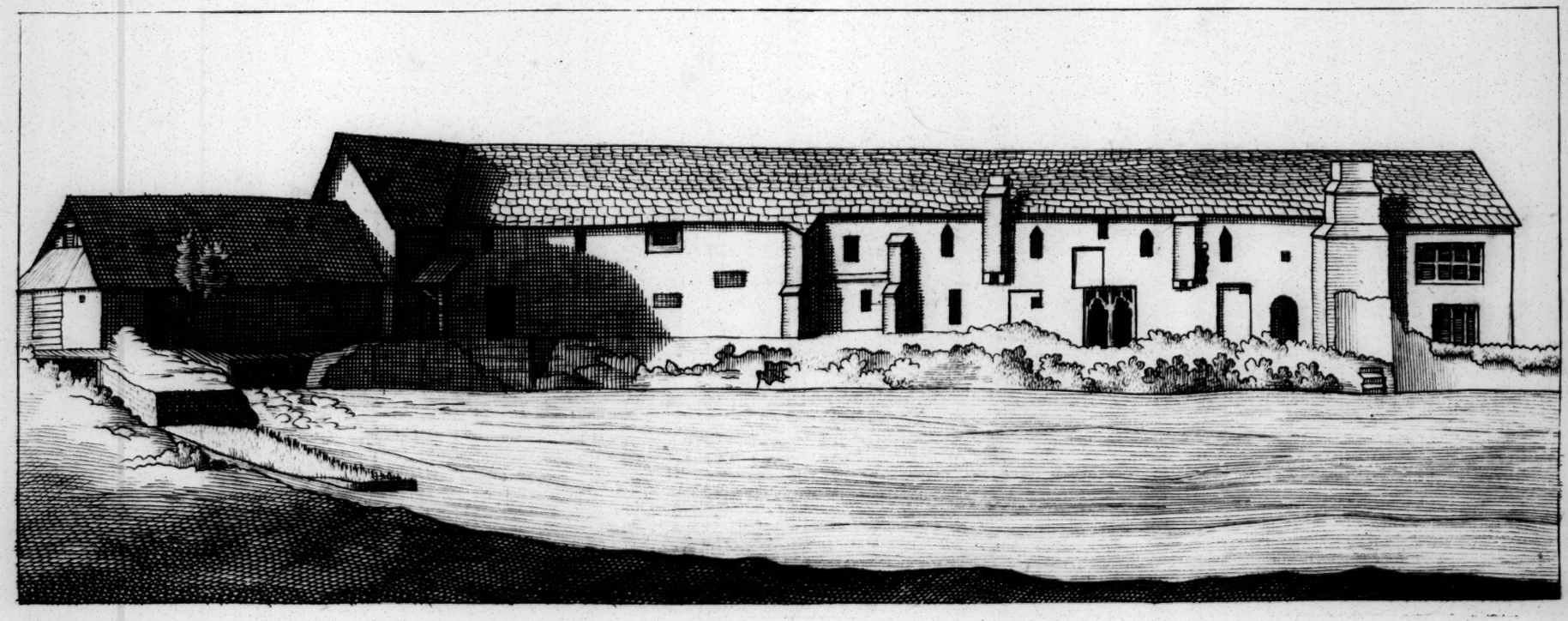
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* See "An Account of the Black Aſſize at *Oxford*, from the Regiſter of *Merton* Coll." in the "Philoſ. Tranſactions," Vol. 1. p. 690. — where at p. 700. l. 6, 5. from the bottom, read "mira eorum," and "at eo." p. 710. l. 9. r. "capitalis." l. 17. r. "fere poſt." See Hearne's Guil. Nubrigenſ. p. 88. Stevens's Additions, Vol. 2. p. 15. Wood's MSS. in the Muſeum, Oxford. —

three

three Years ago, was found an human Skeleton at a ſmall Depth in the Earth, with Irons on the Bones of the Legs. It lay on an heap of Stones, ſome of which appeared to have been Part of the Pillars of the abovementioned Hall. It ſeems moſt likely, that theſe were the Bones of a Criminal who died of ſome infectious diſorder, and who was therefore buried with the utmoſt Expedition.

The Square Tower of the Caſtle, which was formerly uſed as a place for the Bells belonging to the College of St. George, is now and has been for a long Time the County Priſon. The preſent Chapel is of modern Erection, and ſerved by a Gentleman of Chriſt Church.



N°. V.

OSNEY Abbey, near OXFORD.

THIS Abbey was founded by Robert Doyley or D'oilli, Nephew of that Robert who built the Caſtle, at the intreaty, it is ſaid, of his wife Edith, a Woman of great Piety. The Account uſually given of the Cauſe of this her Religious Act is in the Fabulous Stile of antient Times. But we are certain, that as its Endowments were from its firſt Inſtitution very large and ample, ſo alſo its Buildings and exterior Ornaments were truly grand and magnificent. It was dedicated "to the Honour and Praiſe of Chriſt, and the bleſſed Virgin St. Mary of Oſney," its firſt Poſſeſſors being Canons Regular of St. Auſtin. The Munificence of ſeveral Benefactors ſoon augmented it's Original Grandeur. A particular Detail of its Buildings may be ſeen in Stevens's [a] Additions to Dugdale's Monaſticon. Within the Precincts of the Abbey ſtood a moſt magnificent Church; [b] Mr. Woods ſays *more than ordinarily excelling all others*, not only in England, but alſo beyond the Seas.

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a Vol. 2. pag. 121.

b Vid. MS. in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, intituled in the City of Oxford.

This

This Fabrick, which, at its firſt Erection, was but ſmall in its firſt Extent, was reedified by John Leech, it's ſeventh Abbat, and one — Beaufort, a Knight; both whoſe Images were cut in Stone, and ſet up for a Memorial of their Piety. This Religious Houſe continued, for more than four hundred Years to be the Admiration of Spectators, the Aſylum of the Indigent, and, as it were, another Univerſity; when, with that of other Societies of the like Sort, its Fortune changed, though for a ſhort Time it eſcaped utter Demolition. For being ſurrendered into the Hands of King VIII, he for the ſpace of three Years forbore the Sale of it, and then executed his Intentions by making it a Cathedrall, and eſhabliſhing therein a Biſhop and Dean, together with other Officers ſuitable to the Change; — the County of Oxford becoming a Dioceſe. In which ſtate it continued only for a ſhort Time, and was then tranſlated to the King's College of St. Fredeſwide, now Chriſt Church, (Robert King, it's laſt Abbat, continuing Biſhop of Oxford) at which Period it's Church and Cloiſter with other Buildings were ſubverted and deſtroyed.

Its almoſt total Deſtruction has, in the intervening Space to this Day, followed its Surrender; ſo that now there are ſcarce any Remains left, except a few out-houſes, near the Mill, which in Mr. Hearne's View in the Textus Roffenſis are marked (d): thoſe on the left Hand beyond the Buttreſs

Buttreſs having been taken down ſince his Time. The curious Eye indeed, which is accuſtomed to trace out the Monuments of ancient Piety and Munificence, may diſcover ſome Veſtiges of Cauſeys, Fiſh-ponds, Walks, and other marks of Convenience and Grandeur; but the moſt accurate Reſearch produces little ſatisfactory, and rather gives Pain than Pleaſure to the Mind ——

See Stevens's Additions to Dugdale. Vol. 2. pag. 104, 118. Hearne's Textus Roffenſis, p. 317. Wills's Mitred Abbies, p. 180, &c. — Cathedrals, vol. 2. p. 402.

N°. VI.

REWLY, or NORTH OSNEY.

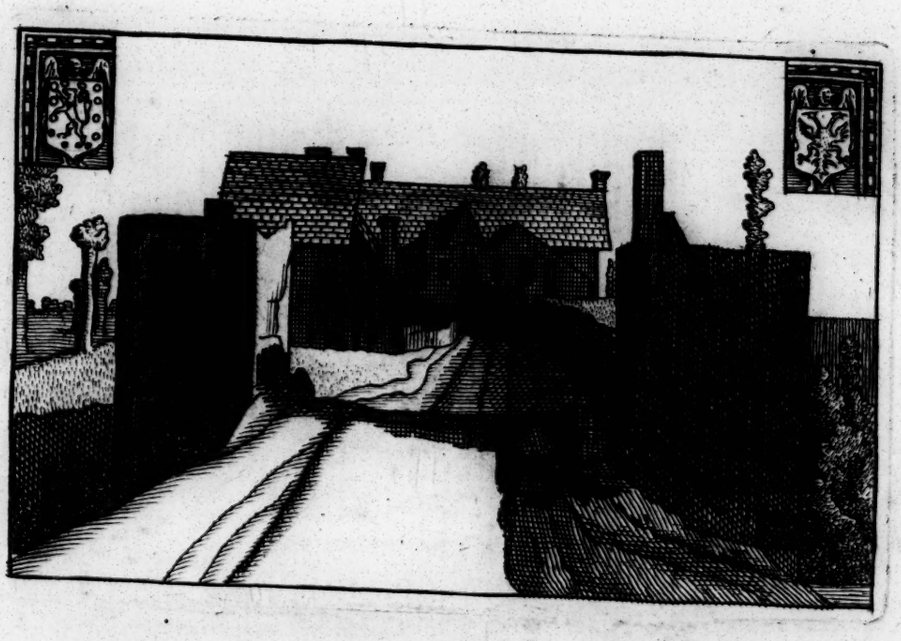
THIS Houſe of Ciſtercian Monks was founded in the Year 1281. by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, within the Precincts of North *Oſney*; on which Account the Monks of Thame, who were brought to ſettle here by the Founder, were adjudged to pay 36l. in Lieu of Tithes, taken from thence by their Eſtabliſhment. It's Revenues were greatly encreaſed by the Benefactions of Joan Gille, Daughter of William Dagville, and others; ſo that at the Diſſolution it was valued at 174l. 3s. 6d. and was granted by King Henry VIII. to George Owen of Godſtow, M. D. who paſſed it again to the King; by whom it was given to the Dean and Canons of Chriſt Church, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill continues.

The Hand of Devaſtation has left it's Marks on this Fabrick. The Reader may judge how far it has ſuffered by comparing the View given of it in Mr. Hearne's Textus Roffenſis, and thence copied into Stevens's Addition, with the following late Survey. The Church is wholly deſtroyed, but the Chapter Houſe ſtill continues, and is applied to the Uſe it was in Mr. Hearne's Time. The North Front remains nearly intire, which perhaps it owes to



Sigillum Abbatis & Monachorum Monast. B. Mariae *Virg. de* Rewley *prope* Oxon. *Ord.* Ciſterc *fundat: circa 1281. inter Chartas — Societatis de* Leatherſellers Lond: *dat: 21. Septemb.* A.D. *1431.* An. X. Hen. VI.






B L

to its almoſt inacceſſible Situation on the Edge of the Water, more than to the forbearance of its owners. The Inner Gate and Wall are pulled down, and the Coats of Arms on each Side removed, to a Wall in the Court. The larger Arch of the outward Gate was a few Years ago taken down, becauſe it was to low for a loaded Waggon to paſs under it. The Side Arch or leſſer Gate has ſince fallen, nor are there left any of the Row of Trees, which Tradition ſuppoſed to repreſent the Number of the Monks with their Abbat when conventually aſſembled.

The Marks on a Chimney mentioned by Mr. Hearne ſtill exiſt, as does an ancient Chimney Piece in one of the Rooms; which is called the Hall, and was probably a Room of State. The South Front fell down 1770. and diſcovered the Inſcription mentioned by Mr. Hearne,

* Ele de Werwick
Comitiſſe Viſcera ſunt hic.

(For the Name of Rewley ſee Leland's Itin. Vol. 2. pag. 71.
See alſo Stevens, pag. 50. Hearne's Textus Roff. p. 329.

* See Preface to the Vindication of thoſe who take the Oath of Allegiance.

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